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29 January 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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29 January 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRC ANTARCTIC TEAM VISITS USSR OTHER SITES

OWO21906 Beijing, XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 2 Jan 65

["Chinese Visit Neighbors in Antarctic (by Zhu Youdi)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] King George Island, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Leaders of the Chinese Antarctic expedition today visited the observation stations set up here by Argentina, Poland, Brazil, Chile and the Soviet Union.

Scientists at these stations warmly welcome the general director and deputy general director of the Chinese expedition, Chien Dehong and Dong Wanyin, and the director of the Chinese "Great Wall" observation station, Guo Kun.

They assured the Chinese newcomers that they would be glad to help in case of difficulties in establishing the Chinese station. The Chinese landed on King George on 27 December after they left Shanghai on 20 November and sailed across the Pacific and through the Drake Strait.

The 500-member Chinese Antarctic expedition team decided on 29 December to set up its "great wall" observation station on the fields peninsula of King George Island.

Directors of the Argentine Jubary Station and the Soviet Bellinsgauzen Station each hosted a dinner to welcome their Chinese colleagues. The Soviet station director expressed readiness to cooperate with the Chinese in the Antarctic study.

After the Chinese arrival, directors of the Chilean and Soviet stations have visited the Chinese S. S. Xiangyanghong 10. Chinese scientists offered them and other residents fresh vegetables.

CSO: 4000/002

GENERAL

ANTARCTIC TEAM LAYS FOUNDATION STONE FOR SITE

OW011115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] King George Island, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese Antarctic Expedition Team laid the foundation stone for China's great wall antarctic scientific observation station in a special ceremony today.

The station will be built on the peninsula fields near a small strait, which has been named "The Great Wall Strait" by the Chinese Antarctic Expedition Team. Surrounded by snow-capped hills and facing a 2,000-meter-long coastline, the site is close to a fresh-water lake which supplies enough water for daily use.

At the ceremony, General Director of the team Chen Dehong appointed Guo Kun director and Dong Zhaoqian and Zhang Qingsong vice directors of the station.

Tents have been erected on the site for living and working quarters and the work of unloading materials for building the station is going ahead in full swing.

CSO: 4000/084

UNITED STATES

SHULTZ LEAVES FOR GENEVA ARMS TALKS WITH GROMYKO

OW060307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left here this evening for Geneva for talks on arms control with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Shultz's delegation includes White House National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, veteran arms negotiator Paul Nitze and U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Arthur Hartman.

The Shultz-Gromyko meeting on 7-8 January was first announced last 22 November. The proposal for talks was initiated by Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko in a letter delivered to the U.S. State Department. The United States reacted quickly to his proposal by saying that it was ready to engage in talks with the Soviet Union.

Although the Shultz-Gromyko meeting is reported to be a broad-range discussion on many issues, arms control will be the major issue. This will be the first official talks between the two superpowers since November 1983 when the Soviet Union broke off two sets of arms control talks with the United States as a result of the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe to contend with the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

There have been busy preparations at the White House for the upcoming meeting in Geneva. The White House said that President Ronald Reagan has approved the plans for talks. Reagan and Shultz also briefed Congressional leaders yesterday on the U.S. position of the talks.

Mac Farlane told reporters earlier this week that the meeting in Geneva marks "the beginning of a long and complicated process" and the United States will approach the talks "with a sense of determination and patience and with hope for a productive outcome."

It is reported that Reagan has instructed Shultz to spurn any Soviet proposal to negotiate limits on developing new antimissile defenses. He told Shultz to follow a "two-track" approach: to try to persuade the Soviets to resume negotiations on reducing each side's medium-range and long-range offensive weapons and to offer only to hold discussions on future defense arms.

Reagan has also ruled out any deal at Geneva to limit his "Star Wars" missile defense program.

It is predicted that the two superpowers could hardly reach any agreement on arms control this time. However, it will probably be helpful in moderating the intensified East-West relations.

The United States and Soviet Union last reached an agreement on Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, also called SALT-2, on 18 June 1979. Other major arms control agreements reached between the two countries are: the limited nuclear test ban treaty in 1963, the treaty banning nuclear weapons in outer space in 1967, the treaty against proliferation of nuclear weapons in 1968, the treaty banning nuclear weapons from the world's seabed in 1971, the treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile systems and SALT-1 interim agreement limiting offensive strategic arms in 1972 and the threshold test ban treaty in 1974 and the peaceful nuclear explosions treaty in 1976, which are still unratified by the United States.

CSO: 4690/082

UNITED STATES

SENATORS URGE REAGAN TO PRESS FOR SOVIET SALT COMPLIANCE

LD051959 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--Conservative Republican senators have urged President Ronald Reagan to press Moscow to stop its violations of arms limitation accords, as Secretary of State George Shultz makes ready to go and meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva.

They also advised Reagan to make full Soviet compliance "a precondition to serious negotiation."

One letter to the President signed by three senators said that although the administration has submitted reports to congress about purported Soviet failure to comply with aspects of arms control accords, "We are urgently concerned that no action has been taken" by the administration in retaliation.

In another letter, the three senators said that the Soviet Union had committed 64 violations of arms control accords far more than the seven officially acknowledged by the administration last January and the additional 17 cited by an outside advisory panel in a report made public last October.

We therefore urge you to have Secretary of State George Shultz press upon Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva the absolute necessity of ending Soviet SALT violations as a precondition to serious negotiation,' they said.

The U.S. and Soviet Union reached two accords in 1972 and 1979 on strategic arms limitation, which is known as SALT.

Another senator in a letter to Reagan expressed the hope that he would give Gromyko "a chance to demonstrate Soviet good faith by deeds" by adhering to the agreements.

The U.S. Administration has officially promised Congress to present an updated report on Soviet compliance on 1 February.

CSO. 4000/002

SOVIET UNION

SOVIETS TO STEP UP ATTACKS ON AFGHAN GUERRILLAS

OW091612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--More than 10,000 Soviet aggressor troops in Afghanistan have been newly deployed along the areas bordering on Iran and Pakistan, in apparent preparation for major offensives against Afghan guerrillas, Western news agencies quoted Western diplomats as saying yesterday.

The reports said the aim of the Soviets is to seal the western and southwestern border areas and cut the supply routes from Iran and Pakistan for the guerrillas.

The reports said that last month some 7,000 Soviet reinforcements were sent to Robat-e Ja'li area in Nimruz Province bordering on Iran and another 3,000 to Herat, northwestern part of Afghanistan. The guerrillas reportedly have a large stock of weapons and ammunition in Robat-e Ja'li in support of the guerrilla operations in the Herat area. Guerrilla fighters in the Herat area are quite active. They killed a high-ranking secret police officer named Nabi Turgan on 14 December last year at the headquarters of the ruling party in Herat city. The guerrillas carried out a number of other operations last month in the area, inflicting dozens of casualties on the Soviet and Kabul troops.

CSO: 4000/087

SOVIET UNION

'NEWSLETTER' ON U.S.-SOVIET GENEVA TALKS

OW072106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 7 Jan 85

["Newsletter" by XINHUA correspondent Ren Zhengde: "Hope and Worry"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Biting winds roar and cold air nips today in Geneva. Braving the freezing weather 12 degrees below zero early in the morning, more than 100 reporters from all parts of the world gathered at the Geneva Airport and stood in the snow waiting for the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz who will come to Geneva to attend the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers meeting.

Shortly after 0900, Shultz, who wore a black overcoat, stepped out of the airplane. At the snow-covered airport, he said that he was charged with a "mission for peace" this time and that he came to meet the Soviets with a "positive and constructive approach [ji ji he jian she xing di tai du 4480 2817 0735 1696 6080 1840 4104 1966 1653]." However, he pointed out that he "harbored no illusions that progress could be easily made at the meeting."

At dusk, the reporters, braving the same freezing winds and cold weather, greeted Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the airport. Slowly descending from the airplane, the Soviet foreign minister who is over 70 now said: The Soviet Union hopes that the present meeting would lay the "basic guidelines" for future Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms in order to reach "an agreement which will be acceptable to both sides."

It does not matter whether this kind of attitude expressed by the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers is sincere or not, but at least they did not pour cold water over those reporters who were trembling with cold. A reporter from a developing country said: "Their words sounded less grim than the weather here today. I am hoping that their words will be translated into actual deeds."

Shortly after Shultz and Gromyko arrived in Geneva, demonstrators from the Netherlands and West Germany, along with local residents, gathered in front of the palais Des Nations while braving the biting winds. They strongly appealed to the representatives to the U.S.-Soviet talks to negotiate in good faith and come up with positive results, in the interests of the people of the world, including those of their own countries. A woman demonstrator from the Netherlands

said: "We came into the teeth of this freezing cold to express our hopes in the U.S.-Soviet talks. We hope that this meeting will lead to an agreement to reduce nuclear weaponry."

After many years of frozen relations between the East and the West, it is only natural that people pin their hope on the resumption of talks by the two super-powers. The United States and the Soviet Union together now possess more than 20,000 nuclear warheads which are able to destroy the earth several times over. Particularly since the United States and the Soviet Union broke off the two series of nuclear arms control talks at the end of 1983, both sides have competed in deploying new-type guide missiles in Europe, thus causing the people of Europe to live in the "jungle of guided missiles." There is currently a trend to extend the nuclear arms race from the ground and the ocean to outer space, posing a serious threat to world peace. It is under this situation that the United States and the Soviet Union express their desire to relax the tense situation and their willingness to hold talks on the issue of reducing nuclear weaponry. Naturally people welcome such talks and hope that the United States and the Soviet Union would match their words with deeds and truly stop their arms race.

However, cold facts in the past showed that although the United States and the Soviet Union held many talks in the past, some of them reached an impasse, while others were suddenly suspended. Some of them were merely a scrap of paper, even if some sort of agreement was reached. Therefore, it is only natural that people express their worry about whether this U.S.-Soviet meeting will follow the same old disastrous road. Moreover, prior to this meeting which has become the focus of world attention, both the United States and the Soviet Union had emphasized the need for "sincerity" from the other side, kicking the ball to the opposite side's court and adding to the uncertainty of the talks. Nevertheless, to sit down and talk is always better than confrontation.

Today, the famous international city of Geneva greets the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers talks with the bitterest cold in a decade. However, if the U.S. and Soviet leaders truly show sincerity in the talks, the city of Geneva may greet the positive results of the U.S.-Soviet talks with a warm and elegant spring.

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHEAST ASIA

FILM OF PRC 'VOLUNTEER' HERO FILMED IN DPRK

OW291104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 28 Dec 64

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The story of Huang Jiguan, a hero of Chinese People's Volunteers who laid down his life in the Korean War, has been filmed and will be on show in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The film, titled "Red Hills," depicts the battle in which Huang, in the nick of time, blocked the muzzle of an enemy machine gun in a blockhouse with his chest to provide a safe passage for his comrades.

Huang's act of extraordinary heroism has been well-known both in China and the DPRK and he was posthumously cited as a "Hero of Special Class" by the leadership of the Chinese People's Volunteers and as "Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was awarded the flag of the national medal, first class by the DPRK Government.

The film was the third produced by DPRK artists to glorify Sino-Korean friendship in the past two years. The other two were also based on the heroic deeds of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

The film will soon be released in the country.

CSO: 4000/082

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN FORCES TRY TO REGAIN NONG SAMET

05041636 Beijing NINUA in English 1504 GMT / Jan 15

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Jan (NINUA)---The Khmer People's National Liberation Front Armed Forces (KPFLAF) yesterday initiated a pre-dawn attack on the Vietnamese troops entrenched in encampments at Nong Samet, but were interrupted by heavy artillery fire and numerous landmines.

This is stated in reports reaching here today from the Thai border town of Tapraya adjacent to Nong Samet, one of the eight civilian camps of the KPFLAF. This camp, together with Nong Chan, situated in the central part of the Thai-Cambodian border.

In the two and a half hours' heavy fighting, the reports said, three KPFLAF soldiers were killed and 10 others wounded, thus bringing the total casualties since the Nong Samet battle began ten days ago to 207 (out of which at least 50 soldiers were killed by landmines and artillery fire).

Relying on superior firepower, the Vietnamese started to assault Nong Samet on 25 December and occupied almost all parts of the camp in three days.

From 26 December onwards, the KPFLAF, which had retreated from Nong Samet to an area about three kilometers from their headquarters Arpil, staged a series of counter-attacks and regained two-thirds of the lost camp.

In order to recover the whole camp, the KPFLAF have launched continuous offensives but met with stiff resistance.

Lacking effective forces, the Vietnamese now have to depend on long-range 120mm and 105mm artillery to halt the advance of the KPFLAF.

Observers here maintained that the Vietnamese could not hold out at Nong Samet too long.

CSG: 4000/079

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL ON SRV STRATEGY IN CAMBODIA

OW041644 Beijing NINUA in English 1616 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Jan (NINUA)--A Thai spokesman said today that Vietnam is doomed to failure in its strategy to wipe out the two factions of Son Sann and Norodon Sihanouk and isolate the faction of Khieu Samphan in the Kampuchean tripartite coalition government.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Monsiri told a news conference here that with such a strategy Vietnam tries to sabotage the coalition headed by Sihanouk and shake the stance of those countries which are supporting that coalition government.

Sawanit said Vietnam cannot wipe out the resistance forces led by Sihanouk and Sou Sann and justice is in the side of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, which is the sole legitimate government in that country. Both international law and the United Nations Charter prohibits any country, such as Vietnam, to use armed forces to invade a neighbor and install a new government. This happened in Afghanistan, where a stronger power occupied its neighbor by force.

Such actions are not acceptable, Sawanit noted.

Sawanit said that situation in the Thai-Kampuchean border is very tense. It is expected, he said, Vietnam would attack soon the Ampil Camp controlled by the resistance force led by Son Sann. In the operation Vietnam might use tanks and aircraft to escalate the fighting. Now, Vietnamese troops are keeping constant shelling at the Nong Chan and Nong Samet refugee camps.

He appealed to world opinion to expose and stop the inhumane attacks on the unarmed refugees by the Vietnamese troops.

CSO. 4000/979

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ON ANTI-PKK FORCES

03070010 Beijing NINRUA in English 0741 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Jan (NINRUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday praised the Kampuchean Resistance Forces for inflicting heavy losses on the Vietnamese occupation troops and denounced Hanoi for initiating new attacks on the resistance forces.

He made these remarks while delivering a speech at the opening session of the Third U.S.-ASIAN Conference on "ASEAN in the regional and international context" opened in Chiang Mai, the largest city in northern Thailand.

About 100 government officials, leading academics, senior statesman from the United States, Thailand and other ASEAN countries took part in the conference.

Sitthi said that the morale of the Kampuchean Resistance Forces had far surpassed that of the Vietnamese occupation troops and the resistance forces had become increasingly effective in dealing with their enemy.

He pointed out that Vietnam continued to "undermine its own credibility in the international arena as well as its own efforts to rebuild itself as a nation."

Sitthi also stressed in his speech that as a group of developing countries, ASEAN has resolved to serve as a bridge for constructive dialogues between developing and developed countries. He urged developed countries to rectify the imbalanced situation in international economic relations.

CSO: 4000/079

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KPNLF FORCES ON 'FULL ALERT' IN AMPIL CAMP

OW071110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Some 5,000 armed forces of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) are on full alert for a big Vietnamese assault on Ampil Camp, the KPNLF Military Headquarters, according to reports reaching here today from Ampil.

KPNLF President Sonn San appeared yesterday at the camp to boost the soldiers' morale.

Ampil Camp, located in Battambang Province in northwestern Kampuchea, was attacked by the Vietnamese last April.

Military observers here predicted that the Vietnamese attack on Ampil is imminent after their onslaughts on two important KPNLF's camps to Nong Chang and Nong Samet last November and December respectively.

Some 2,000 Vietnamese troops equipped with tanks and artillery pieces have besieged Ampil and it is forecast that the attack would be initiated around 7 January, the day the Vietnamese troops occupied the Kampuchean capital Phnom Penh six years ago.

Ampil has reportedly been converted into a "bunker city." The KPNLF soldiers have built a seven-kilometer wide new defence zone in addition to the forward defence lines already criss-crossed with trenches and fortified bunkers. Defenders armed with anti-tank rockets, mortars and anti-aircraft guns are ready to fight back any enemy assault.

Son Sann, while inspecting the frontline, ordered his troops to "inflict maximum casualties on Vietnamese forces with minimum losses."

CSO: 4000/079

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI GENERAL ON SRV ATTACKING KPNLF CAMP

ON071306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese occupation troops early this morning launched a three-pronged ground assault on Ampil Camp, headquarters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Prime Minister So Sam in northwestern Kampuchea, Thai Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said here today.

KPNLF is part of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is fighting to end Vietnam's six-year occupation of Kampuchea.

Athit said that Vietnamese gunners began the attack at around 6:30 a.m. by firing heavy artillery shells and mortar bombs at the resistance forces' positions inside the camp and on its outskirts. The bombardment was followed by the ground assault from the north, west and south of Ampil.

Fierce fighting erupted between the Kampuchean defenders and the Vietnamese invaders. A number of Vietnamese tanks were reportedly trying to breach the camp's forward defense line located three kilometers from the KPNLF Command Headquarters. Three tanks were destroyed by resistance fighters.

Thai military sources also said that some sections of KPNLF defense lines at Ampil had been broken by the Vietnamese troops.

It was reported that the current attack was launched after long preparations.

Some 2,000 Vietnamese infantrymen have been massing around Ampil. Twelve T-54 tanks, 20 armored personnel carriers and 18-20 big guns have been moved closer to the camp, according to Thai intelligence reports.

Ampil has been assaulted by the Vietnamese on three occasions since the camp was established in September 1979. It survived the heaviest Vietnamese assault last 15 April in which five battalions of Vietnamese troops backed by six tanks and ten artillery pieces were involved. KPNLF troops later struck back and drove the Vietnamese invaders out of the camp to Ampil Lake.

The military situation in the lake area has been at a stalemate until the present attack on Ampil which coincided with the sixth anniversary of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea's capital Phnom Penh.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN TROOPS TAKE VIETNAMESE STRONGHOLD

OW061620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA) --The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea captured the Popul stronghold garrisoned by a regiment of Vietnamese troops on the last day of 1984, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The Democratic Kampuchean Forces launched a vigorous attack at 5 a.m. 31 December, on the stronghold in the Sisophon area south of highway No 5 in Battambang Province. After about four hours of fierce fighting, they took total control of the important stronghold with 45 Vietnamese troops killed and 120 wounded.

In the fighting, the Democratic Kampuchean Forces destroyed more than 140 pieces of Vietnamese weapons, ten storehouses and all military installations of the stronghold and seized a lot of weapons and equipment, the report said.

In pursuing and attacking the Vietnamese troops fleeing to the nearby Takong stronghold the same day, the National Army also annihilated seven enemy soldiers and captured five pieces of weapons, more than 1,000 ammunition and two transceivers, the report said.

On 29 December, the radio added, Democratic Kampuchean Forces took a peripheral stronghold of the Vietnamese troops garrisoning Pursat City, capital of Pursat Province. On 30 and 31 December, they attacked a Vietnamese bridgehead stronghold south of the height 172 in northern Koh Kong Province and sank a Vietnamese motorboat on a river near Kiriwong, killing 27 enemy troops, the report said.

CSO: 4000/079

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV REPORTEDLY PREPARING ATTACK ON ANS HQ

OW071652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops are reportedly preparing an offensive on the headquarters of the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS) while attacking Ampil and two other camps of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

This was disclosed in a note received by the press here today from the office of the personal representative of Norodom Sihanouk in Kampuchea and Asia.

The Vietnamese have moved into areas surrounding Tatum (Green Hill) in Oddar Meanchey Province in northern Kampuchea, the location of the headquarters of the ANS, the military wing of President Norodom Sihanouk's faction of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government.

The note said the civilian population of Tatum was evacuated in April 1984 to a location eight kilometers inside Thailand known as David Camp, a civilian camp under the protection of the United Nations Border Relief Organization.

If Vietnamese shelling or attack on Tatum spilled over to David Camp, it would be considered as an act of infringing on the human rights of innocent Khmer civilians, the note added.

The note also condemned recent Vietnamese attacks on Kampuchean civilian camps controlled by the KPNLF led by Prime Minister Son Sann of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

CSO. 4000/079

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE ATTACK KHMER, AMASS WEAPONS AROUND AMPIL

LD051613 Beijing KINHUA in English 0434 ZNT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Jan (KINHUA)--All the Kampuchean inhabitants at Ampil encampment in Battambang Province yesterday came across the border into Thailand for refuge as more and more indications show that Vietnamese troops are ready to launch a large-scale onslaught on the camp in the coming days.

Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) armed forces continue to set up defense lines around Ampil, the headquarters of the front led by Prime Minister Son Sann, where more than 20,000 civilians also inhabited.

Thai border troops stationed opposite Ampil have been on full alert to cope with any Vietnamese cross-the-border attack, according to reporters from the border attack, according to reporters from the border town of Ta Phraya adjacent to Ampil Camp. The reporters also quoted commander of the Thai First Army Region Lt Gen Pichitr Kullavanijaya as saying yesterday that the Vietnamese had moved at least 12 T-54 tanks, 20 armoured personnel carriers and 18-20 artillery pieces closer to Ampil. In addition to these military movements, six Soviet-made MIG-24 "flying tank" gunships based at Pochengtong Airport in Phnom Penh and seven Antonov-26 planes stationed at Dien Hoa Airbase in southern Vietnam were ready to go into action.

So far, according to Thai military sources, the Camp Ampil itself has remained intact although the outskirts of Ampil have been under Vietnamese artillery fire for several days. Some 2,000 Vietnamese troops were exerting pressure around the east and south of Ampil, the sources said.

CSO: 4000/079

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MIG PRESENCE AT CAM RANH BAY WORRIES THAILAND

OW011207 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has for the first time introduced 14 MIG-23 fighter-interceptors into Vietnam's military base in Cam Ranh Bay, indicating a danger of direct Soviet military intervention in the war-torn Kampuchea, THE BANGKOK POST reported today.

The newspaper quoted senior Thai security official Prasong Sunsiri as reporting that before the stationing of the super jets, the Soviet Union has already employed 16 TU-16 medium bombers, eight TU-95 electronic intelligence surveillance planes and TU-142 anti-submarine patrol planes at Cam Ranh Bay.

Meanwhile, Secretary-general of the National Security Council Prasong said recently that the Soviet Union has been speeding up development of logistical facilities at Cam Ranh Bay including the building of more hangars, oil depots, storage bins for air-to-surface missiles and improving the capability of ground stations for communications via satellites.

The Soviet military might in Cam Ranh has reached to a level that would threaten peace, security and stability of ASEAN and other countries in Southeast Asia, Prasong noted. The Soviet Union might intervene militarily in Kampuchea if Vietnamese could not win the Kampuchean war, he warned.

CSO: 4000/084

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA ON LATE DECEMBER SRV CASUALTIES IN CAMBODIA

OW020304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchea National Army units and guerrillas mounted several attacks in late December against the Vietnamese troops in the provinces of Koh Kong, Battambang, and Kompong Thom, killing or wounding 196 soldiers and destroying some military vehicles, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea report.

On 27 December, the army units and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese detachment conducting mopping-up operations in North Koh Kong, killing 46 and wounding 44 Vietnamese soldiers. On the same day, they ambushed a Vietnamese regiment in Pailin District of Battambang Province, twenty enemy troops were killed and 30 others wounded.

On 28 December, a Vietnamese military convoy was ambushed in the villages of Po and O of Kompong Thom Province. Three vehicles were damaged and 11 destroyed; 56 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded, and some weapons and military material were captured.

CSO: 4000/084

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

AUTHORITIES SAY 1984 EXPORTS SOAR--Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--Macao's exports soared by 31.3 percent in the first 11 months of 1984 to 6.65 billion patacas (about 815 million U.S. dollars), according to the ECONOMIC DAILY today quoting figures released by Macao authorities. Exports of toys rose by 60 percent--the highest rate of increase for all goods. Exports of Canada and the United States jumped by 66 and 52 percent, respectively, the paper says. Textiles accounted for 70 percent of all Macao's exports, compared with 73.4 percent in 1983, but total export value still rose. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 5 Jan 85 OW]

MANILA CONCERNED OVER CAMBODIAN OFFENSIVE--Manila, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--The Philippine Government today appealed to Vietnam to cease its military offensive against civilian camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. A Foreign Ministry statement said that the Philippines views with serious concern the offensive. It said that the attacks "can only exacerbate the plight of thousands of suffering Kampuchean refugees who have been forced to seek safety into neighboring Thailand." The statement also urged Vietnam to "heed ASEAN's call for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 5 Jan 84 OW]

CSO. 4000/079

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PLO OFFICIAL CRITICIZES U.S. PALESTINIAN POLICY

OW131644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Amman, 12 January (XINHUA)--A senior PLO official today accused the United States of showing no inclination to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people and of giving continued support to the aggressive policy of Israel.

Abu Jihad, deputy general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, said in an interview with XINHUA that the U.S. would not agree to the setting up of a Palestinian Government-in-exile because it has always rejected the PLO and the rights of the Palestinian people, including those to an independent Palestinian state and self-determination.

He said that the time is not yet ripe for setting up a government-in-exile and there is no necessity at present to do so. "We could announce the establishment of a government-in-exile when we see the possibility for us to return to our occupied land," he said.

The U.S. is aimed at creating confusion among the Palestinian people when it spread rumors about the matter, he said.

The U.S. Government has tried to evade any proposal close to the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights and has consistently taken the Reagan plan as the only approach to the settlement of the Palestinian problem, he said.

He said the 17th session of the Palestine National Council held in Amman last November reactivated the PLO in its political activities and helped strengthen unity among the Palestinians on the occupied land. The PLO has made significant successes in its recent operations and such activities will continue in the future, he said.

CSO: 4000/089

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN RESISTANCE ATTACKS SOVIET-KARMAL TROOPS

OW031906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--The Afghan Resistance Forces repeatedly attacked the Soviet-Kabul [as received] troops last December, the Associated Press of Pakistan reported from Peshawar today.

On 27 December, the freedom fighters attacked the Soviet-Karmal troops and installations in different parts of Afghanistan, including Badakhshan, Baghlan, Konarha, Paktia, Parvan, Kapisa and Qandahar, the APP reported. Eight Soviet officers and 21 Soviet soldiers together with 113 Karmal troops were wiped out, it said.

The freedom fighters shot down two helicopters and destroyed five tanks and four armored personnel carriers. They also routed several posts of Soviet-Karmal forces, capturing four rifles and one mortar, it added.

More than 150 soldiers and 10 officers deserted the Karmal regime in the wake of the fifth anniversary of the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet forces.

Another report from the Agency Afghan Press today said that an urban guerrilla detachment stored a military headquarters near Qasr-e-Chehal Satun, [spelling of name as received] south of Kabul, in the morning of 25 December and eliminated eight Soviet troops including an officer.

In the swift operation the freedom fighters seized an anti-aircraft gun, three machine guns, 56 hand grenades and six rifles. They moved back to safe places without suffering any loss.

Qasr-e-Chehal Satun was formerly a guest house receiving foreign heads of state visiting Afghanistan when Sardar Daud was president. It is now occupied by the Soviet army.

The freedom fighters on 21 December ambushed a mobile force on Kabul-Parvan Highway where nine Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and a Soviet tank was destroyed. On 24 December the freedom fighters again raided a Soviet-Karmal military convey advancing towards Lowgar from Kabul and destroyed a military vehicle by rocket fire.

CSO: 4000/087

BRIEFS

AFGHAN AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS PROTESTED--Islamabad, 12 January (XINHUA)--Pakistan lodged a strong protest today with the Kabul authorities against Afghan aircraft's violation of its airspace. An official statement said that seven Afghan aircraft yesterday intruded into Pakistan airspace one kilometer deep south of Arandu, Chitral District of northwest Frontier Province adjacent to Afghanistan. The aircraft dropped 12 bombs and fired some rockets. This is the third Afghan violation of Pakistan airspace within one week. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 12 Jan 85 OW]

REFUGEES CONTINUE FLIGHT--Islamabad, 12 January (XINHUA)--An average of 8,000 to 9,000 Afghan refugees continue to pour into Pakistan every month, the local English newspaper MUSLIM reported today quoting a high ranking Pakistan official. In an exclusive interview yesterday with the paper, said Azhar, chief commissioner for Afghan refugees, said more than three million Afghans had taken refuge in Pakistan. More than U.S. \$1 million are being spent on the refugees every day, of which about 50 percent is borne by the Pakistan Government, he said. Pakistan is taking care of the refugees in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood, he added. The refugees have been accommodated in about 300 tentage villages, most of them in the northwest Frontier Province, the commissioner said, adding that they have not created any administrative problem since they are abiding by the law of Pakistan. The refugees are also being taken care of by United Nations agencies and other relief organizations. These organizations have reportedly spent more than U.S. \$500 million for that purpose since the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan on 27 December 1979. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 12 Jan 85 OW]

CHINESE ACROBATICS--Beijing, 10 January (XINHUA)--People in Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will soon be able to enjoy Chinese acrobatics, according to authorities of the China Performing Arts Agency here today. An acrobatic troupe from the east China province of Jiangxi will leave on 12 January on a tour of the four countries, bringing with it a repertoire including "springboard stunts," "balancing bowls on a unicycle" and "Sleight-of-hand." Founded in 1961, the Jiangxi troupe has developed acrobatics by assimilating movements from theatrical art, gymnastics and wushu (martial arts) while refining traditional Chinese acrobatics. In 1983, the troupe toured several African countries, including Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania, Madagascar and Seychelles, receiving a warm welcome wherever it went. Acrobatics in China

has a history of some 3,000 years. There are now more than 120 acrobatic troupes in the country. Chinese acrobats have visited over 100 countries and regions since 1949, when the people's republic was founded, and won eight gold medals in international contests in the last 3 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 10 Jan 85 OW]

CS0: 4000/089

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS TO VISIT PRC--Beijing, 10 January (XINHUA)--A Finnish Parliament delegation led by Speaker Erkki Pystynen [name as received] is expected to arrive here 13 January on an 11-day visit to China as guests of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC). Members of the delegation include parliamentarians from the Social Democratic Party, Coalition Party, People's Democratic League, Center Party, Rural Party and Swedish People's Party. According to sources here, the Finnish delegation will meet Chinese leaders and hold talks with NPC leaders on issues of common interest. The delegation will also tour Xian, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, a special economic zone in Guangdong Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 10 Jan 85 OW]

ITALIAN DELEGATION VISITS TIANJIN--Italy's Lombardi Region friendship delegation headed by (Gudedi), chairman of the region, arrived in Tianjin on 5 January. Shi Jian, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, received the delegation at a guesthouse. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Jan 85 BK]

CSO: 4005/357

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. DIPLOMACY'S ROLE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

OW070652 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 3 Jan 85

["International Current Events" report: "A Review of the 1984 Situation in Southern Africa"]

[Excerpts] Southern Africa has been in a state of turbulence for many years and caught in an intricate and fascinating situation created by a host of woven contradictions. It has made itself one of the weak spots in the world. The main cause of the unrest there was the South African authorities' domestic policy of savage racism, their external policy of aggression and expansion, occupation of Namibia, and their armed aggression and subversion against their neighbors.

A new situation has emerged in the region since the beginning of last year. Political struggle has substituted for military confrontation and the long pent-up tension in the region has shown initial relaxation.

On 16 February, Angola and South Africa signed an agreement on military disengagement. On 16 March, Mozambique and South Africa concluded a good-neighbor treaty of mutual nonaggression. The signing of the two instruments is an important step toward peace in southern Africa. Meanwhile, Swaziland and Lesotho also held talks with South Africa to discuss their common border issues.

In November, Angolan President Dos Santos put forward a host of proposals on the issue of peace in southern Africa. The proposals included South Africa's troop withdrawal from Angola, implementation of UN Resolution 435, and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. International public opinion considers these proposals a sign of Angola's desire for a peaceful solution to the issue of southern Africa and are an important hallmark of the progress of Namibia's independence. On 12 December the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence and demanded South African authorities unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Angola without delay. That resolution is strong support for Angola's proposals. It has been endorsed by various countries in the world, especially by countries in Africa.

Mozambique and Angola achieved conspicuous results in 1984 in readjusting their foreign relations. Those two countries, for historical reasons, maintained close political and military relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba. Due to South Africa's aggression and threats, their relations with South Africa and the

United States were tense. With changes in the international situation southern Africa, Mozambique, and Angola have taken their own conditions into consideration, pursued a nonalignment policy of peace, launched multifaceted diplomatic activities, and stressed the importance of establishing diplomatic relations with all countries and of peaceful coexistence. While maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, Mozambique, and Angola attach importance to restoring and developing relations with the United States and Western European countries, including their former [word indistinct] Portugal. Meanwhile, they have also improved relations with South Africa.

Last year the United States abolished a law banning aid to Mozambique and provided financial aid to that country. U.S. food grain aid to Mozambique last year topped all other countries in the world. Angola has made frequent contacts with the United States to discuss normalization of relations between the two countries over the past year and progress has been made in the normalization process.

Rich in natural resources, southern Africa occupies an important strategic position. The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have been locked in fierce contentions in that part of the world for many years in efforts to serve their respective global strategic goals and each side has made gains and suffered losses. However, the United States has taken more initiatives than the Soviet Union in recent years and has played a positive role in the initial relaxation of tensions in southern Africa. Proceeding from its global strategic consideration and helping Ronald Reagan win more votes from black people in his campaign for reelection, the Reagan administration wants South Africa to change its attitude and moves toward the frontline countries in Africa. To that end, the United States has apparently scored certain results [xian yuan qu de yi ding di xiao guo] through its active diplomatic moves and mediation efforts. The relaxation of tensions in southern Africa is but an initial symbol which cannot last, because the root cause of the tensions there has not yet been eliminated. The struggle there is complex and also difficult. But the general trend of the people's demand for detente, stability, economic prosperity, and independence is irreversible.

CSO: 4005/337

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

KENYAN SPORTS COMPLEX TOURED--Nairobi, 10 January (XINHUA)--The Kenya National Sports Complex now under construction in Nairobi with Chinese technical and financial assistance "will be a permanent symbol of the good relations between Kenya and China," Kenyan Minister of Culture and Social Services Kenneth Matiba said here today. Receiving Vice-governor of China's Sichuan Province He Haoju, Matiba said he had inspected the construction site many times and was deeply impressed by the work being done by the Chinese technical team from Sichuan. He Haoju told the Kenyan minister that the complex is being constructed by joint effort of the two countries as a result of the visits by Kenyan President Daniel Ara Moi to China and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Kenya. He felt very honored for his province to undertake the task of construction, he said. He Haoju and the Chinese delegation left here for Somalia this afternoon after inspection of work at the complex. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 10 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/089

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELIMINATION OF BUREAUCRATISM NEEDED IN LEADERSHIP REFORM SYSTEM

Shanghai ZHENGZHI YU FALU [POLITICS AND LAW] in Chinese No 2.
5 Apr 84 pp 27-31

[Article by Cheng Jiyao [4453 4949 1031]: "Reform the Leadership System and Eliminate Bureaucratism"]

[Text] While talking about the reform of the leadership system of the party and the state, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically put forward the connection between the phenomenon of bureaucratism and the drawbacks of the leadership and administrative systems which presently exist in our country. He pointed out that "the question of both the leadership and administrative systems is more of fundamental importance which has a long-term impact on the overall stability of the country" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 293, hereafter denoted by page numbers of the book) and that "the question of the way of thinking cannot be resolved as long as the question of system has not yet been resolved." (p 288) These penetrating expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping represent an important development of our party in the understanding of the question of bureaucratism which is of great significance both in theory and in practice.

Scientific Analysis of Specific Systems in Existence Must Be Made

On the question of how to treat the existing systems of our country, two unilateral and erroneous understandings have been in existence for a considerable period of time. One is of the opinion that ours is a socialist country and all existing systems of our country are of course socialist and are, therefore, all comparably superior. Under the influence of this standpoint, some comrades hold that we cannot discuss the drawbacks of the specific systems in existence or explore the question of carrying out reform of these systems. They also think that doing things this way is the only way to defend the socialist system. The other is that some people catch sight only of the fact that the socialist cause of our country has suffered certain setbacks in the past and they, therefore, cannot see the bright future, victory and well-being which socialism has brought to the people of our country. They regard faults in the work of the party and problems resulting

from the drawbacks of some specific systems as a consequence of the existing systems as a whole. They may think that the socialist system does not have any superiority whatsoever, or they may feel that in the existing systems of our country, there is no socialism anyway and our country is not a socialist country yet.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a Marxist scientific analysis of the existing systems of our country. He employed the two concepts of "socialist system" and "the existing systems of the party and the state" which are different in meaning to make a distinction between the "basic system" and "certain specific systems" in our society. He enthusiastically praised the incomparable superiority of the basic socialist system of our country and realistically pointed out the fact that the socialist system of our country is still far from perfect and that certain links and specific systems still have many drawbacks. He is opposed to the erroneous tendencies from two aspects and has thus resolved the problem of having a correct understanding of the existing systems of our country.

The socialist system is the basic system of our country. Its main contents include, economically, the public ownership (of means of production), the extinction of exploitation, the system of distribution according to work and the planned economy and politically, the leadership of the party, the high degree of democracy among the people and the policy of exercising dictatorship over the hostile elements who are opposed to the socialist cause. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that this is built by our party and our people through years of bloody battles. "Even though this system is still not perfect and has been sabotaged, however, the socialist system is at any rate much better than the capitalist system which advocates the law of the jungle and the principle of benefiting oneself at the expense of others." (p 297) For this reason, in maintaining the basic socialist system, we can never vacillate.

When referring to the existing specific systems of the party and the state, we mean the organizational, personnel, leadership and cadres systems associated with the political and economic administrative systems which are being implemented in the socialist society of our country as well as systems of social and economic life and administration and so forth. Many of these specific systems are shaped gradually in practice under the guidance of the socialist principle. They have, in varying degrees, demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system. However, some specific systems have not yet been set up and certain systems which although have already been established, but still are not perfect enough. And they even have certain drawbacks.

Why in the society of our country in which the basic socialist political and economic systems have been established, the phenomena of weaknesses and imperfection or even drawbacks of the systems still emerge? Fundamentally speaking, it is because the socialist society emerges

from the womb of the old society and it still bears the vestiges of the old society. The history of feudalism and autocracy in our country is particularly long which has exercised a far-reaching influence. Since the birth of New China, "the task of eliminating the remaining influence of feudalism both ideologically and politically has not been accomplished because we have underestimated its importance and have later on promptly entered into socialist revolution." (p 295) Also because the more than 100 year's history of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, feudal ideology has sometimes mingled with capitalist ideology and colonial ideology of servitude. Moreover, in international contacts between China and the Western nations, we have also been influenced by the ideology of the capitalist class. Therefore, even though the old state apparatus and the ruling system of the feudal and bureaucratic capitalist class have been smashed and the new social system has been set up, it is, however, impossible to thoroughly clear away in a short period of time remnants of the old society, system and ideology. In the process of the construction of the new system, it has been difficult for the people to free themselves completely from the influence of the old concepts and customs. Consequently, fragments of certain old systems have been able to mix into certain weak links of the new system and thereby breed the backward and degenerate phenomena such as bureaucratism.

The reason why the ideology of the exploiting class and especially the ideology of feudalism are deep-rooted in our country to the extent that they can exercise influence over certain specific leadership and administrative systems of the party and the state is closely related to the condition of our country that the overwhelming majority of our country's population are peasants and that there is a large amount of small-scale production. After entering into the socialist period, even though the people of our country have become the masters in society, however, owing to the fact that the level of production is still relatively backward, the problem of the lack of education of the people and especially of the peasants is difficult to solve within a short period of time. Many people including certain leading cadres are still bound by the influence of the habitual force of small-scale production. When this influence is reflected in the systems which are regarded as superstructure, the various drawbacks of the existing systems will, to some extent, bear the semblance of feudalism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Some systems of ours in the past were in fact influenced by feudalism including personality cult, patriarchal system or patriarchal behavior, or even including the system of lifelong job tenure for cadres." (p 307)

Certain drawbacks in the existing leadership system of our country "are also associated with the tradition of a high degree of centralization of power of the leader himself which was practiced in party work in various countries during the period of the Communist International." (p 289) As early as in the period of democratic revolution, certain

leaders of our party at that time were influenced by this traditional method of work. In the early 1950's, after the founding of our nation, many of the Soviet Union's methods of work were applied in our socialist construction. Some of these methods had already been proven to be unsuccessful in the Soviet Union and some others were not suited to the conditions of our country.

Besides, for a long period of time, we have been in the belief that, under the socialist system and the system of planned administration, the administrative system of a high degree of centralized state power must be practiced in the economy, politics, culture and society and appropriate leadership, organizational and work systems have thus been shaped and a situation in which the power is over concentrated has been created.

It is because of these reasons that "there are still many drawbacks in some of the existing specific systems of the party and the state which are harmful or are even seriously harmful to bringing the superiority of socialism into play." (p 287) This will require us to resolutely carry out an orderly reform step by step and under proper leadership those specific systems which are not in conformity with the principle of socialism or not suited to the condition of our country at the time when we are untiringly adhering to the basic system of socialism. This is the only way which we must take in order to carry forward production relations and productive forces of our country as well as the superstructure and the economic foundation in a coordinated way and to give impetus to the socialist cause of our country to make continued progress.

Face Up to the Harmfulness of Drawbacks of Certain Specific Systems

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Although mistakes of one kind or another in the past were related to the ideology and workstyle of certain leaders, however, problems with respect to organizational and work systems were more important. If systems in these aspects are good, evildoers will find no way to run wild at will, otherwise, good people may not be able to go all out to do good things or they may even turn into their opposite." (p 293) Bureaucratism is, to a great extent, resulted from systems with drawbacks. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a profound analysis of the drawbacks of these specific systems and has exposed its connections with the phenomenon of bureaucratism.

(1) A leadership system which is over concentrated would inevitably result in bureaucratism. For a considerable period of time, under the slogan of strengthening centralized party leadership, all powers have been centralized to the party committees improperly without making any analysis. The powers of party committees are usually centralized in the hands of a few secretaries, especially in the hands of the number one man. If the person holding primary responsibility does not take command to give the final say or to draw a circle, nothing can be done. "This problem exists in party committees at all levels throughout

the country in varying degrees." (p 289) As a result, our leading organs at all levels have all handled many affairs which either are not their business or are out of their control. Consequently, most people who handle affairs are not authorized to make any decision. Without receiving instructions from the leaders, they have nothing to do or even if there are matters waiting for them to do, they cannot do them. They, therefore, are busy asking for instructions or making reports. A small number of people who hold the power of authority are overburdened. They must declare where they stand on all matters, big or small, and they are not able to proceed from actual situations to carry out investigation and study. By so doing, it may result in a delay of work and cause inefficiency, or in giving arbitrary and impracticable orders to mess things up and thus cause losses. Under such circumstances, some good cadres who do not intend to practice bureaucratism are also hard to avoid bureaucratism while those who are basically not ideologically upright or morally honest are able to take advantage of this situation to place themselves above party organizations and run wild at will.

(2) Bureaucratism is the result of a large number of departments and organizational overlapping. They hold each other up and get each other bogged down. So far as a department or a system is concerned, often there is the phenomenon of over-centralization. However, since there are too many temples and buddhas at the same level, powers are often diversified. A department or unit may not be able to take up the responsibility of dealing with a matter competently and independently. If good relations have not been established with neighbors and organizations at different levels, it is very difficult to accomplish a job. It may need 30 to 40 units to grant approvals to take over the use of a piece of land. If it is blocked by any one of these units, the matter has to be delayed. Some departments have the habit of circulating official documents and they shift responsibilities onto each other. There are endless conferences and disputes over trivial matters. Under such circumstances, people who have had their fill of food have become increasingly at ease and those who sincerely want to do something cannot but "follow the practice of official red-tape" even though they know it is harmful to their work.

(3) In the cadre system, the "iron chair" and "iron rice bowl" provide only employment but no dismissals, or only promotions but no demotions. It is this system which has encouraged bureaucratism. For this reason, the phenomenon of overstaffed organizations and multiplied administrative levels has become increasingly serious. There are cases such as creating a job to accommodate a person or creating a post to accommodate the rank of a cadre, or even setting up organizations to bring in more and more people to serve as deputies or to take up idle jobs and thus creating the system of lifelong jobs for cadres which is now in fact in existence. Steps at all levels are filled to capacity and people who are young and promising have no chance to be promoted. The average age of the cadres ranks has grown older and older. Owing to old age and poor health,

certain cadres have reduced their scope of activity or even have become difficult to sustain working 8-hour a day. It is impossible for them to immerse themselves among the masses as they did in the past in order to carry out investigation and study so as to make timely and correct judgment of the new situations and to give sound and effective instructions in their work. However, according to certain unwritten systems, as long as they are still alive, they are entitled to remain in leading positions and handle a lot of strenuous work. It is, therefore, very hard for them to avoid mistakes of one kind or another in the work carried out by the leadership. Moreover, it can also give rise to such mistakes as the ossified way of thinking, losing contact with reality and subjectivism. At the same time, because in the past we followed the feudal method of "letting the leader himself select a successor of his own" (pp 305-306) to select and cultivate cadres and "many comrades knew only a few people who are close and familiar to them, they keep in mind only those people and are not prone to select people of talent among the masses." (pp 285-286) Some people who are not honest or upright even practiced appointing people by favoritism, squeezing others out or suppressing those real talented people. For many years, we have never had a rigid and systematized system for selecting cadres. For this reason, some people who are not qualified to become a cadre, or people who are even good at speculating, flattering or hankering after personal gain are able to sneak into the cadre ranks and act as bureaucrats and overlords. If a leading post is held by a person of this kind, it is impossible not to practice bureaucratism.

Of course, when we say that the important root cause of the phenomenon of bureaucratism in our society lies in the drawbacks of the specific systems, it does not mean that individuals do not have any responsibility for it or the question of the way of thinking is not important. In summing up historical experience of the Paris Commune, Marx profoundly pointed out that, the working class, in order to strive for their own liberation and "at the same time reach a still higher form of modern society of which the progress cannot be held back because of the economic development of the modern society itself, must undergo a protracted struggle and a series of historical processes which will completely change the environment and man." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 2, p 379) In exercising leadership during the Chinese revolution, especially after entering the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, Comrade Mao Zedong has always attached special importance to the question of revolutionizing the thinking of the people and of the cadre ranks. In his "Selected Works," Comrade Deng Xiaoping has also made detailed and full expositions on questions of eliminating the influence of feudal and bourgeois ideologies and of conducting education in communist ideology for party members and cadres. Experience of practice tells us that the question of both leadership and organizational systems is really of fundamental importance which has a long-term impact on the overall stability of the country. "If the drawbacks of the existing systems are not going to be resolutely rectified, some serious problems of the past will probably reappear in the days to come." (p 293) Only by starting from systems reform can we effectively

bring about a basic turn for the better in leadership workstyle and the way of thinking, eliminating the phenomenon of bureaucratism and inspiring the boundless faith of the masses in the party and the socialist cause.

Oppose Bureaucratism Upon the Presupposition of Adhering to the Four Basic Principles

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made expositions on the principles, demands and ways for carrying out systems reform. In combating bureaucratism, this is what we have to follow.

We must reform the leadership system and eliminate bureaucratism upon the presupposition of adhering to the four basic principles. We must clearly understand that, what we have to reform are certain specific systems which are harmful to bringing the superiority of the socialist system into full play. We, under no circumstances, intend to damage or change the basic social system which is built up by the people of our country through bloody battles. "It is not our purpose to weaken the party's leadership or to weaken the party's discipline. What we intend to do is none other than upholding and strengthening the party's leadership and discipline." (pp 300-301) We are opposed to bureaucratism which has hindered the smooth progress of our economic undertakings as well as the various kinds of work, but not the so-called "newly emerged bureaucratic class." We on no account accept the erroneous argument which holds that a bureaucratic class may come forward within the proletariat ruling party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out clearly: "To resolve the question of mass thinking and the question of the specific systems of organization and work in the socialist society is in principle entirely different from combating the counterrevolutionaries and sabotaging the reactionary systems in the revolutionary period." (p 296) It is absolutely not advisable to raise a hue and cry and adopt the method of unfolding mass movements on a large scale. Moreover, it is not permissible to direct the spearhead of combating bureaucratism at the leading cadres of the party and the state and to launch the so-called "revolution of one class to overthrow another class."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out that, it is necessary to exert ourselves to realize three demands: "(1) Economically, it is necessary to speed up the development of the powers of production in society and to improve material as well as cultural life of the people. (2) Politically, it is necessary to fully develop democracy of the people in order to ensure that all the people can, through the various kinds of reforms, truly enjoy the power to run the state, especially to run local administrations at the basic levels and the various enterprises and institutions and enjoy the various kinds of rights of a citizen in order to strengthen the revolutionary legal system, correctly handle contradictions among the people, crack down on all hostile forces and criminal activities, arouse the enthusiasm of the masses and consolidate and develop a lively

political situation of stability and unity. (3) In order to realize the demands of the two aspects as mentioned above, organizationally it is in urgent need to cultivate, spot, promote and utilize large numbers of people of talent adhering to the four basic principles who are relatively younger in age, professionally competent and suited to the needs of socialist modernization and construction." (p 282) It is obvious that the basic goal of reform is to build a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of both material and spiritual civilization and democracy and to provide a basic guarantee both institutionally and organizationally for realizing this magnificent goal. In combating bureaucratism, it is also necessary to subordinate ourselves to a basic goal of this kind. A deviation from this goal will lead the struggle against bureaucratism from going astray.

In order to realize a goal of this kind and to eliminate bureaucratism effectively, we must first grasp the "overall root cause" of bureaucratism--the situation of over centralization. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has taken the lead to carry out reform in this respect. For instance, the party chairmanship system has been abolished to set up the general secretary system and to strengthen the collective leadership of the Standing Committee of the Politburo, the Constitution has been revised as suggested to reinstate the post of the president of the state, to strengthen the power of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and to put the personal responsibility system of the premier and administrative heads at all levels into force, and so forth. At the same time, stress has been placed on the necessity of division of power and autonomy and on the question of how to resolve in concrete terms the problem of carving out spheres of power of office between central and local authorities and between the party and the government, the economic establishments and mass organizations so as to alter the situation of making no distinction between the party and the government or between the government and the enterprises in which the party acts in the place of the government and the government takes the enterprises' jobs into its own hands. Moreover, the administrative structure has been simplified and departments which are overlapped have been merged. Democratic centralism has been enhanced and the systems of collective leadership and personal responsibility have been strengthened.

Second, the other root cause of bureaucratism must be grasped: "In our party and government organizations as well as in leading organs of the various enterprises and institutions, rigid laws and regulations as well as a personal responsibility system from the central down to the local levels are in absence." (p 288) Rigid and clear-cut rules must be worked out to define the duties and competence of each and every organization and individual so that everybody can understand his own responsibility and power and that rewards and punishments can be really put into effect. In order to effectively take somebody to task, "the spank should be applied to the body of a particular person." (p 141)

We can depend only on rigid systems to make it impossible for those who intend only to grab power but not to do anything or who indulge in idle talks and are irresponsible for their own duties to stay on their posts, but to let those who have high aspirations and abilities to go all out to do their work.

Third, "systems of cadre's election, admittance by examination, appointment and dismissal, assessment of proficiency, impeachment and interchange must be strengthened and appropriate and clear-cut regulations with regard to tenure of office and retirement of leading cadres at all levels and of different categories (including cadres who are elected, appointed or under contract) must be worked out in accordance with different conditions." (p 291) The "iron chair" must be removed and the lifelong job system must be discarded and democratic election of leading cadres of organs of power at all levels must be encouraged and gradually promoted. Tenure of office and age limit of cadres of different levels and professional knowledge and records of formal schooling of cadres of different categories must be regulated. Responsibilities are assigned to people according to their abilities. Periodical assessments are to be made in order to promote or demote people according to records of their performance. We have to rely on the organizational system to guarantee that the cadres ranks are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. The phenomenon of employing ignorant and incompetent people only for the purpose of filling up posts and letting them unworthily occupy a place among the "official circles" to hold down a job without doing anything is not allowed to happen.

Furthermore, with regard to the question of living allowance for the leading cadres, the principle of "old standards for the veterans and new standards for the new comers" is to be applied at the time when regulations concerning living allowance for high level cadres are being strictly implemented. New regulations concerning living allowance for young cadres who are newly appointed to leading posts must be worked out not only to guarantee the needs in their work and daily life, but also to enable them to continuously maintain close connection with the masses so that they will not be imbued with the special privilege mentality resulting from holding the convention seemingly not suitable to the new cadres which will lead them to head for the road of cutting themselves off from the masses.

Fourth, we must rely on the legal system to ensure the right of the masses to become masters and to ensure that all citizens are equal before the laws and systems and all party members are equal before the party constitution and party discipline. "There must be special organs to carry out impartial and incorruptible supervision." (p 292) We must enable the masses to have the power and dare to use the right to openly criticize the bureaucratic workstyle of the party and state organizations and their workers and to lawfully report to or lodge

complaints with the authorities or to impeach, replace or recall cadres who suppress democracy, deceive superiors and delude subordinates, become imperious and despotic, practice favoritism and resort to bribery, and take bribes and bend the law. Nobody is allowed to stand aloof from the restrictions of the party or interfere with the implementation of party discipline and the law of the land. "Democracy must be systematized and legalized so that systems and laws of this kind will not change because there is a change of the leader or because there is a change of the view and attention of a leader." (p 136) To resolutely implement these important expositions put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is an important guarantee for carrying out political system reform to enable good systems to maintain their continuity and stability and to play a sustained role.

Of course, to approach the subject of eliminating bureaucratism from the aspect of system reform is not tantamount to the belief that bureaucratism can be rooted out simply by carrying out reform of the superstructure. According to Marxist standpoint, the basic way to eliminate bureaucratism is to excavate the economic basis on which feudalism and the ideology of small-scale production rely on for existence and to go further to create an economic basis on which the state will wither away. This is to say that we must go all out to develop social production, science, culture and education, on the basis of raising the material, cultural and living standards of members of the whole society, to enable the people to be increasingly imbued with the desire of participating in the administration of public affairs of the state and society and with the capability which is well qualified for this kind of administration so as to "enable everybody to discharge the function of supervision and control and to enable them to temporarily become 'bureaucrats'." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 266) Only in doing so can we completely triumph over bureaucratism. However, this understanding should not become the reason for us to tolerate today the phenomenon of bureaucratism and to turn a blind eye to certain drawbacks of the specific systems which have caused the phenomenon of bureaucratism. We must face up to these drawbacks of ours in the specific systems, fully understand the harmfulness of bureaucratism and, under the leadership of the party, resolutely implement a comprehensive reform step by step in order to make efforts to eliminate the phenomenon of bureaucratism. In so doing, it will definitely develop like what Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said that "our system will be perfected day after day and it will absorb the progressive factors which we may draw from nations all over the world and become the best system of the world."

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JURIST URGES STRENGTHENING LEGAL SYSTEM, HASTENING REFORM

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 29 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Strengthen the Legal System and Accelerate Reform--An Interview with the Famous Jurist Zhang Youyu"]

[Text] The maple leaves are turning red, and the golden wind of reform wafts in Beijing's most beautiful season. This reporter interviewed the famous 86-year old jurist Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342]. Full of energy, he talked eloquently.

Though advanced in years, Zhang Youyu still serves as a vice chairman of the NPC Legal Commission and president of the China Law Society. Our subject of conversation unfolded around the building of China's legal system. He pointed out that, in order to accelerate China's socialist modernization program, we must strengthen the socialist legal system endowed with Chinese characteristics. In building our legal system, we must uphold the socialist principles, adhere to the four basic principles, gear to China's conditions and fulfill the demands of the new situation. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the reform of all trades and industries proceeded systematically. The state formulated a new constitution and other laws endowed with Chinese characteristics. The constitution passed by the Fifth NPC summarized the experiences of history, included such important matters as the reform and perfection of state organs and economic systems, and provided the legal basis for the intensified reform of the economic systems of the state. The Seventh Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee recently passed the forestry law and the law on drug management. Forestry and drugs are directly linked with the people's interests and affect the survival of future generations. The proportion of China's forestry cover is still very small, far below the need of the modernization program. Compatible with China's reality and the tendency of reform, protecting forestry and strengthening drug management by legal means have the support of the people.

Zhang Youyu said: The recent 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee proposed shifting to the urban areas and accelerating the pace of the reform of the entire economic system focused on the cities. Our legal system must gear to this new situation. We have been accustomed to solving economic problems by administrative means, and there are a number of abuses in the economic system, such as the lack of distinction of the functions between

the government and the industries, the barriers between the levels and between the departments, the excessive and rigid state control of the enterprises, the serious equalitarian "large-pot rice" syndrome, etc. The lack of distinction between government administration and enterprise management is bound to turn the enterprises into adjuncts of the administrative mechanism which interferes in matters beyond its province and fails to handle properly matters within its province. With the barriers between the levels and between the departments on top thereof, disputes arise, resulting in undermining the proper effect of government organs in managing the economy. Thus, the reform must proceed according to the principle of separating government administration from enterprise management, simplifying administration and delegating power below. The "large-pot rice" issue also urgently needs solution. As shown by practice, the basic experience of the contract responsibility system followed in rural areas is just as applicable in the cities. Naturally, the specific methods used in rural areas should not and cannot be copied indiscriminately. As the requirements of modern industrial technology are stringent and the cooperative relations complex, we must build a unified and high-efficiency production command and operation and management system. Enlarging the autonomy of the industries and introducing the plant chief responsibility system are the necessary measures to satisfy this demand. Meanwhile, we must strengthen the system of the workers' congress and fully develop the role of the trade union organization and the workers' delegates in scrutinizing the momentous decisions of the industries, supervising the administrative leadership and protecting the legitimate rights of the workers. The economic system reform in the past few years has made obvious achievements and gained important experiences. On this basis, we should promptly formulate the law on state-owned plants (or state-owned industries) and other laws and strengthen our legal system.

Waving his right hand, Zhang Youyu said: "Strengthening the legal system will benefit reform. Laws should be formulated according to the economic laws and practical experiences, in order to consolidate the achievements and promote the progress of reform. At the same time, reform also needs laws as the safeguard. The two are complementary to each other. The pressing matter of the moment is to strengthen the legal system according to the principles and policies of reform." He declared emphatically: "Strengthening the legal system does not mean creating more laws, and nor must we follow the set conventions. The characteristics of a Chinese-model socialist legal system should be created in the long practice of revolution and construction."

He continued: Naturally, the various reforms are in the course of unfolding, and many tasks are still in the experimental and experiential phase. We should not be hasty in formulating laws and proceed rashly. We can only advance gradually toward perfection with practice. Though we have made achievements in building the legal system, our tasks remain formidable. As a result of the reform of the economic systems and the development of the national economy, more and more economic relations and acts need to be fixed in form of law. We must strengthen economic legislation, reinforce the trial and procuratorial work of economic cases and actively render legal service to economic construction. We must accelerate economic legislation, ensure and develop the autonomy of state-owned and collective enterprises in operation

and management, and encourage and guide the collective and individual economies. We should also strengthen administrative legislation, consolidating the fruits of reform by means of regulations on the one hand and thereby intensifying the reform in the cities and promoting its progress on the other. Strengthening the socialist legal system endowed with Chinese characteristics has an important significance in promoting reform. Filled with confidence, Zhang Youyu declared: "In the practice of reform, we will strengthen further the socialist legal system endowed with Chinese characteristics."

"Man is like a machine which will rust if not operated. I am already 86 years old, and I should value every minute and every second and strive to strengthen the legal system and accelerate the reform." These were his words at the end of the interview. Such sincere words expressed the aspirations of this close to 90-year old jurist.

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DENG XIAOPING'S COMMENTARY ON ADMINISTRATIVE LEGISLATION

Beijing FAXUE YANJIU [STUDIES IN LAWS] in Chinese No 2, 23 Apr 84 pp 10-15

[Article by Zheng Lin [6774 2651]: "Improve Administrative Legislation To Strengthen Socialist Legal System Further--An Experience in the Study of the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] In the article "Reform of the Leadership of the Party And the State" (18 August 1980), Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "All our leading organs at all levels have handled many matters which are either not their business or out of their control. These matters are basically very easy to handle if there are certain rules and regulations to delegate them to the lower levels or to the various enterprises, institutions or units in society in order to let them handle conscientiously by themselves in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. If all these matters are referred to the leading organs of the party or the government, or to the various departments of the Party Central Committee, it will be very difficult for us to handle. Nobody has this kind of unusual ability to handle such strenuous and unfamiliar matters. It may be said that this is the basic cause of the bureaucratic workstyle which is presently peculiar to us." He also said: "Another root cause of the bureaucratic workstyle is that for a period of time, never were there rigid administrative laws and regulations as well as a personal responsibility system from the central down to the local levels, nor were there rigid and clear-cut rules in our party or government organs or in the leading organs of the various kinds of enterprises and institutions to define the duties and competence of each and every organ or even each and every person. As a result, we often find no rule or regulation to follow in all matters, big or small. The overwhelming majority of people are often unable to take up independently the responsibility to deal with matters which they ought to handle. Rather, they are busy all day long asking for instructions, making reports or writing comments on and circulating documents." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 288.) Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed that in all aspects of our state administration, we must have certain rules and regulations. He also emphatically pointed out that one shortcoming in all aspects of our present state administration is a long-term lack of administrative rules and regulations and a personal responsibility system from the central down to the local levels. His penetrating

theses of this kind are a very important guiding ideology for us to improve administrative legislation and to perfect and strengthen further the building of a socialist legal system in our country.

1. Socialist Democracy Must Be Institutionalized and Legalized

Our country is a socialist country which puts a people's democratic dictatorship into effect and a country of which the masses are the masters. We rely on the implementation and continuous development of socialist democracy to ensure that the masses can truly become masters in all state affairs. Our socialist democracy is the democracy of the supreme type in the world of our time, which is in essence entirely different from the democracy of the capitalist class. Our socialist democracy is developed gradually under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, which is a democracy of a new type for which a socialist legal system is required to guarantee its implementation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounded this kind of characteristic of the socialist democracy of our country. He incisively pointed out that a democracy which does not require the leadership of the party or a socialist legal system or discipline and order is definitely not a socialist democracy. (See "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 319.) Our socialist democracy is the fruit of victory "seized" from the hands of the reactionaries by the masses of the laboring people of our country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China through armed struggles and other forms of struggle despite protracted hardships and setbacks and after having overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and having won a signal victory in the new democratic revolution. On 1 October 1949, the masses established the People's Republic of China on their own under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Since then, the Chinese people have started to wield state power and have become masters of the country. Since the founding of the People's Republic, the party and the state have achieved many successes in adopting a variety of measures to ensure that the desire of the people to become the masters can be realized and be gradually developed in order to safeguard and continue the development of socialist democracy. As early as in the initial stage of the 1950's, we started gradually to establish representative assemblies of the people of various circles at all levels which later on became the people's congresses at all levels. In 1954, the first constitution of our country was drawn up. At the same time, in order to safeguard and develop the authority of the people for running the state as masters, the nation of the people, under the leadership of the party and relying on the Constitution as the supreme legal basis, has successively formulated and promulgated a series of legal norms for all aspects of our national life. These norms will ensure that the normal public order, orderly production, sequence of work and the orderly teaching and study of science as well as the orderly life of the people which will help the people run the state as masters will be gradually built up. Meanwhile, a democracy with leadership, discipline and order

has also been developed. The building of the socialist legal system in our country was far from perfect at that time. However, in order to meet the needs in the process of the development of socialist democracy, it has gradually been perfected. What is regretful is that owing to the influence of the "leftist" ideology which started in the latter 1950's and especially the destruction of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "great cultural revolution," the building of the socialist legal system which was just about to start was "smashed" and socialist democracy was "trampled." As a result, our socialist country in which the people were originally able to exercise fully the democratic right of becoming masters suffered a "calamity" and a serious catastrophe for as long as 10 years. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the people of our country have, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, summed up historical experiences and lessons and conscientiously carried out the work of bringing order out of chaos. In recent years, it has been obvious to all that we have again gradually extricated ourselves from the state of "absolute lawlessness" and anarchism and have started afresh to follow the correct path of strengthening the socialist legal system and developing socialist democracy. This has been a very important success achieved by the Party Central Committee in implementing the principle of "developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system" untiringly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has been one of the principal makers of this valid principle. His expositions in this respect have become the theoretical basis of the party and the state in upholding this principle since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In summing up the experiences and lessons of the past, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The old China has left us many feudal and autocratic traditions and not much of a democratic legal system. Since liberation, we have also failed consciously and systematically to build up various institutions to safeguard the democratic right of the people. The legal system was inadequate and was not taken seriously." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 292.) He analyzed the reasons for our mistakes of one kind or another of the past and pointed out that "although it has something to do with the ideology and workstyle of certain leaders, problems with respect to organizational and work systems, however, are more important. If the systems in these areas are good, evildoers will find no way to run wild at will. Otherwise good people may not be able to do good things or they may even turn into their opposite." He has thus drawn a conclusion: "The question of both the leadership and the organizational system is of fundamental importance, which has a long-term impact on the overall stability of the country. The question of a system of this kind has a bearing on whether the party and the state will change their colors, which must be brought to the close attention of the whole party." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 293.) Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave a penetrating

analysis of the relationship between democracy and the legal system from a theoretical point of view and put forward in unequivocal terms the idea that "we must formulate a series of laws, decrees and regulations to make democracy institutionalized and legalized" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" pp 318-319) in order to enable the whole party and the whole people of the nation to have a more sober understanding. This topic was long ago put in the communique of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which says: "In order to safeguard people's democracy, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system to make democracy institutionalized and legalized and to imbue this system with stability, continuity and maximum authority so that there are laws to rely on, laws to be respected and laws to be strictly enforced so that any violation of the law will be punished." The expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping concerning democracy and the legal system and the resolution of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee in this respect are of both historical and immediate significance in strengthening the building of the socialist legal system and further developing socialist democracy in our country. They are also important documents in guiding the building of the various legal departments and they play the same important role in helping to strengthen the administrative legislation in our country.

2. Legislation Must Be Strengthened in All Aspects of State Administration

The administrative law of our country is the legal basis for the people's governments at all levels in our country to carry out state administration in all aspects on behalf of the masses who rely on the state power entrusted to them by the people. It is an aggregate term for a variety of administrative laws and regulations which stipulate for the organizations the duties, principles of activity and procedures of work of the state administrative organs at all levels as well as the administrative systems of state administrative work in all aspects of our country. In carrying out the various kinds of work of state administration, the people's governments at all levels in our country apply the administrative law (i.e., apply administrative laws and regulations in all respects) to readjust the various kinds of administrative and legal relationships between various kinds of state administrative organs and other state organs, enterprises and institutions and social organizations and especially between state administrative organs and citizens resulting from the various kinds of administrative activities carried out by the people's governments.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, both the organs of state power and the people's governments at all levels in our country, in view of the actual needs in administration, have formulated thousands and tens of thousands of administrative laws and regulations which, in accordance with their contents, can be divided into eight main categories including personnel, foreign affairs, military affairs, public security, judiciary, civil administration, economy and culture and

education and health. However, in view of the characteristic of the administrative law itself, we have never formulated or promulgated any unified administrative code which is all-inclusive, nor have we ever formulated or promulgated any law which can be regarded as the "basic principle of administrative legislation." For this reason, people usually think that there is still no administrative law in our country, but only the basic laws such as the Constitution, Criminal Law, Code of Criminal Procedure, Code of Civil Procedure and so forth. Of course, this is a misunderstanding. As it was pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in the past we failed to set up various kinds of systems consciously and systematically to safeguard the democratic right of the people. Consequently, we also failed to formulate consciously and systematically the various kinds of administrative laws and regulations in conformity with that. For this reason, even though thousands and tens of thousands of administrative laws and regulations have been enacted, yet they were temporarily formulated to cope with the needs at the time. In the absence of both awareness and a system, there was a lack of awareness for building a reasonable legal system while laws were being enacted and little attention was paid to enacting laws in a planned and scientific way. The present status of the administrative law in our country is that laws and regulations stand in great numbers, but they lack unity and coherence or even are often mutually contradictory in all respects. Moreover, most of the laws and regulations are laws of substance and there are few laws and regulations concerning legal proceedings. Consequently, even though in this field we cannot say that there is no law to rely on, yet the phenomenon of laws not being respected, laws not being strictly enforced or violations of the law not being punished by anybody has been very prominent, which has actually resulted in a situation in which it is very difficult for us to rely on the laws. In order to meet the needs of the four modernizations, it is our pressing demand that in the field of administrative law, problems such as enhancing legal concepts and establishing a regular work system to systematize and compile conscientiously the numerous administrative laws and regulations be resolved as quickly as possible so that laws and regulations which are outdated or duplicated or are no longer needed in our real life can be abolished immediately and so that laws and regulations which are still applicable but are far from perfect can be revised without delay and laws and regulations which are suited to the needs of the new situations, especially those concerning administrative legal proceedings, can be enacted in time. In short, for the purpose of strengthening administration in all aspects of our country, the work of administrative legislation must be enhanced. Comrade Deng Xiaoping long ago pointed out explicitly in many of his works the necessity and importance of strengthening the work in this respect. For instance:

While talking about the necessity of enacting essential administrative laws and regulations of one kind or another concerning personnel, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In order to strengthen the systems of election, admittance by examination, appointment and dismissal,

assessment of proficiency, impeachment and transfer of cadres, appropriate and clear-cut regulations with regard to tenure in office and the retirement of leading cadres at all levels (including cadres who are elected, appointed or under contract) must be worked out in accordance with different conditions." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 291.) "Rules of one kind or another concerning the limit of authority on office holding and political treatment and the living allowances of cadres at all levels must be formulated. The most important thing is that there must be special organs to carry out impartial and incorruptible supervision and inspection." "There must be a system of subjecting oneself to supervision by the masses." "The people have the right to report to or to lodge complaints with the authorities against those who enjoy special privileges and exceptional treatment and are not going to redress themselves after being criticized and educated, or to impeach, replace or recall them in accordance with the law. The people have the right to demand that they return what has been unlawfully taken or pay compensation for it and that either legal or disciplinary measures be taken against them." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 292.) The fact that the people have the right to report to or to lodge complaints with the authorities against illegal activities of state workers in accordance with the law...has already been regarded as constitutional and has been clearly written into articles of the new constitution of our country adopted in 1982. However, in the area of administrative legal proceedings, it is necessary to take additional steps to enact concrete laws and regulations to stipulate such procedures as how to appeal, report or lodge a complaint, to whom a case is to be submitted and who is going to accept and hear the case, how to place a case on file for investigation and prosecution, what procedure should the one who has accepted the case follow in handling an administrative case, how to enforce the return of things unlawfully taken or payment for compensation, how to take disciplinary measures and so forth. Otherwise, the term "according to the law" which has been written into the charter will become a mere formality. Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward that explicit provisions be worked out in order to administer the cadres' affairs, that rules of one kind or another be adopted to define the limit of the authority of office of cadres at all levels, that special organs be set up to take up the responsibility of supervision and inspection of cadres at all levels to see whether they adhere to the principle of handling affairs in accordance with the law, that the system of subjecting oneself to the supervision by the masses be built to check the illegal activities of the cadres and so forth. All these are very important ideologies which guide us in strengthening legislation in personnel administration.

While talking about the necessity of enacting essential administrative laws and regulations of one kind or another concerning military affairs, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In order to 'force the swelling to go down,' it will not work without a reform of the system." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 251.) "On the question of system, the

establishment of the system of officers' military service and retirement is very important. In the 1950's, a regulation regarding officers' military service was adopted. Because it did not work, it was later shelved. As a matter of fact, that regulation was basically a good idea and a good measure." "It is necessary to have a retirement system... Once there is a retirement system, everybody will know very well what he should do in a certain year and it will be easier for us to handle things. Otherwise, the problems of each person must be handled case by case and it will be very difficult to finish a job." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 252.) "Training must be raised to the level of strategy,...and it must be resolved as a matter of system... Consideration must be given first to the system. Starting from the platoon leader, officers at all levels must receive training at the military academies... The promotion of officers must also be institutionalized." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 213.) In short, the state administration in this respect must be systematized and the appropriate administrative laws and regulations must be enacted in order to set up a regular system of this kind in the form of the law so that state power may be relied on as a backup force to ensure its implementation more effectively.

While talking about the necessity of enacting essential administrative laws and regulations of one kind or another concerning public security administration, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward: "In order to ensure unity and stability, it is suggested that state organs make it a rule by means of adopting appropriate laws and decrees that strikes and students' strikes must be arbitrated in advance, that approval must be obtained and the time and place must be designated prior to holding a demonstration and that ties between different units or between different regions be prohibited, as are activities of illegal organizations and the publishing and distribution of illegal publications." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 330.) In these aspects, it is necessary for us to strengthen as quickly as possible the administrative legislation and formulate and promulgate at an early date some specific laws and regulations concerning administration.

While talking about the fact that in economic administration it is also necessary to enact essential administrative laws and regulations of one kind or another, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must continue to revitalize the economy and bring the enthusiasm of all localities, enterprises and staff members and workers into play. Of course, blind action and especially the destructive spontaneous tendency which cares only about departmental or individual interests at the expense of the interests of the state and the people must be prevented. In this respect, relatively detailed laws and decrees must be provided in order to prevent autonomy from being distorted or abused." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 322.) "We must conscientiously safeguard the reasonable interests of the collective and individual laborers and at the same time strengthen industrial and business administration and prevent illegal activities." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 322.)

What is "illegal activity"? Besides criminal activities in violation of the "Criminal Law," it is necessary to formulate necessary administrative laws and regulations of one kind or another for industry and commerce so as to stipulate what kind of activities are regarded as "legal" or "illegal" in the realm of administrative law. With regard to the question of putting an end to paying out bonuses recklessly, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was wholeheartedly in support of a new regulation concerning the question of bonuses drafted by the departments concerned of the State Council. He demanded that with regard to this question, after the regulation "has been formally transmitted to the lower levels, the regulation must be strictly enforced in handling affairs." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 225.) This regulation is in essence the administrative law concerning the issuance of bonuses. "To observe strictly the regulation in handling affairs" as hereby demanded by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is in fact to demand that the law be respected in handling affairs.

In short, Comrade Deng Xiaoping thinks highly of the fact that in every aspect of state administration, there is the necessity of strengthening legislation. Only in doing things this way can we bring the nation's administration onto the track of handling affairs in accordance with the law so that every citizen can handle affairs in strict accordance with the various administrative laws and regulations of the state and that all working people of the state, especially the administrative personnel of the state who are responsible for the administrative work, can all handle affairs in strict accordance with the various administrative laws and regulations of the state. In his article "Reform of the Leadership of the Party and the State," Comrade Deng Xiaoping also explicitly pointed out: "It is necessary to establish a truly strong and powerful working system from the State Council down to the local governments at various levels. From now on, for all work within the sphere of the functions and powers of the government, the State Council and local governments at various levels will be in a position to carry out discussions, make decisions and release documents and the Party Central Committee and local party committees at all levels will no longer issue instructions or make decisions. The work of the government is, of course, carried out under the political leadership of the party. Once the work of the government is strengthened, so is the leadership of the party." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" pp 299-300.) To practice a division of work between the party and the government under the unified leadership of the party in order to strengthen state administration and thus to strengthen the leadership of the party over the state is the most important basic principle of the state administration and administrative legislation of our country which we must conscientiously implement. Only under the guidance of this basic principle of first shaping the various systems of state administration and making them legalized by means of strengthening administrative legislation, i.e., "formulating well-conceived and realistic systems and rules which can play a role in a longer period

of time and be put into practice step by step," can we ensure the establishment of a strong and powerful working system of state administration from the central down to the local levels. At the time when Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed that it is necessary to systematize and legalize democracy, he further emphasized that we "must not let this kind of system and law change because there is a change of leader or because there is a change of the view and attention of the leader." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 136.) He pointed out sharply: "The question now is that the laws are far from perfection and many laws have not yet been formulated. People are prone to regard the words of the leader as the 'law.' One who does not endorse the words of the leader may be regarded as 'in violation of the law.' Once there is a change of the words of the leader, a change of the 'law' follows." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 136.) In order to correct this situation as quickly as possible, he suggested that besides concentrating our energy in formulating the Criminal Law, Civil Law Codes of Procedure and so forth, attention must be focused on formulating a variety of other necessary laws within the realm of administrative law such as the Factory Law, Forestry Law, Prairie Law, Law Concerning Environmental Protection, Law Concerning Investments by Foreign Nationals and so forth. He also explicitly pointed out: "The relationships between the state and the enterprises, between enterprise and enterprise, between enterprises and individuals and so forth must also be defined in the form of law. Many of the contradictions between themselves must also be resolved by legal means." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" pp 136-137.)

The penetrating expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping regarding the improvement of administrative legislation mentioned above will definitely guide us to improve administrative legislation in our country promptly and to combine the leadership and economic system reform with the reform of state organs, which are now being carried out in order to better ensure the perfection and strengthening of the state administrative work in all aspects of our country from the perspective of the legal system.

3. Learn To Utilize the Weapon of the Law To Run the State and Open up a New Prospect of Handling Affairs in Accordance with the Law in the Realm of Administrative Law

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has in some of his works pointed out emphatically that in the new historical era of our country and under the condition that the focus in the work of the party and the state has been shifted to the orbit of the construction of the four modernizations, "it is necessary to learn to utilize and utilize well the weapon of the law." He said: "It is necessary to pay attention to the legal system and to enable everybody to understand the law completely so that not only more and more people will not violate the law, rather they will actively uphold the law." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 218.)

On 4 December 1982, the new "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" was adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. In this new constitution, there is an important feature which indicates that the status of the administrative laws and decrees has been explicitly stipulated in its articles. Stipulations of this kind have never been so clearly made in the first three constitutions since the founding of our nation. This reflects the fact that the party and the state think highly of the improvement of administrative legislation. In his "Report on the Work of the Government" to the First Plenary Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang once again stressed that "it is necessary to continue grasping firmly the work of both economic and administrative management" in order to meet the needs in the four modernizations drive of the new historical era. In guiding us to open up new prospects in which affairs will be handled in accordance with laws in the realm of administrative law, it is of very important practical significance to study conscientiously the important expositions in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" concerning the building of a legal system and especially the improvement of administrative management.

The administrative law (an aggregate term of the thousands and tens of thousands of administrative laws and regulations) of our country is a powerful instrument to administer our socialist country of which the people are the masters. It reflects the will and demands of the working class and the masses of the laboring people of our country. Theoretically, the masses of the laboring people were originally entitled to utilize well this kind of administrative law weapon through the organs of state power and the people's governments at all levels elected by themselves to readjust the various kinds of social relations resulting from administrative activities carried out by the state and thus uphold the orderly rule which is advantageous to the working class and to the masses of the laboring people. However, until now many people still have some confused ideas about this because we still do not quite understand legal concepts in the realm of administrative law. The masses of cadres and citizens of our country do not pay adequate attention to utilizing this kind of legal weapon to safeguard their own legitimate rights and interests and to uphold the orderly administration and rule of the state. Over the past few years, owing to the fact that great efforts have been made to conduct publicity and education in the socialist legal system, the judicial department and its affiliated organizations of our country have already begun to pay attention to utilizing the weapon of the law such as the Criminal Law, Civil Law and so forth to strike effective blows at the enemy, to punish criminals and to protect the people. However, in the realm of state administration, which has a wide range of involvement, upholding the principle of handling affairs in accordance with the law, learning to utilize and utilizing well the administrative law weapon to carry out the construction of the four modernizations, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the people and better safeguarding our orderly administration and

rule have only recently been regarded as strategic tasks on the agenda. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, this is a "new matter which demands that we learn to handle as quickly as possible in the process of the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system at present and in the days to come." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 331.) He pointed out clearly that it is necessary to learn to utilize the weapon of the law including the economic weapons such as the imposition of a fine and heavy taxation. ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" pp 330-331.) This means that besides judicial laws such as the Criminal Law and the Civil Law, there is the administrative law weapon which actually involves each and every household as well as each and every citizen and which needs to be utilized in a still wider range. It may be said that since every citizen has to deal with this or that administrative law every day (no matter whether you are conscious or unconscious) and they do not necessarily deal with the Criminal Law, which is for the purpose of punishing criminals, it will be out of the question that we have a perfect legal system if the various kinds of administrative laws and regulations are not properly enacted or implemented or, in the realm of administrative law, if we are not able to uphold properly the principle of handling affairs in accordance with the law. (There are laws to rely on, laws to be respected and laws to be strictly enforced and any violation of the law will be punished.) People are prone to associate discussions of handling affairs in accordance with law or strengthening the socialist legal system with the work of the court. Of course, this notion is not entirely a mistake, but it is not comprehensive enough. In short, if we are not able to open up a new prospect of "learning to utilize and utilizing well the weapon of the law" in the realm of administrative law, which has a very wide range of involvement, in other words, if we cannot open a new prospect of handling affairs in accordance with the law, there will be a big breach in building a socialist legal system. We then cannot say that it has been strengthened or perfected.

The expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping dealing with learning to utilize and utilizing well the weapon of law (including learning to utilize and utilizing well the administrative law weapon) will have a very important guiding significance in strengthening the work of administrative legislation in our country from now on and in opening up a new prospect of handling affairs in accordance with the law in the realm of administrative law in our country.

We must conscientiously learn well the series of expositions in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" concerning the building of a socialist legal system and the strengthening of administrative legislation. Only in doing things this way can we conscientiously strengthen the work of administrative legislation based on the pressing needs in the unceasing development of the construction of the four modernizations and open up a new prospect of handling affairs in accordance with the law as quickly as possible in the realm of administrative law so as to strengthen and perfect further the building of a socialist legal system in our country and to ensure that in our country, the socialist democracy of which the laboring people are the masters will be developed still further.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LAW OF REGIONAL NATIONAL AUTONOMY DISCUSSED

Beijing FAXUE YANJIU [STUDIES IN JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 4, 23 Aug 84
pp 1-7

[Article by Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342]: "On the Law of Regional National Autonomy"]

[Text] In conjunction with the formulation of the law of regional national autonomy, the author comprehensively discusses, in this article, its historical background and the objective basis and necessity of its creation, and also explains several issues which may lead to different interpretations in the course of implementation, such as, the presence or absence of explicit provisions on eliminating the de facto inequalities between nationalities, the inclusion of minority cadres, the exercise of autonomy, etc.

The "Law of Regional National Autonomy of the People's Republic of China" solemnly passed at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC was a momentous event in China's political life. Its earnest fulfillment will have a far-reaching significance in strengthening the unity of the nationalities and the country, achieving the socialist modernization of the state and promoting the common prosperity of all the people. Several points of my personal views are discussed below.

I. Regional National Autonomy--a Political System with Chinese Characteristics

In a multinational country, the relations among the nationalities and the handling of the national issues constitute an important factor affecting its prosperity or decline and rise or fall. As a united multinational socialist state formed by the people of all nationalities throughout the country, China must establish and consolidate "the socialist national relations of equality, unity and mutual aid." Regional national autonomy in compact minority areas is the embodiment and concrete form of such national relations. It differs from the federation system of the Soviet Union. The republics joining the federation under the Soviet system can be called "states within a state," and they have the power to formulate their own constitutions and laws. Ukraine and Byelorussia, for instance, even possess diplomatic powers, and their constitutions even stipulate the right to withdraw from the union. China's

national autonomous areas under regional national autonomy have no power to formulate constitutions, nor legislative and diplomatic powers or the power to secede freely from the motherland. China's constitution explicitly stipulates: "All regional national autonomous areas are inseparable parts of the People's Republic of China" (Article 4). China's regional national autonomous system possesses Chinese characteristics. Like the provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, counties, cities and districts, the national areas are local governments under the unified leadership of the central government and exercise autonomous powers compatible with their national characteristics to protect the interest and handle the internal affairs of the nationalities. We adopt this system mainly for the following reasons: First, in the course of China's long historical development, the people of the various nationalities had formed close ties. In more than 2,000 years, they lived together in the large family of a basically united motherland. Though there were contradictions and struggles among them, it was not a situation where the majority Han people always occupied the dominant position and oppressed the minorities. Some minorities such as the Monggols and the Mans once ruled the whole of China, and North China and the Northwest, especially, were long under alternate minority control. Unlike Russia prior to the October Revolution when the Russians ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the minorities and created irreconcilable contradictions, in modern China, after sinking into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, their common fate and identical interests led all the nationalities in the entire country to the brink of perdition. United, we survive; divided, we perish. The people of the various nationalities rallied together even closer. The course of the socialist revolution and construction further enhanced the unity and friendship among the nationalities, and the building of a modern socialist country has become their common goal of struggle. Living in the People's Republic of China under a unified central government is an inevitable trend of the development of history and the common desire of all the nationalities. Next, the system was determined by the present conditions and distributions of the minority populations. The developments of the minority populations are extremely uneven. Among the 56 nationalities in the country, the Han population is the largest, and the total of the minority populations relatively small. Even the larger minorities are fairly small in number. The largest Zhuang people have only a population of 13 million and the smallest only 1,000, while more than 20 minorities have populations of under 50,000. In terms of distribution, in the long developmental course, the various nationalities formed large communities of two or more minorities and small communities of single ones. Even the larger minorities, rather than segregated by themselves, are scattered among different nationalities, thereby forming the situation of "I am in you; you are in me." The population proportions and distributions rule out the conditions for establishing independent national republics and thereafter forming them into a federated state. The development of history has only provided us with the conditions for regional national autonomy within a united republic, and it is unsuitable and impossible to follow the federation system of the Soviet Union.

In such a large multinational country as ours, regional national autonomy, as the correct path and form, has successfully solved China's nationality issue. It is a creative undertaking in the national and state developmental histories of the world and a shining model of our party's and state's close integration of Marxist-Leninist theories with China's reality. Not only is the system

endorsed and supported by all China's nationalities, but its achievements are publicly recognized in the world. As shown by the facts, it is a political system compatible with China's national conditions and endowed with Chinese characteristics.

II. The Necessity of the Law of Regional National Autonomy

All important systems of the state need the protection of law, and regional national autonomy is no exception. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, strengthening the socialist legal system has been the party's and state's firm and consistent policy. Formulating many essential laws, the NPC and its standing committee created the law of regional national autonomy in answer to an urgent need. Originally, the regional national autonomous system was included in the "Common Program" which had the force of an interim constitution. "The Program for the Implementation of Regional National Autonomy," based on the "Common Program" and promulgated in 1952, made specific provisions and produced a tremendous impact on the establishment and implementation of the system. It was affirmed in China's first constitution, which was promulgated in 1954 and which explicitly stipulated the "implementation of regional autonomy of all compact minority areas" (Article 3). The constitutions of 1975 and 1978 followed the same stipulation, and the 1982 constitution provided for the vigorous strengthening from all sides of the regional national autonomous system and further perfected and developed it, giving it a stable and firm position in the political system of the state. In the past 3 decades or more, the state has made tremendous achievements in its consolidation and development. First of all, China created 116 national autonomous areas, including 5 regions, 31 prefectures and 80 counties. They cover a total area of 6.1 million square kilometers, constituting more than 60 percent of the total area of the country. Among the total 120-million population, minorities constitute 50 million. Thus, the autonomous rights of the overwhelming majority of the minorities in large and small minority areas are guaranteed. Next, by means of the introduction of the system, the socialist national relations of equality, unity and mutual aid have been established in China, and the people of all nationalities live in friendship and harmony and struggle together for a modern socialist country. Thirdly, the system has enhanced the enthusiasm of the minorities, and the state renders vigorous aid in finance, material and technology, thereby promoting the economic, cultural and educational development of the minorities areas, transforming, to a large extent, the backwardness left down by history and conducting to the economic construction and production growth in the national sphere. In short, regional autonomy in our united multinational state protects the rights of the minorities to manage their own affairs and the unity of the nationalities and of the state, and forestalls external aggression and subversive activities. Earnestly summarizing the experiences of success and creating, on this basis, a formal law of regional national autonomy, in order to protect the consolidation and development of the regional autonomous system, constituted the urgent desire and demand of all nationalities and all minority areas in the country. Obviously, the creation and promulgation of the law of regional national autonomy are the inevitable demand in initiating a new phase in the socialist modernization program as well as a necessary outcome of the historical development of China's nationality work. In short, the creation of the law of regional national autonomy, a basic law, is necessary, timely and feasible.

Since the constitution affirms the regional national autonomous system and makes a number of necessary provisions in a special section, what is the necessity for a law on regional national autonomy? Because, in terms of the legal system of a state, it is usually divided into so many levels. As the fundamental law of the state, the constitution is undoubtedly at the highest level. Next are general laws, formulated for the purpose of concretizing the constitutional principles. A basic law created by the NPC, the law of regional national autonomy, next to the constitution, is a relatively important law on the nationality issue. It is formulated on the basis of the constitution, which is the fundamental law of the land and the most centralized and comprehensive embodiment of the will of the people of all nationalities and represents the basic interests of the state and all the people. The provisions on the national issue directly reflect the tremendous achievements of China's national work and the socialist national relations of equality, unity and mutual aid. To safeguard the equality of the various nationalities, protect their legitimate rights and interests, and maintain and develop the relations of equality, unity and mutual aid among them, the constitution, in its "Foreword" and "General Principles," explicitly stipulates: In the struggle to defend national unity, big-nationality chauvinism, mainly Han chauvinism, must be opposed. All national discriminations and oppressions must be prohibited and acts damaging national unity and creating splits forbidden. The state must devote all effort to the common prosperity of all nationalities in the country. It must help the minority areas hasten their economic and cultural development. It must implement the regional national autonomous system and guarantee the freedom of the minorities to use and develop their own languages and to preserve or change their own customs and habits. All these are the basic principles, policies and systems which must be followed in China's national work. In the section on "Autonomous Organs in National Autonomous Areas," the constitution makes the necessary provisions on the nature and composition of the autonomous organs, and specifically stipulates that minority citizens serve as chairmen and vice chairmen of the standing committees of the people's congresses of autonomous regions, prefectures and counties and as the chiefs of such areas. It also makes many provisions enlarging the power of the autonomous organs. In addition to their proper functions as local state organs, the autonomous organs also exercise autonomy and implement the laws and policies of the state according to local conditions. They have the power to formulate, in line with the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the local minorities, autonomous regulations and specific ordinances, to administer local finances, to plan and manage, under the guidance of state plans, economic construction undertakings of local nature, to control the educational, scientific, cultural, health and sports programs of their own areas, and to organize, in accordance with the military system of the state and actual need of the localities and with the approval of the State Council, public security units to protect the social security of their own areas. In performing their functions, they are to use, in accordance with the provisions of the autonomous regulations, one or more languages of common usage in their own areas. In addition, necessary provisions are also made on aid to national autonomous areas. However, the constitution can only make fundamental and basic stipulations and some necessary specific provisions, but it is not in a position to formulate more numerous, detailed and concrete provisions. Thus, it is necessary to create the law of regional national autonomy. Article 115

of the constitution stipulates that the autonomous organs exercise autonomy within the limits prescribed by the constitution, the law of regional national autonomy and other laws. The constitutional provisions discussed above are the basis of the law of regional national autonomy. We may say that, without such constitutional provisions, the law of regional national autonomy would not have been created. It is the basic law to guarantee the implementation of the constitutional provisions discussed above. Naturally, while its substance is much more detailed and specific than the constitution, it must be based on the constitution and conform to the constitutional provisions. It should be pointed out that the law of regional national autonomy must not be too specific and too detailed, because, directed at the general conditions of the national autonomous areas of the whole country, it is impossible for it to make specific measures on the solution of special issues of all the autonomous areas or include all the particulars and aspects of the autonomous system. As the conditions of the various autonomous areas are not all identical and each has its own characteristics, it is impossible and inappropriate to enforce rigidly one kind of provisions and follow the arbitrary practice. Thus, it is necessary for the law of regional national autonomy to be more detailed and more specific than the constitutional provisions, but not excessively so, for otherwise it will only hamper its implementation. Detailed provisions may be formulated, according to local conditions, by the autonomous organs of the various areas as autonomous regulations or specific ordinances. Naturally, formulated for the concrete enforcement of the law of regional national autonomy, such regulations and ordinances must be based on it. Without the law of regional national autonomy, which is compatible with China's national conditions in substance and fairly complete in form, there is no way to formulate autonomous regulations and specific ordinances. Therefore, in terms of the need to further strengthen the socialist legal system, the creation of the law of regional autonomy is highly necessary.

III. Several Issues of Interpretation Relevant to the Law of Regional Autonomy

In the course of enforcing the law of regional national autonomy, several issues which may lead to different interpretations require explanation.

1. Elimination of the De Facto Inequalities Among the Nationalities

The formulation of eliminating the de facto inequalities among the nationalities left down by history is correct as a theory and a policy. Due to historical reasons, such de facto inequalities indeed exist and should be eliminated. Since the founding of the nation, the party and the state have performed a tremendous amount of work in this aspect. They will continue to strengthen the work in the future. The question is whether it must be written into the law of regional national autonomy. That the law makes no mention of the issue is for the following reasons:

First, our party and our state consistently pursue the policy of national equality and firmly oppose any discrimination and oppression. The creation of the people's democratic dictatorship was furnished a basic protection to the political and legal equalities of all the nationalities, and the minorities are given numerous considerations in political rights. China's

constitution and election law and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the state power organs of the various levels all give them special considerations in order to ensure the appropriate numbers of minority deputies to the people's congresses of the various levels. Instead of inequality, the minorities enjoy preferential treatment. In this aspect, precisely as stated in the foreword to the constitution, in China, "the socialist national relations of equality, unity and mutual aid have been established and will continue to be strengthened." If the elimination of de facto inequalities is generally written into the law of regional national autonomy, it will not only fail to conduce to the solution of the issue, but also easily lead to misunderstanding, as if China's various nationalities had not achieved political and legal equality, while the facts are precisely the opposite and we have achieved the most complete political and legal equality among the nationalities since the beginning of history.

Next, due to historical reasons, the economy and culture of minority areas are generally fairly backward. Such de facto inequalities left down by history indeed exist. In regard to the reasons for the inequalities created in history and the methods of solution, it is necessary to study and explore them in theory and policy, but it may not be appropriate to include them in the law. The key to eliminating the de facto inequalities is in wiping out the inequalities in the economic and cultural aspects which requires a protracted and arduous effort. Rather than a matter of years or decades, it may take an even longer time to achieve. The law is created to solve practical problems, not to discuss theories and compose essays, and what cannot be accomplished in the present phase should not be included.

In terms of equality in its absolute meaning, de facto inequality is found not only among the various nationalities, but in the Han areas as well, as a result of the imbalance in their economic and cultural developments. Even among the same nationality and in the same area, it is impossible for the practical lives of people to be absolutely equal. Ours is the law of the socialist phase, and its provisions deal with matters which need to and can be accomplished at the current phase. What cannot be accomplished are not included. Issues such as reducing the major distinctions, the struggle for communism and the disappearance of the state are correct in theory, but, as they cannot be accomplished at the current phase, they are not included in the constitution. In regard to the issue of gradually eliminating the de facto inequalities among the nationalities left down by history, it was not included in the enforcement program of regional national autonomy formulated in 1952 and the constitution of 1954. Nor is it included in the current constitution, the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of our party's 11th Central Committee or the report and constitution of the 12th Party Congress. Therefore, it is proper for it to be omitted in the law of regional national autonomy.

The key to the elimination of de facto inequalities among nationalities left down by history is in helping the minorities hasten their economic and cultural development. Once their economy develops, production will improve; once their culture develops and education is popularized, their relative backwardness will basically transform. As a result, the de facto inequalities among nationalities left down by history will gradually vanish. Therefore,

the law of regional national autonomy should not shout hollow slogans without practical effect. Instead, it should, according to the provisions of the current constitution, approach matters from the positive, stress the acceleration of economic and cultural development and the reduction of the gaps among the minorities, start from reality, further concretize the constitutional provisions and create effective measures. This is the principle followed in the formulation of the law of regional national autonomy. In its general provisions, besides formulating autonomous regulations and specific ordinances, the autonomous organs, under the principle of conforming to the constitution and the laws, have the power to adopt special policies and flexible measures to promote the economic and cultural development of the autonomous areas. Where the resolutions, decisions, orders and directives of the higher-level state organs are incompatible with the practical conditions of the autonomous areas, the autonomous organs may, upon approval by the higher-level state organs, make accommodations or suspend their enforcement. These provisions grant considerable autonomy to the autonomous areas and permit them to develop their various socialist undertakings according to the practical conditions of their own areas and manage the internal affairs of their own nationalities. In economic construction, the autonomous organs, under the guidance of state plans and in line with local characteristics and need, may formulate principles, policies and plans. Under the premise of upholding the socialist principles and in line with legal provisions and the characteristics of local economic development, they may rationally adjust the production relations and reform the economic management systems. According to the financial and material resources of the autonomous areas and other concrete factors, they may, on their own initiative, plan capital construction projects of a local nature and manage the local enterprises and businesses under their jurisdiction. Without their consent, the higher-level state organs may not change such jurisdictional relations. They may manage and protect local natural resources, decide the ownership and right of use of local grassland, exploit local natural resources and arrange rational priority development and utilization. They may adopt special measures and give preferential treatment to specialized personnel of all kinds to participate in various construction projects of the autonomous areas. They may, on their own initiative, arrange and utilize industrial and agricultural products and native and special products other than those included in the state purchasing plans and those to be delivered to the government. With the approval of the State Council, they may open foreign trade ports, and areas adjacent to foreign countries may develop border trade and enjoy preferential treatment from the state in the percentage retention of foreign exchange. In the financial aspect, besides restating the relevant provisions in the constitution, the law specially stipulates that, where the local revenue falls short of the disbursements, the autonomous areas will be subsidized by the higher-level financial organs. The autonomous areas enjoy the various special funds and interim national subsidies allocated by the state. According to the provisions of the state, they may set up emergency funds and establish reserve funds of a higher proportion in their budgets than general areas. In enforcing the tax laws of the state, besides the items for tax reduction or exemption under the uniform examination and approval of the state, the autonomous areas may, with the decision or approval of the autonomous regions (provinces), reduce or exempt certain taxes under local revenue. In education, the autonomous organs may, on their own initiative, develop

national education and, according to the educational principles of the state, decide local educational plans, installation of schools, academic systems, forms of the schools, teaching substance, languages used in classrooms and methods of student admission. For minority livestock and mountain areas with economic difficulties and scattered inhabitants, they may set up government-operated national elementary and middle schools mainly for boarding and subsidized students. Among the schools mainly recruiting minority students, those qualified should use texts and give classroom lectures in minority languages. To promote cultural exchange and improve the educational and scientific levels of the minorities, Han language courses are to be offered in the higher elementary grades or middle schools, and the nationally used common speech is to be popularized. In the cultural aspect, the autonomous organs may, on their own initiative, develop such national cultural undertakings as literature, art, journalism, publication, films and broadcasting with national forms and characteristics. They may, on their own initiative, plan the development of local medical and health enterprises, promote modern and national traditional medicines and launch traditional sports activities, in order to continue the fine cultural traditions of the minorities. The goal of the above provisions is to give full protection to the autonomy of the autonomous organs, develop the economy and culture of the minority areas relatively rapidly, transform their backwardness as fast as possible and create the necessary conditions for the gradual elimination of the de facto inequalities among the nationalities left down by history.

Besides the self-reliance and diligence of the minorities, the law of regional national autonomy makes fairly detailed provisions on the aid to be rendered by the higher-level state organs. They are mainly as follows: When formulating plans on the national economy and social development, the higher-level state organs should give consideration to the characteristics and needs of national autonomous areas; they should establish various special funds in their aid; they should give consideration to their commerce, supply and marketing, and medical enterprise. In allocating the means of production and living, they should give consideration to the needs of the autonomous areas. In investment, loans and taxation, and in production, supply, transport and marketing, they should support the autonomous areas in the rational utilization of local resources to promote local industries, communication and energy and in the development and improvement of special-need commodities and traditional handicraft products. They should organize and support the economic and technical cooperation of the economically developed areas with the autonomous areas.

When exploiting resources and launching constructions in autonomous areas, they should keep in mind the interest of such areas, plan economic undertakings favorable to them, and consider the production and living of the local minorities. According to the needs of the autonomous areas, they should, in diverse forms, transfer and send appropriate numbers of teachers, physicians, scientists and technicians, and management personnel, and help the minority areas develop their economy, culture and education. These provisions have an important significance in transforming the relatively backward economy and culture of the minorities and gradually eliminating the de facto inequalities among the nationalities left down by history. Instead of denying the existence of de facto national inequalities or opposing the formulation of their

elimination by omitting it from the law of regional national autonomy, the purpose of the law is to eliminate them by practical and more effective means.

2. Exercising Autonomy

As China's various nationalities are basically in a situation of mixed habitation, compact minority communities often consist of more than one nationality. In such communities, aside from the nationality in the dominant position, there are also other minorities and the Han people, and the Han people in some areas constitute the majority of the total population. In terms of an autonomous region of a certain nationality, such as the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, it only means that the Hui people occupy the dominant position in the area, and that the characteristics of the Hui people are given main consideration in regional autonomy. It does not mean that the region is exclusively inhabited by the Hui people, or that only the Hui people exercise autonomy. Actually, it is seldom possible to create an autonomous area of a single nationality. Minorities other than Zang people are found even in the Xizang Autonomous Region. For this reason, Article 13 of the law of regional national autonomy stipulates: "In compact minority areas, in line with the local national relations and economic development and in the light of historical conditions, an autonomous area based on compact communities of one or more minorities may be created." "According to the practical local conditions, national autonomous areas may include parts of communities and towns of Han people or other nationalities." In other words, an autonomous area is not limited to one minority, but may include many. Where an autonomous area is composed of various nationalities, the people of such nationalities should serve as the masters and participate in the exercise of autonomy, rather than for the nationality in the dominant position to be the masters and the rest of them slaves, depriving them of the right to exercise autonomy. If so, it will be incompatible with the principle of equality, unity and mutual aid among the nationalities and unfavorable to strengthening national unity and mobilizing the enthusiasm of all people in the area, in order for them to devote their common effort to the transformation of the economic and cultural backwardness and to the promotion of the socialist modernization program. In national relations, we must combat big-nationality chauvinism--Han chauvinism in terms of the country as a whole and big-nationality chauvinism of the dominant minorities in terms of the autonomous areas. The autonomy of an autonomous area belongs to all the people of the area. The people exercise their power through the autonomous organ. All powers of the state, for instance, belong to the people, and the NPC is the people's power organ. The 1954 constitution stipulated that the autonomous organ exercise autonomy. The current constitution reaffirms this principle. Section 3, Article 4, stipulates: "All compact minority communities shall practice regional autonomy, establish autonomous organs and exercise autonomous power." Article 115 stipulates: The autonomous organs of autonomous regions, prefectures and counties shall exercise the autonomous power. The six powers in local economy and culture stipulated in Articles 116 to 121 are all to be exercised by the "autonomous organs." The current constitution also contains three formulations on "the nationalities practicing regional autonomy:" Section 1, Article 113, states: "In the people's congresses of autonomous regions, prefectures and counties, besides deputies representing the nationality practicing regional autonomy,

there should be appropriate numbers of deputies representing other nationalities residing in the particular administrative areas." Section 2 of the same article states: "Citizens of the nationality practicing regional autonomy should serve as chairmen or vice chairmen of the standing committees of the people's congresses of the autonomous regions, prefectures and counties." The third formulation is found in Article 114: "Citizens of the nationality practicing regional autonomy should serve as the regional chairmen, prefectural chiefs and county magistrates." However, all three formulations concern the composition of the autonomous organ, not the exercise of autonomy. All references to the autonomous power are very explicit: Power is to be exercised by the autonomous organ. The law of regional national autonomy can only be written on the basis of this constitutional principle; it cannot stipulate that power is to be exercised by "the nationality practicing regional autonomy." Not stipulating that the nationality practicing regional autonomy exercise power does not block such nationality from its exercise. As it constitutes a relatively large majority in the people's congresses of the various levels, as long as its views are correct, the nationality practicing regional autonomy will produce an important impact in the concrete exercise of power, not to mention the fact that the leaders of the people's governments of the various levels, service as the executive organs, are all "citizens of the nationality practicing regional autonomy."

3. Including Minority Cadres in the Autonomous Organ

It is proper to include as many minority personnel as possible in the autonomous organs of areas practicing regional autonomy. In the autonomous organs of some areas today, the number of minority cadres is too small. This situation must be changed. The law of regional national autonomy stipulates that, among other personnel of the people's government of an autonomous area and the cadres of the work units under the autonomous organ, "as many members of the nationality practicing regional autonomy and of other minorities must be included" (Articles 17 and 18). This is the principle to correct the situation. All areas should follow this principle and solve the problem according to the actual local conditions. The principle of "including as many as possible" has two meanings: First, where the qualifications are identical or slightly below, priority must be given to the minority cadres. Second, since the training of cadres requires a process, the inclusion of minority cadres under their present conditions can only be "as many as possible," instead of complete "nationalization" or arbitrary proportions, as the arbitrary inclusion of the totally unqualified will be detrimental to the exercise of autonomous power and to the development of the work of all aspects.

To include as many minority cadres as possible, the training of minority cadres in large numbers must first be carried out. The goal of training is use. Article 23 of the law of regional national autonomy stipulates: "According to the need of the socialist construction, the autonomous organ of a national autonomous area must, by all kinds of measures, train cadres of all levels, specialized scientific and technical and operation and management personnel, and skilled workers among the local nationalities, fully develop their effect, and give attention to the training of minority women as cadres and specialized technicians." Article 23 stipulates: "When recruiting

personnel, the enterprise and business units of national autonomous areas must give priority to the minorities, and they may recruit among the minorities in rural and livestock areas." Article 64 stipulates: "The higher-level state organ must help the autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres of all levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers of all kinds among the local minorities." Article 65 stipulates: "The higher-level state organ must help the autonomous areas accelerate the development of education and improve the scientific and cultural levels of local minorities. The state must establish minority academies and start minority classes and preparatory courses specially for minority students in higher schools. The method of directional recruitment and assignment may be adopted. When recruiting new students, higher and technical secondary schools must suitably relax the admission standards and requirements on minority applicants." Embodying the principle of "including as many as possible," the above measures are all practical considerations of the training and education of minority cadres, and more suitable than arbitrary proportions.

4. Recruiting Minority Students by Universities and Technical Secondary Schools

The number of minority students in colleges and technical secondary schools is too small in the national autonomous areas, and some areas have no minority college student at all. To improve the cultural level of the autonomous areas and promote the development of construction, we must train minority college and technical secondary students in large numbers. Thus, more opportunities must be afforded minority applicants to colleges and technical secondary schools from them to learn and pursue advanced studies. Thus, it is necessary for the colleges and technical secondary schools to give consideration to minority applicants, but it is undesirable to set a fixed proportion of minorities among the total admissions. When the admitting grades are too low and the applicants' level of basic knowledge too poor, it will be difficult for the school to teach and the student to learn, and the training of college and technical secondary students in fact as well as in name for the minority areas will not be accomplished.

The stipulation in Article 65 of the law of regional national autonomy that, "when recruiting new students, the higher and technical secondary schools must suitably relax the admission standards and requirements on minority students" includes lowering the grade line for admission and relaxing the age restriction, thereby giving proper consideration to the minority applicants. Meanwhile, the article also stipulates: "The state must establish minority academies and start minority classes and preparatory courses specially for minority students in schools of higher learning. The method of directional recruitment and assignment may be adopted." These provisions are practical solutions of the problems and embody more completely the spirit of rendering aid to the national autonomous areas in developing education, improving the scientific and cultural levels of their people, and training more minority cadres and specialized personnel of all kinds. They have a more practical significance than setting arbitrary proportions of admission.

In short, the law of regional national autonomy is a basic law with special Chinese characteristics. Its formulation and promulgation have won the support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We must earnestly learn, study and propagandize it, so that the people of all nationalities will further understand and master its basic spirit and important provisions and consciously follow and uphold it. We believe that its overall implementation and enforcement will further develop the superiority of China's regional national autonomous system, advance our socialist national relations of equality, unity and mutual aid to a new phase and mobilize the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities to serve as masters and vigorously struggle for the unity of the nationalities, the unity of the state, the socialist modernization program and their common prosperity.

6080

CSO: 4005/252

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUALS ADMITTED INTO MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS PARTY ORGANS

55 Intellectuals Admitted

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 84 p 4

/Article by Chen Min /7115 2404/: "Organs of Ministry of Railways Admit a Contingent of Fine Intellectuals into the Party"/

/Text/ Party groups in organs of the Ministry of Railways have during the party rectification campaign conscientiously sought to overcome the influence of "leftist" thinking and old prejudices and earnestly solve the problem of "party membership difficulties" encountered by intellectuals. From January to November this year, they have already admitted 55 intellectuals into the party. Most of these intellectuals are core cadres in technical professions; their admission into the party has added fresh blood to the organic body of the party and mobilized the enthusiasm on the part of the vast ranks of the intellectuals in the construction of the four modernizations.

Overcoming the Erroneous Conception of Regarding Intellectuals as Objects of Reform, and Correctly Recognizing the Status and Role of Intellectuals in the Four Modernizations Program. Through the study of the party rectification documents, party groups at various levels in the organs came to recognize that the reason why no efforts were made in the past to admit intellectuals into the party was mainly because, under the influence of "Leftist" thinking, we had for long periods classified intellectuals on the side of the bourgeoisie and treated them as objects of reform. During the 10-year internal disturbance, we again criticized intellectuals as "the stinking ninth category" of people and "reactionary academic authorities." This was a historical mistake. Today, the work of the whole party has already been shifted to the construction of the four modernizations. Carrying our economic construction and raising our economic results require scientific knowledge. Without fully developing and mobilizing the enthusiasm of the intellectuals, our four modernizations can hardly be realized. Therefore, whether or not we put emphasis on admitting fine intellectuals into our party constitutes the big question of whether or not we are maintaining political unanimity with our party central committee. Thus party groups at various levels have taken the admission of fine intellectuals into our party as a key to our work of development. The principal responsible comrades of the party group of the Ministry have personally sought to chat with intellectuals who had asked to join the party and regularly looked into the

question of their admission into the party. Party committees of the various organs convened a meeting of members of the organization departments twice, in April and June, to stress the importance and urgency of admitting fine intellectuals into our party; a forum of intellectuals was also convened twice at different points in order to listen to their views and requests and thereby extend a wholehearted welcome to those intellectuals who had asked to join the party. General party branches and branches where fairly numerous intellectuals are present have all put the work of admitting intellectuals into the party on their respective agenda.

Conscientiously Implement the Principal of Looking At the Individual In Terms of Family Background, Looking At the Impact In Terms of His Social Connections, and Looking At His Performance In Terms of Historical Questions and Eliminate the Influence of "Taking Class Struggle as the Key Link." In the case of middle-aged and old intellectuals, because of the times and historical conditions in which they have lived, many of them have certain problems concerning their individual histories, family backgrounds and social connections. In the past, when we were influenced by "taking class struggle as the key link," once their party membership question was under discussion we often failed to make a point of looking at their personal performances and contributions in our socialist construction during the 30-odd years since the founding of our state and chose instead to look only at their histories, family backgrounds and social connections where the discovery of the slightest problem would lead to endless "tests." During the party rectification period, the influence of "taking class struggle as the key link" has been eliminated; not a few basic-level party groups, where discussing their admission into the party, now put emphasis on looking at their consistent performances and their understanding and attitude with regard to the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee; so long as they have acquired the qualifications for party membership and are willing to dedicate themselves to the socialist and Communist cause, timely efforts would be made to admit them into the party.

Correct Various Prejudices in the Perception of Intellectuals. An important factor as to why many intellectuals cannot get admitted into the party lies in the fact that there are prejudices in people's perception of them, as such unfair labels like "arrogant and complacent," "not good at providing leadership," "not concerned about politics," etc., were easily attached to them. Through party rectification, party groups of organs of the Ministry of Railways have corrected such prejudices, drawn a boundary between confidence in their work with scientific basis and "arrogance and complacency," between having independent views and daring to express opinions and "not being good at providing leadership," between delving into their respective professions and technologies for our four modernizations drive and "not being concerned about politics," etc. Senior engineer Zhang Yansheng /L728 7122 3932/ of the capital construction bureau, who is 56 years old this year, has first asked to join the party in 1952. During the past 32 years, his performance at work has been fairly good, and he has always been actively delving into his profession and technology. Because he dared to express his views in his work and in technical matters whether it was in front of the leaders or when he went at the basic level and insist on his correct views, he was in the past regarded as being "arrogant" and "not respectful toward leaders" and hence has long been prevented from being recruited into the party. During the party rectification, party group of the capital

construction bureau conducted an overall analysis of Comrade Zhang Yangsheng's consistent performance and rectified its prejudice in perception. In June this year, the bureau's general party branch thus approved his admission into the CPC. He thereby excitedly said: the ambition I have pursued for so many years is now realized; I am determined to work doubly hard, concentrate on my explorations, and enhance my party character so as to make even greater contributions to the cause of the party the rest of my life. There has been quite an impact since the approval of Comrade Zhang Yangsheng's admission into the party; many old intellectuals happily say: the gate of the party is ultimately open to us; this constitutes the greatest trust the party places in us as intellectuals.

Commentary

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 84 p 4

[Commentary by Shi Jiao /4258 6037/]: "An Explication of 'Not Being Concerned About Politics'"/

[Text] One of the reasons why intellectuals of organs of the Ministry of Railways found it very difficult to enter the party before our present party rectification was that some party members thought the intellectuals were "not concerned about politics."

In the years when "class struggle was taken as the key link," politics was no other than "class struggle." At that time, intellectuals were classified on the side of the bourgeoisie and became objects of the so-called unification, education and transformation campaigns. In many localities, unification, education and transformation campaigns often became criticism or even cruel struggles. The position in which they found themselves made it impossible for them to be concerned about "politics." Many people thereby derived the conclusion that "intellectuals were not concerned about politics."

At that time, the attitude of the vast ranks of our intellectuals toward "politics" was quite normal; the fact that some comrades thereby alleged that intellectuals were not concerned about politics was also understandable. But the question is, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the focus of our party's work has been shifted to economic construction; our country has entered into a new historical era, and the party Central Committee has pointed out time and again that intellectuals are a part of our working class. Our 12th Party Congress has further put forward the general task and general goal of this new historical era.

Since we are in the new historical era, we must view political questions from a new point of view. Realizing the four modernizations is no other than the most important politics; and being concerned about our four modernizations drive directly constitutes being concerned about politics. Making active contribution to the four modernizations is a conspicuous reflection of political consciousness. If even up to this day certain comrades still put an equation mark between intellectuals engrossed in their respective professions for the realization of the great undertakings of our four modernizations and people "not being concerned about politics," then this cannot but be a prejudice, which is wrong.

It is hoped that comrades like this can all follow the example of party members of organs of the Ministry of Railways so as, in the process of our party rectification, to rectify their perception, change their views, and treat those intellectuals requesting admission into the party with full enthusiasm.

9255

CSO: 4005/275

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RETIRED SPECIALISTS KEEP CONTRIBUTING SERVICES

06090053 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing 9 Jan (XINHUA)--About 10,000 retired engineers and other specialists in China are still working to contribute their share to society while updating their knowledge by following new developments in their original fields.

They render services through more than 50 retired engineers' associations, non-profit organizations formed on voluntary basis, according to the English-language paper CHINA DAILY.

In Xian capital of northwest China's Shaanxi Province, 300 retirees join an association all with higher education and 20 years of working experience. Among them are engineers, professors, doctors, translators, accountants and artists, aged 50 to 80.

The association has several consulting offices which help clients deal with technical problems. Special attention is given to small and medium-sized enterprises which usually suffer from lack of technical personnel. In the first half of 1984 the association had 145 inquiries and signed 34 contracts.

Last June, Zhang Mingsan, an expert who used to be the chief engineer of the Xian Coal Mining Machine Plant, was asked to help the Xian No 1 Bicycle Parts Factory, which was on the brink of bankruptcy because of its poor products. While persuading the factory to stop producing some bicycle parts, Zhang donated a portable noodle machine he had designed. The factory started producing the new product.

For a month, Zhang rode on his bike to the factory every day, instructing the workers on the experiments. The machines were well-received in the market and the factory was making a big profit. Zhang himself also won the satisfaction of completing a new task for helping others with his knowledge.

When Zhou Wenrong, a vice chairman of the association and Zhang Jixiong, deputy secretary of the association were called in to help construct a new building to increase production in the Xian Coal Mining Machinery Plant, the two veteran architects suggested that converting an old building should do just fine. Their suggestion was accepted and half a million yuan was saved for the plant.

In the foreign languages consulting office, one of the busiest offices of the association, 14 teachers and translators turned about half a million words of Chinese into English, Italian, German and Japanese or vice versa.

Li Peina, an accountant of the association, explained, "Many of us joined the association because we are tired of household chores--baby sitting, cooking and shopping. We, having been active all our lives, find it unbearable to sit idle at home. We are not that old. We can do more than that."

CSO: 4000/021

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHILDLESS, SINGLE ELDERLY RECEIVE SPECIAL AID

OW290723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 22 Dec 84

["Tianjin Encourages Care of the Aged--Part (3)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tianjin, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--A young couple in Tianjin, Guo Zhong and his wife, have volunteered to take care of an 82-year-old woman Li Fuzhen, and look after her like one of the family.

Li is one of 60 old people who have been taken care of by such volunteers in the city.

This is a new social practice aimed at solving the problems of childless old people being carried out in the port city not far from Beijing. The aged are taken care of by relatives, neighbors or local social activists with the consent of the old people involved. A contract is signed at the local neighborhood committee and relief funds will be issued by the government.

As measures for the care of the aged, China provides pensions for ex-government employees, social relief for those who do not have government affiliations and have no children, and collective care for the aged in rural areas.

According to a survey of 1,076 old people, the majority said that they are satisfied with their lives. Some 66 percent of them have stable monthly incomes, averaging 71 yuan each, and of this, 25.7 percent have money to spare every month.

Well over 60 percent of the respondents enjoy free medical care and 28 percent get subsidies from the state for medical needs.

According to the municipal government, Tianjin spent five to seven yuan a month last year on medical care for each retired person. The city has appropriated 736,000 yuan for welfare facilities in the last two years. There are altogether 12 well-equipped homes for the aged in the city and 180 on the outskirts, accommodating 2,700 persons.

Special attention is given to single aged persons, and society at large is mobilized to help. There are networks of special services for the aged providing routine food and fuel purchases. Doctors make house calls on

25,000 patients at their homes, of whom 65 percent are old people. The city's Red Cross Society conducts free physical check-ups for old people.

The survey shows that 97.42 percent of the respondents are basically satisfied with the current system of pensions.

CSO: 4000/081

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC'S AGED ENJOY COOP FAMILY LIFE, RESPECT

OW281246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 CMT 28 Dec 84

["Family Life of Aged in China--Part (2)--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tianjin, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Chen Huating, 82, a retired worker in Tianjin, enjoys life in his son's family apartment.

Chen describes his daily life--morning exercises, chess, movies and an evening promenade--in one of 1,096 questionnaires sent to the city's retired.

Chen, a widower, lives with his second son's family of four. His son is a driver and his daughter-in-law a worker.

A municipal government employee says that though modern Chinese families are smaller, the traditional respect for the aged remains.

Of the respondents, 71.1 percent live with their children. Of these, 39.55 do so for financial support and 7.7 percent for family companionship. Of the total, 72.77 percent are married, 26.76 percent widowed and 0.45 percent divorced.

Chen was a house repairer. He gets a monthly pension of 61 yuan and free medical care.

He has seven children, four of whom work outside Tianjin. "Every new year's festival, children come to visit me, some with long-life cakes and others with good liquor. These are the happiest moments in my life," says Chen.

His son and daughter-in-law do not let him do household chores. "They prepare all kinds of good food for me," he says.

Every morning when he gets up, he listens to the news on the radio, then goes to a nearby park to do shadow boxing. After breakfast he goes to a cinema or plays chess with friends. A walk after supper is a must.

Li Weiqing, 76 lives nearby. A widow at 36, she never remarried and lives with her brother's family of eight, who respect her.

According to the survey, 98.02 percent say that they are respected in the family.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC CROSS-LEGS INSPECTION TOUR OF JIANGSU

00280000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 CMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Nanjing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--An inspection group of the NPC Standing Committee has ended a 10-day inspection tour of Jiangsu and left Nanjing for Beijing today.

While in Jiangsu the group heard reports by responsible persons of the Jiangsu provincial and Nanjing city governments and held discussion meetings with responsible persons of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and departments and bureaus concerned. Members of the inspection group offered many fine views and proposals concerning the synchronized development between economy and education, on accelerating the construction of small cities and towns, on speeding up the development of northern Jiangsu, on implementing the plant manager responsibility system, and on ways to handle relations between the plant manager and the plant's party committee secretary. The group affirmed Jiangsu's valuable experiences in speeding up economic development and in promoting economic structural reforms over the past several years.

Beginning on 16 December, the inspection group, headed by Qian Qun, member of the NPC Finance and Economic Affairs Committee, visited urban plants and village and town enterprises in Wuxi, Changzhou, Nanjing, and other places, focusing their attention on the economic structural reform.

CSO. 4005/332

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CITY RESIDENTS' COMMITTEES IMPROVE WORK

06021900 Beijing, XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0806 GMT 30 Dec 85

[By reporter Chen Yan]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--On 31 December this year it will be 30 years since the promulgation of the "Organic Rules on the City Residents' Committees." Practice shows that the rules have played a great role in building the residents' committees. There are now some 60,000 residents' committees with 463,000 cadres throughout the country.

According to the "Organic Rules on the City Residents' Committees" adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the First NPC Standing Committee in 1954 and the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC in 1982, the main tasks of the residents' committees are to manage public affairs and social services in their areas, mediate civil disputes, help maintain public order, and convey residents' opinions and demands and make suggestions to the People's Government.

Along with the shift of the focus of the work by the whole party and the whole country since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, many residents' committees have broadened their vision and expanded the scope of their work, thereby creatively fulfilling the tasks.

In recent years, more and more retired cadres and workers have joined the residents' committees, instilling vitality in the committees. According to the latest statistics by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the proportion of retired cadres and workers who are staff members of the residents' committees is already very close to that of jobless persons, thus changing the past situation in which the residents' committees were staffed exclusively by jobless persons (mostly housewives) and thereby raising the quality of the committee's staff members.

The reporter has learned that the residents' committees also face problems such as large jurisdiction in the work. With a jurisdiction over 1,000 to 1,500 households, residents' committees in some provinces and municipalities have been unable to perform their work effectively. Moreover, some units and departments assign tasks to residents' committees to be completed with a specified period. Usually a residents' committee handles 20-30 items, or sometimes as many as 70-80, of everyday work and most of them need to fill report forms, thus posing a heavy workload on committee staff members.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPING CHINA'S FILM INDUSTRY

AK290920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 7

[Article by Xia Yan [1115 5838]: "It Is So Difficult To Blaze a New Trail in the Film Industry"--adaptation of a speech delivered at a symposium on the history of the film industry in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of New China]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of the country, we have made great achievements in the film industry. We should fully acknowledge these achievements. However, we should also realize that we have taken a long and winding road. In the 17 years since the founding of the country and during the so-called "Cultural Revolution," because of the confusion generated by the "leftist" ideas, the film industry was always the first to be hit by various political movements. Thus, our film industry has risen and fallen, and progress in it has been difficult to make. In the 3 years following the smashing of the "gang of four," the situation was equally difficult. In the 6 years following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people in the film industry have gradually freed themselves from the restriction of dogmatism, emancipated their thinking, and given play to their enthusiasm. Thus, film production has improved both qualitatively and quantitatively. Looking back at its history, one can see that the questions of whether or not the film industry can develop and whether or not film production can improve both qualitatively and quantitatively are mainly dependent on whether or not the country is politically united and stable and whether or not the party's policies are geared to the needs of the masses. If the party's policies are correct and supported by the people, the enthusiasm of the people in the film industry will be brought into play and the film industry will better develop.

At present we still cannot say that the enthusiasm of the people in the film industry has been brought into play and that the industry is thriving. The whole country is processing at a quick pace and exciting reforms are being carried out on the industrial and agricultural fronts. In comparison, our film industry is lagging behind. Both the quality and quantity of the films produced are not very satisfactory and the economic results attained are rather poor. What has gone wrong? We can compare it to physical culture which is directed by the same department that directs the film industry. We can make rapid progress in sports and physical cultural and produce heartening results because we have adhered to the principle of opening physical culture

to the world and revitalizing it at home. Let us take a look at our literary and art circles. Our vocalists, pianists, violinists, and ballet dancers can win awards in international contests. Why is it so difficult for our films to win any major international awards (if we do not merely aim at 'special awards')? The explanations offered by some comrades give us much food for thought. They say. We can make achievements in classical music and ballet because they are divorced from reality as well as from the reforms. People sing "La Traviata" and "Xiu Hua Nu [4836 5363 1166--The Embroidery Girl]" and perform the "Ji Sai Er [6672 6357 1422]." These art forms which are closely related to reality are closely watched. Motion pictures and drama face the strictest control. Not long ago I read 'A New Star,' a novel written by Ke Yunlu. There could be problems, I thought, if the novel was to be translated into a movie. Whether or not our film industry, literature and arts can thrive depends on whether or not our literature and art workers can really emancipate their thinking and whether or not the leaders in the literature and art circles can earnestly implement the principle of opening to the world and revitalizing.

I am of the opinion that not much has been done in this regard. In the literature and art circles, people have yet to free their thinking from dogmatism, which has restricted it for a long time, and they have not eliminated the influence of 'leftist' ideas. If we do not totally negate the 'Cultural Revolution,' such terrible things as the 'mass criticism prior to each movement' and the practice of 'letting each person go through an ordeal' will continue to exist. Thus it is not strange that some comrades still have lingering fears. It is not that they do not want to make contributions to literature and art they simply want to avoid making political mistakes. Not long ago, in an article Xie Jin said that there were complications both before the shooting of the movies "A Man in His Forties" and "The Story of Tianyunshan" and after they were presented to the public. With such a situation, how can people in the film industry and the literature and art circles give play to their enthusiasm and improve the quality of film production. I think the problem of the quality of film production is a problem concerning the elimination of the pernicious "leftist" influence and the emancipation of thinking.

The lack of good plots is a problem in film production. However, if we have good plots but not the courage to do the shooting, this is also a problem. For example, several studios had misgivings about the production of the motion picture "A Man in His Forties" and they avoided undertaking the shooting. In the end, the Changchun Studio did the shooting and won a 'Golden Rooster Award.' From this example, we can see two problems: on one hand, the leaders should delegate power to others, separate enterprise management from government administration, and let the studios have the right to produce the motion pictures of their own choice. They should be allowed to select plots and appoint directors. This should be like the peasants' freedom to grow crops. They can grow whatever they like. In 1965, during the "four clean-ups" movement, in Shanxi I personally saw a production team leader who pulled up the watermelons grown by my landlord's private plot, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the peasants. That is why I definitely understand how unfortunate people can be. On the other hand, those who create should "free themselves from restrictions" and impose no restrictions on themselves. Logically, some stories

should develop in a certain way. However, they often end in other ways. This shows that people still have lingering fears and in line with these, alter the outcome.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Xiaoping has more vigorously stressed the need to respect knowledge and talented people. I recall that more than 50 years ago, in his "A Dilemma between Politics and Literature and Art," Lu Xun said: "What writers and artists say, is in fact what society is going to say. They are sensitive and they feel it and say it earlier. (Sometimes, they say it so early that society cannot tolerate them and tries to oust them.) For example, in army drills, in order to order soldiers to salute by raising their guns, the order shouted should be 'Guns...up' and no one is to raise his gun until the word 'up' is heard. Some may raise their guns on hearing the word 'gun.' The one who shouts the order will accuse them of not doing it properly and punish them. Writers and artists in society are like these people. When they say things a little earlier, people find them disgusting." There are many similar examples in the film industry. "Between My Wife and I," a movie produced in 1950, tells a story about the contradictions between a cadre and his wife after the cadre was transferred to a city and found urban life disgusting. In more modern terms, we can say that the movie relays such a message to us. One who works in a city must have knowledge. Now we can see thing wrong with this movie. However, at that time, the production of such movies was banned and subject to criticism. One may say Wang Peng's "The Appearance of a Young Man in the Organization Department," Liu Binyan's "On the Construction Site of a Bridge," and Bai Mo's "Bamboo Flute Melody" have also relayed messages a little too early. The overall reform of the economic structure did not take place until after the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in 1984. However, prior to that, literary works had begun to describe the urban economic reforms. For example, Jiang Zilong's "Director Jiao of the Plant Takes Office," Chang Jie's "The Heavy Wings," and Chui Yunxian's "Troubles Arising Within the Family" all heralded the urban economic reforms. However, these works were criticized and their authors faced great pressure. They have encountered troubles by producing these works 2 years before the party's Central Committee made its decision. Literature and art workers should value and take pride in their sensitivity and courage. If one is sensitive, if one is able to see and say things earlier than others, and if one can relay a message to the masses earlier, this should be considered good.

Of course, writers and artists also make mistakes while exploring. However, if we do not aim at helping others, if we do not offer help to people on the basis of the principle of seeking truth from facts, if we freely criticize others, and if we are hypercritical, the enthusiasm of literature and art workers will be dampened. In the "Story of the Monkey," Master Tang, a Monk, and his three disciples, the monkey, the pig, and the sand monk went on a pilgrimage for Buddhist scriptures. The charter of the pig was not very good and the sand monk was quite incompetent. The monkey was the most competent discipline. However, Master Tang did not subject the pig and the sand monk to discipline, but he was strict with the monkey. Of course, the monkey sometimes disobeyed orders and lost his temper. Then Master Tang would resort to

to reciting the headache curse. I think he would only recite the headache curse once in a while. If he recited it everyday, how could the monkey give play to his enthusiasm? If the monkey could not give play to his enthusiasm, Master Tang would not be able to reach the western heavens.

The report of the 12th CPC National Congress has made it clear that it is necessary to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideas prevailing during and before the "Cultural Revolution." People like me are responsible for the "leftist" ideas prior to the "Cultural Revolution." During the great leap forward, I was a left-winger for some time. We should acknowledge our past mistakes and learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones. Now we should earnestly study the decisions of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, because they have developed Marxism. We should adhere to the four cardinal principles and the truths in Marxism. At the same time, we should also develop Marxism according to the actual circumstances. The Marxist classics were written in the middle of the 19th century when electrification, electronic computers, and the aerospace industry were nonexistent. At the conclusion of the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists, I said: Lenin once said that communism is equal to Soviet political power plus electrification, and so on. I think that if Lenin were still alive, he would probably say that communism is equal to Soviet political power plus electronic computers. We old people will have fulfilled our historical functions very soon. As for those who will live into the 21st century, they should properly understand the actual circumstances in China, develop Marxism, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. People in the film industry and literature and art workers should soberly understand and value the excellent situation in which our party and country find themselves, eliminate the "leftist" influence, earnestly emancipate their thinking, combine the study of the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee with the actual circumstances in our film industry and literature and arts, and achieve the "great vigor, great unity, and great prosperity" called for by Comrade Hu Yaobang. In this way there will be a bright future for our film industry and literature and arts.

CSO. 4005/332

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN CHINA REVIEWED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 29 Sep 84 pp 5-8

[Article by the State Family Planning Commission: "Family Planning Work with Chinese Characteristics--A Review of Family Planning Work in China in the Past 35 Years"]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of our great socialist country, we have been marching triumphantly on all fronts under the leadership of the CPC in spite of all difficulties. Along with the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the path of family planning work in our country has been tortuous but has continued to make progress.

In the early years of the founding of New China, people were politically liberated and economically freed from exploitation. They stood up to become masters of their own fate. They enjoyed social stability and production was on the increase. Both living conditions and medical and public health services have been steadily improved. The people have had an opportunity to recuperate and build up strength. A period of rapid population growth has thus emerged in China. Since 1953, a large scale economic construction has been carried out in our country. Vast numbers of women have participated in socialist productive labor and they have had a strong desire to free themselves from household chores and the burden of raising too many children. They wanted to practice family planning. The party and the government thus started to pay attention to the control of population growth in our country. Consequently, the "Procedural Method of Birth Control and Induced Abortion" was revised in 1953. In 1954, the party Central Committee approved and distributed a report worked out by the leading party group of the Ministry of Public Health concerning the question of birth control and demanded that "party committees in all places must properly spread this policy of the party among cadres and the masses (excluding areas of minority nationalities) in order to enable the masses to have a correct understanding of the question of population control."¹ In 1956, in "The National Program for Agricultural Development (Draft)" formulated under the direction of Comrade Mao Zedong, it precisely pointed out: "Excluding areas of minority nationalities, in all densely populated areas, we must publicize family planning and encourage planned birth."

Under the encouragement of the party and the government, some scholars started to publicize theories of population to expound on the necessity of family planning. Ma Yinchu, a famous scholar, published his "New Essay on the Principle of Population." At the same time, some medical personnel started to disseminate the scientific knowledge of birth control, and to give technical guidance in the cities at the county level and above. Soon afterwards, Ma Yinchu and some other scholars' viewpoints on population were erroneously criticized. All activities in the research and dissemination of population theories were stopped. Family planning work came to an end when it was just started.

In the early 1960's, a new peak of population growth appeared again in our country. The unchecked population growth has resulted in an obvious inconsistency with the national economy which has already been put onto the track of the socialist planned economy. In 1952, the party Central Committee and the State Council issued a "Directive Concerning the Conscientious Promotion of Family Planning" stating precisely that "family planning has to be promoted in densely populated cities and villages, and the natural population growth rate has to be put under proper control so that childbearing concerns will gradually be handled in an orderly fashion." In 1964, a Family Planning Staff Office was set up in the State Council. Appropriate organizations were also set up in some provinces and municipalities. Family planning work has since been extended to most cities and some rural areas from the previous trial basis only in a few cities.

Starting from 1966, our country has suffered 10 years of turmoil during the "Great Cultural Revolution." During this period, family planning work has also been interrupted and obstructed. In the light of the situation of the unchecked population growth during the "Great Cultural Revolution," Comrade Mao Zedong talked about family planning many times. He put forward: "It is absolutely necessary to get population under control." After 1970, Comrade Zhou Enlai accomplished a vast amount of work and laid a foundation for family planning work in our country. The birth rate in our country started to drop slowly. The average annual birth rate dropped from 3.44 percent from 1966 through 1970 to 2.4 percent between 1971 and 1978.

From the founding of the People's Republic to the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978 is a period of 30 years. With regard to the population problem in our country, we have come a long way from a total ignorance to having some knowledge of it, from unchecked growth to having adopted some measures to get it under control and from setting a general limit of the number of population to making adjustment in a planned way. This has been a significant improvement. During the past 30 years, the path has been tortuous from time to time in carrying out population control which has reflected the fact that our understanding of the population problem and its pattern has not been divorced from the realm of necessity stage. Only in the 5 years since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee have the whole party and the people throughout the country gradually reached unanimity in the understanding of the population problem and have paid close attention to family planning work.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee and the State Council have paid close attention to family planning work and pointed out: "In the economic and social development in our country, the population problem has always been a very important matter. The implementation of family planning is a fundamental policy of our country."² "In implementing family planning, the state has aimed to adapt population growth to the economic and social development plans."³ Important documents such as the "Open Letter to All Members of the Communist Party and the CYL Concerning the Question of Getting Population Growth in Our Country Under Control," "Directive of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on How to Further Do Family Planning Work Well" and the "'Report on Conditions of Family Planning Work' Worked Out by the Leading Party Group the State Family Planning Commission Approved and Distributed by the CPC Central Committee" have been issued one after another. An in-depth analysis of the condition of our country and a clarification of our principles and policies of family planning have been made in these documents. It has also been emphasized that family planning policies must be worked out on a fair and reasonable basis to ensure the support by the people and to enable cadres to carry out their work smoothly and that family planning work must be firmly and effectively grasped. A sign of grasping firmly and well is to add to achievements, to overcome shortcomings and to resolve problems. These spirits have pointed to us the direction for carrying out thoroughgoing family planning work.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the theoretical circle dealing with the population problem has dispelled the apathetic atmosphere in which 10,000 horses were all muted. The Chinese Population Association was set up. Many schools of higher learning have set up research organizations one after another to study the population problem. Leading cadres of the party and the government and workers on population theory have integrated with people who participate in actual family planning work and they together have conducted an extensive exploration and promulgation with regard to theoretical questions associated with family planning according to actual conditions. The whole party and people through the nation have thus acquired a practical and realistic understanding of the population problem in our country and family planning work which has since been regarded as one of the strategic tasks on the agenda.

Engels predicted that "If it is said that the communist society will at a certain time have to adjust the production of man similar to what has been done in adjusting the production of materials, then, it will be exactly that, society, and only that society can accomplish this work without difficulty."⁴ However, on the question of how to adjust the production of man at the same time when we are going to adjust the production of materials, both Marx and Engels did not have such practice. The USSR under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin did not face a population problem similar to what China faces today. The reality in China tells us that we must resolve this problem in practice and break a new path with Chinese characteristics for carrying out family planning work. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have been probing for a path of this kind.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In carrying out construction at this moment, we must make our work in conformity with the situation in our country and break a path with Chinese characteristics toward modernizations."⁵ Likewise, in carrying out family planning work with Chinese characteristics, it is also necessary to proceed from the national condition of China.

One of the characteristics of our country is that the level of both industrial and agricultural production is low and that both the economy and culture are relatively backward. This is to say that we have a poor foundation but a large population. In order to realize the four socialist modernizations, we have to take the population problem in our country into account. The party and the government have affirmed that family planning is one of the basic national policies of our country. The two goals of striving to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output and to limit the population of our country to under 1.2 billion in the year 2000 have been simultaneously put forward. It has been decided that while we are going to develop production, we must go all out to grasp family planning work firmly and well and get population in our country under reasonable control so that population growth may keep abreast of the growth of the national economy. Party committees and governments at all levels must pay close attention to the production of population while efforts are made in improving the production of material goods so that the "two kinds of production" may be carried out simultaneously.

The second characteristic of our country is that there is a large population base group while its age structure is young. At present, we have a population of more than 1 billion with people under 30 years old making up 62.7 percent of the total. In the next 10 years or so, there will be an average of more than 20 million people entering marriageable or childbearing age each year. "If we do not resolutely make up our mind to adopt rigid, appropriate and effective measures to carry out family planning work in order to get population growth under control...it will bring about a detrimental impact over the four modernizations drive and it will be hazardous to our future generations."⁶ Proceeding from this reality, the party and the government call on young people to practice late marriage and late childbearing and to spread the idea of one child per couple. This is a strategic measure for resolving the population problem in our country under a specific historic condition. The call for encouraging one child per couple has won response from many couples of childbearing age. At the end of 1983, there were a total of 34.49 million couples of childbearing age raising only one child. These couples make up 21.2 percent of the married women of childbearing age.

The third characteristic of our country is that we have a vast territory while conditions vary from place to place. The party and the state have emphasized that family planning policy must be worked out on a fair and reasonable basis to ensure the support by the people and to enable the cadres to carry out their work smoothly by taking this characteristic of our country into account at the time when one child per couple is encouraged. Regulation stipulated that "cadres and staff members and workers of the state and residents in the cities and towns are limited to having one child per couple

except in cases where approvals are given under special conditions."⁷ In the rural areas, it is regarded that a slight relaxation of limiting childbearing to two children must be worked out in a planned way. People may arrange to give birth to a second child in a planned way in accordance with conditions as regulated. It is strictly prohibited to give birth to a second child in violation of a set limit or to give multiple births. In places of national autonomy, it is also required to work out specific regulations for minority nationalities to carry out family planning in accordance with the spirit of the regulations set forth by the party Central Committee. Local family planning policies have been steadily perfected in all places by conscientiously implementing the spirit of the regulations of the party and the government. Experimental points for giving birth to two children must reasonably be arranged in accordance with local goals of population development until the year 2000 by means of calculating population growth carefully year by year. Along with the development of work carried out in experimental points and the steps taken in making reasonable adjustment of childbearing policies, family planning work will increasingly be endorsed and supported by the majority of the masses.

The fourth characteristic of our country is that rural population is of a high percentage. Feudal ideologies such as "regarding men as superior to women" and "more children, more fortune" are relatively deeprooted. For this reason, we have always been implementing the principle of combining state guidance with the wishes of the masses in carrying out family planning work. Propaganda and education have been regarded as the central link. Thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work has been unremittingly maintained and we are opposed to coercion and commandism. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, many effective methods have been created in conducting propaganda and education in all places. For instance, there are the "three popularizations" campaign which embraces the popularization of the knowledge of population theories, of the party's family planning guiding principles and policies and of the knowledge of contraceptive measures and eugenics, the statistical comparison carried out by combining the leadership with the masses and the thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work face-to-face between the cadres and the masses and between the masses themselves. In so doing, the party's guiding principles and policies of family planning and the reason for implementing this work have been handed over to the broad masses of couples of childbearing age. A lamp may become brighter and brighter as it is continuously stirred. The broad masses say that family planning is beneficial to the country, to ourselves and to the four modernizations. We see no reason not to carry it out. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, more and more people have started to carry out family planning. The rate of planned births has increased from 65.1 percent in 1979 to 74.2 percent in 1983. Population development in our country has steadily turned from an unchecked increase in the early days of liberation toward a planned development.

The four modernizations program does not call for an unlimited increase of the population, rather it requires a certain amount of people of talent who develop in an all-round way, morally, intellectually and physically. For this reason, we have begun to carry out conscientiously the work of raising

the quality of the population while paying attention to getting the quantity of the population under control ever since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The "Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China" has provided an article to put marriage between close relatives under a ban. Medical personnel and medical science workers have begun to study science of life and eugenics and to publicize contraceptive knowledge. Hygiene during maternity and gestation period as well as newborn baby care have also been strengthened. At the same time, new development has taken place in educational undertakings. As a result, the policies and practices of family planning in our country have not only been geared to the needs of socialist development, but also are in line with the wishes of the broad masses who, after having determined to give birth to fewer children, want to "raise every child as they come to the world, help them grow strong, feed them well and raise them up to be useful." The quality of the population in our country has already been improved a great deal. The life expectancy of the population in our country has already increased to 68 years old from only 35 years old in the early days since the founding of the People's Republic. New improvements have also been made in the constitutions and the level of education of the people. Through a further practice of eugenics, our fine Chinese nation will become better and better for generations to come.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and because party committees and governments at all levels have paid attention, departments concerned have coordinated with each other, cadres and members of the party and the CYL have enthusiastically taken the lead, and the broad masses have given their support. In particular, the medical personnel, cadres of the woman's associations and cadres engaged in family planning work have made concerted efforts, and great successes have been achieved in family planning work and the growth rate of the population has declined further. To compare the 4 years from 1979 to 1982 with the 8 years from 1971 to 1978, the average annual number of births dropped from 21.67 million to 18.99 million and the average rate of population increase dropped from 1.871 percent to 1.344 percent. If compared to the 18 year period from 1953 to 1970, the rate of population increase dropped 0.717 percent. The aggregate birth rate of women of childbearing age in 1983 was 2.07 which was 3.61 lower than the 5.68 in the 1960's and was 1.94 lower than the 4.01 in the 1970's. The level of this birth rate is already lower than the replacement level of the population in our country and is much lower than the level of the developing countries.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the family planning policy of our country has continuously been perfected. Family planning work has been carried out with increasing care and population growth has been put under better control. The successes achieved in family planning work in our country have been recognized and praised by countries all over the world.

Looking back on the past, outstanding results have been achieved; looking ahead, the burden is heavy and the road is long. Up to the end of 1983, the total mainland population in our country has already reached 1.02495 billion. At present, there are still cases of giving birth to two children or of multiple births beyond the limit set by family planning. In the next

10-odd years, those who were born during the period of peak births from the early 1960's to the early 1970's will enter their marriageable and child-bearing age. So we will be faced with a new period of peak births and the task of bringing the population under control is arduous. However, we have the confidence and determination to accomplish the task of getting the population under control which is entrusted to us by the party and the people. We have the valid leadership of the party Central Committee, the correct line, guiding principles and policies set forth at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the superior socialist system our assurances. At present, the state has already adopted such legal forms as the "Constitution" and the "Marriage Law" to guarantee the implementation of family planning work. The "Law of Planned Parenthood" is also being worked out. Besides, the state has also formulated appropriate policies favorable to family planning in all aspects. Governments and various departments at all levels, all mass organizations and people in all walks of life have regarded family planning work as one of their own duties. The whole society is engaged in family planning work. This is the condition which is exceptionally favorable to our country.

Family planning work in our country has already won strong support by the masses. In some places where family planning work has been sustained for many years, there has been an increase in production and living conditions of the people have shown remarkable improvements. The living conditions has played an educational role among the people and "family planning is good" has become a firm belief of many people. After publicizing and practicing family planning for many years, great changes have taken place in the people's concept pertaining to childbearing today as compared with the past and the number of people who wish to have more children have been greatly reduced. This is an important foundation to further carry out our work.

We have already had a lot of experiences in doing a good job in carrying out family planning work. For instance, in conducting propaganda and education in family planning, there are statistical comparisons, "three popularizations" and "five visits and five inquiries" which include paying visits to couples who give birth to only one child without asking for a second one, to model individuals and activists on the family planning front, to comrades who have been sterilized, to comrades who have been punished for reasons of one kind or another associated with the issue of family planning and to newly married couples, and inquiring into people's adversities, into their welfare, into the health of mothers and their daughters (sons), into family difficulties and into people's opinions of their own work. In implementing the party's guiding principles and policies for carrying out family planning work, there is systematic guidance. In carrying out the regular work, priorities are placed on propaganda and education, on birth control and on regular work. This is called the "three priorities." In implementing contraceptive measures, practices such as combining state guidance with individual willingness, encouraging comprehensive measures and permitting the masses to have free choice, and so forth have all proved to be effective. Along with the deepgoing development of family planning work, more experiences which will be even more suited to the condition of our country and to the feelings of our people will be summed up. After

further perfection and promotion of these experiences, family planning work in our country will further be developed strongly.

We have organs from the national to grass-roots levels in charge of family planning work and contingents of cadres engaged in family planning work, of technical personnel and of activists. These organs and contingents of people have formed an organizational system and a network for carrying out our work. This is the organizational guarantee for us to further do a good job in family planning work.

We have already laid a solid foundation of science and technology as well as of drugs and methods for carrying out family planning in our country. At present, a nationwide scientific research network of family planning is being developed. In our country, we have already had factories and equipment capable of producing various kinds of birth control pills and methods both in quantity and in quality. Many kinds of birth control drugs and methods, techniques and devices have been developed and improved. In adopting contraceptive measures, we have a relatively good variety of different types of intrauterine devices and oral contraceptive pills and some of which have gained an upper hand internationally. From now on, it is still necessary for us to go all out to develop new paths and import advanced technologies, apparatus and drugs and methods from abroad. This is the technical guarantee for us to further do a good job in family planning work.

The direction of family planning work in our country has been made clear and the channel has been opened. As long as we conscientiously implement the party's line, guiding principles and policies, emancipate our minds and set in motion under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, proceed from the actual conditions in all our actions in order to add to our achievements, overcome our difficulties and resolve our problems, and do tenacious, arduous and thoroughgoing and painstaking work with an indomitable spirit, we certainly will be able to accomplish the task entrusted to us by the party of getting population under control. We shall make contributions to the four modernizations and bring benefit to our children and grandchildren generation after generation.

FOOTNOTES

1. Quote from JIAN KANG 1 10 Nov 83, p 1.
2. "Report of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 12th CPC National Congress.
3. Article 25 of "The Constitution of the People's Republic of China."
4. "The Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 35 p 145.
5. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 149.
6. & 7. "Directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council Concerning Further Doing a Good Job in Family Planning Work."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOOD RESULTS ACHIEVED IN EDUCATION

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 10, Oct 84 pp 3-9

[Article by the Ministry of Education: "Great Achievements in the People's Educational Undertakings"]

[Text] The great Chinese nation, which takes up 9.6 million square km in East Asia, goes back to ancient times. Its four great inventions have benefited generations of offspring. Its splendid cultural tradition has been characterized by an emphasis on education. The Chinese Communists integrated basic Marxist-Leninist principles with the circumstances in China and assumed the fine tradition of the Chinese nation. As early as the time of the revolutionary war, the party Central Committee treated cultural education as an important task in the overall cause of the revolution actively engaged in educational undertakings in its base area. The party was able to seize political power and found the PRC because it had nurtured hundreds of thousands of revolutionary cadres and won the support of the millions of soldiers of the People's Liberation Army and the masses.

Since the founding of the New China, the party and the people's government have actively developed and reformed educational undertakings at the same time as they have engaged in the socialist revolution and economic construction in order to eliminate poverty in China. For a country that is blessed with 5,000 years of civilization, 35 years is like the twinkling of an eye; however, the New China has achieved unprecedented results in its economic, social and educational undertakings. It has written a brand-new chapter in the history of Chinese education.

I. It Has Produced 16 Million People Who Are Talented in Areas Related to Construction. These People Have Received at Least a Technical Secondary Education and Are Socialist Minded and Professionally Competent.

The old China not only left us with extremely weak industries (which accounted for only approximately 10 percent of the national economy) but had produced a pathetically small amount of talent. In 36 years, it educated only a little more than 210,000 college graduates in addition to the 10,000 or so scholars and experts who had received training in Europe, the U.S. and Japan. Since the founding of the New China, we have recognized that the most important task in developing and restructuring education is to nurture a group of

scientific and technical talent, management personnel and party and political cadres who are socialist minded and well schooled in modern sciences in order to meet the demand for talented professionals by the state's socialist construction. On the basis of educational undertakings in the liberated zone, we took over schools in areas controlled by the KMT and regained from imperialists the sovereignty over the educational system. We modeled ourselves after the Soviet Union and actively engaged in educational undertakings. We met the demands of the national economy by observing the socialist principle of developing according to schedule and in a well-proportioned manner. We not only restructured and expanded existing higher schools and vocational secondary schools but also formed a large number of new ones. The system of the unified recruitment and deployment of graduates has been instituted in the nation's institutions of higher education since 1952. Shortly after liberation, the great leader Comrade Mao Zedong expressed personal concern over the reorganization, restructuring and expansion of Beijing University and Qinghua University. Comrade Liu Shaoqi was personally involved in the forming of the People's University of China and the Harbin College of Industry. During the period of the First 5-year Plan, Comrade Zhou Enlai urged various departments of the party Central Committee to halt the construction of office buildings temporarily and to use the state's limited capital construction budget for building schools and educating talent. The eight colleges in Beijing's Haiding District that are well known throughout the country were formed rapidly with the care and support of Premier Zhou Enlai. In the nation's large and medium-size cities, campus buildings were being constructed one after another and tens of thousands of students were able to study for the rebuilding of the motherland. Between 1949 and 1983, the number of the nation's institutions of higher learning increased from 205 to 805. In 1983, the number of students enrolled as undergraduates was 1,206,800--a 9-fold increase over the 1949 level. In total, the New China has educated 4.11 million college graduates and graduates of vocational schools--19.5 times the total number produced by the old China in 36 years. Presently, there are 37,100 postgraduate students and 41,800 people have completed their graduate studies, and 34,000 students have been sent to study overseas. There are 3,090 vocational secondary schools in China, the enrollment is 1,143,300 students--a 4-fold increase over the 1949 level--and 7,224,000 people have graduated from vocational secondary schools. If we include various types of institutions of higher learning for adults (night schools, correspondence schools and broadcasting and TV universities) and graduates of part-time vocational secondary schools, the total number of people who have received a vocational secondary education in one form or another is 16 million. These people constitute the New China's working class and intellectual class. Under the leadership of the party and the government, they have joined the peasant masses and have performed very well in building irrigation works and in developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. For example, they have contributed significantly to the cultivation and marketing of hybrid rice and have also produced impressive results in areas related to industrial construction, science and technology. Working side by side with the workers, they have constructed key projects that have met, or are close to, international standards. These include the Daqing Oil Field, the Yangtze Bridge in Nanjing and the Great Hall of the People. They are engaged in the construction of even more key projects for the state and have been instrumental

in China's successful production of atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs and man-made satellites and in its experiments with the galaxy computer which processes 100 million bits per second. They, along with senior experts and scholars, have endeavored to accomplish the greatest scientific and technical achievements. Luo Jianfu, Jiang Zhuying, Lei Yushun and Zhou Lirong serve as fine examples. They all possess the cherished virtues that characterize Chinese intellectuals: (1) Their understanding of communism is sound. They adhere to the four basic principles and devote their wisdom and talents to the four modernizations. They volunteer to handle the toughest assignments. (2) They are devoted students (case in point, while enrolled at Beijing University, Jiang Zhuying spent 8 out of the 10 summer and winter recesses studying in the school library) who study hard and bring forth new ideas. (3) They are able to make great contributions under difficult working conditions and highly inadequate living conditions. (4) Under the leadership of the party, they consciously strive to be socialist minded and professionally competent. They work side by side with the masses and integrate mental labor with physical labor. Many people with the qualities possessed by Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying have been allowed to assume leadership in the Central Committee, on the local level and in organizations, mining enterprises, schools and scientific research agencies so that our leading cadres can be revolutionary, young, intellectual and professional. As has been pointed out by Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061], the large number of intellectuals nurtured by the New China serves as the foundation of knowledge for its socialist modernization.

II. The Quality of the Chinese People and the Scientific and Cultural Level of the Working Class Should Be Enhanced.

Since the founding of the nation, China's general-course education has progressed significantly and has nurtured well-cultured laborers with a socialist consciousness who constitute the labor reserve force for every front of endeavor and who are eligible for recruitment by schools of a higher grade. Up to now, 380 million Chinese have received a primary education. The number of young illiterates has been reduced by 150 million. According to statistics collected in 1983, the number of general-course high schools was 96,500, and the enrollment was 43,977,300 students--an increase of 41.5 times over the 1949 level; the number of elementary schools was 862,200, and the enrollment was 135.78 million students--an increase of 4.5 times over the 1949 level; the percentage of school-age children who started school had grown from 20 percent in the old China to 94 percent; and a quarter of the nation's counties (including cities and regions with county status) have popularized primary education. Large and medium-size cities and coastal areas such as Shanghai's Jiaoqu County, Jiangsu's Suzhou area, Shandong's Yantai area, Jilin's Yanbian area and Guangdong's Foshan area that have been economically more developed have not only popularized primary education but also are close to having popularized education at the junior high school level. Out of the 386.48 million people who graduated from primary schools between 1949 and 1983, 251,430,000 have received an education at the junior high school level.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Chinese rural economy has witnessed unprecedented vigor and prosperity. A lot of the progressive figures of specialty and priority households, which account for 10

to 20 percent of the total agricultural households, are young people who have received schooling. A study of the 22 specialty "outstanding households" in 11 communes located in 7 counties in Anhui Province indicates that 7 people have completed their education at the senior high school level, 12 at the junior high school level and 3 at the elementary level. The majority of the exemplary figures, such as Lei Feng and Wang Jie, who emerged in large numbers in the 1960's; the labor models on the industrial front, in the commercial service industries and in scientific, educational and health undertakings; the shock workers of the new Long March; the observers of the three phrases and eight characters; and the outstanding teachers who have come to the fore in the 1980's are new socialist talents with ideals, a sense of morality and culture who were born after the New China had been founded, who have grown up under the red flag and who have received formal schooling.

China's preschool education has been progressing relatively fast in order to develop the intellect at the earliest possible stage. According to statistics collected in 1983, the number of kindergartens (including classes that have been formed independently) was 136,300, and the enrollment was 11.4 million students--an increase of more than 80 times over the 1950 level.

Since the founding of the nation, the party and the people's government have placed special emphasis upon education for minority nationalities. In terms of recruitment, minority nationality students are given priority over other students with similar qualifications by the nation's institutions of higher learning. Institutions of higher learning and vocational secondary schools have been formed in areas inhabited by minority nationalities (in Xinjiang alone 14 institutions of higher learning and 104 vocational secondary schools have been founded.) In 1982, the enrollment of minority nationality students in the nation's institutions of higher learning was 53,700--an increase of 40 times over the 1950 level; the enrollment of minority nationality students in vocational secondary schools was 75,700 and in general-course and professional high schools, 1.8 million. During the 34 years since the founding of the nation, 150,000 overseas Chinese have arranged to study in China. China has a total of 319 schools for the blind and deaf mutes; the enrollment is 35,700 students.

III. Vocational and Adult Education Has Been Gradually Formed.

In 1957, Comrade Liu Shaoqi proposed that work-study schools be formed. In 1958, he initiated the institution of "two separate educational systems and two separate labor systems" which enabled vocational education to develop considerably. By 1965, the enrollment of the nation's agricultural high schools and vocational high schools of other types reached 44.33 million students. These schools were closed down completely during the "great cultural revolution." Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's 1978 proposal to "increase the proportion of schools that are vocational technical schools," China's vocational education has progressed from the experimental stage to the point where it is developing steadily. The unified structure of secondary education has also undergone changes. By 1983, there were already 5,481 agricultural high schools and vocational schools in China; the enrollment was 12.201 million students (4,073 of these schools, with a total enrollment of 681,500 students,

were agricultural high schools). According to statistics for 18 provinces and cities, approximately 400 specialized fields of study and types of work in production have been set up by vocational schools in various locales. Vocational and technical education has witnessed a relatively fast development in Liaoning, Shandong and Jiangsu Provinces. In Shandong Province, the average number of vocational schools per county is two. Suzhou City has initiated a system of pre-employment vocational and technical education.

In the cities and townships of China, a self-study campaign aimed at rebuilding China and realizing the four modernizations is being waged in order to enhance the political consciousness and the scientific and cultural levels of the masses of staff members, workers and peasants. China's adult education has also witnessed considerably progress. In 1983, there were 1,196 institutions of higher learning of one form or another for adults. Moreover, 155 general-course institutions of higher learning are offering correspondence education, 169 have formed evening classes and 54 have both. The total enrollment of institutions of higher learning for adults is 112.84 million. Since 1981, 259,174 people have taken the higher-education self-study examination, and 113,800 certificates have been given for competence in various fields. The 4-year-old Central Television University has graduated 160,000 people and has issued certificates to 200,000 people for competence in various fields.

IV. Institutions of Higher Learning Have Achieved Impressive Results in the Area of Scientific Research.

Institutions of higher learning constitute one of the state's five branches in scientific research and have contributed significantly in this area. Fifty-six of the 122 awards for achievements in natural sciences given by the State Science Council in July 1982 were won by institutions of higher learning (including affiliated agencies in other systems). Since the 1978 reinstitution of the practice of giving awards for inventions, institutions of higher learning have, as of 1983, won 170--or 26.5 percent--of the 642 awards for inventions given by the state. The accumulative economic profits from certain inventions have reached over 100 million yuan. For example, the "high pressure container with thin inner tube and straps" newly put out by Zhejiang University has had an accumulated economic profit of 150 million yuan; the accumulated economic profit from the "steam dewaxing method" jointly formulated by the East China Academy of Chemical Engineering and Nanjing Refinery has reached 130 million yuan. Xian Jiaotong University's research in "the application of the theory of maximizing the strengths of metals" has been successfully utilized in 13 projects and has reduced expenditures by 110 million yuan--30 times the amount of money the state has put into the research. The military, fishing and petroleum ports constructed by the Dalian College of Engineering with the assistance of concerned departments not only have met international standards but have also saved the state hundreds of millions of yuan in foreign exchange. Research conducted by Qinghua University in the most advanced branches of defense science, in controlling floods along the Yellow River and in energy conservation also has practical value. Every year, more than 300 of the 3,000 to 4,000 scientific research projects conducted by institutions of higher learning directly affiliated with the Ministry of Education

produce positive results and approximately 500 million yuan in profit have been generated from these projects. Of these projects, 50 to 60 percent can be considered advanced by domestic standards; 10 to 20 percent of them have been experimented with before in China, and 20 percent have met international standards.

People in institutions of higher learning who are in liberal arts constitute an important force in China's research in philosophy and the social sciences. This force includes more than 60,000 liberal arts instructors, more than 4,000 full-time research personnel, more than 130 research institutes, 300 research sections, 208 school journals and more than 50 kinds of specialty journals. Statistics collected in 1982 show that more than 14,000 theses had been published in university journals alone. Numerous people are engaged in research aimed at resolving realistic and theoretical problems that are crucial to the construction of the four modernizations. In recent years, institutions of higher learning have resumed research in sociology and population problems. Positive effects have been generated by the research in the area of population problems conducted by Hu Huanyong of the East China Normal University. Favorable criticisms have also been given to the "Anthology of Historical Maps of China" compiled by Prof Tan Qixiang of Fudan University, "History of the 1911 Revolution" edited by Prof Zhang Kaiyuan of the Central China Normal College and classics organized by Prof Zhang Peiheng of Fudan University.

V. Schools of Various Levels Have Become the Basis for, and Have Expedited, the Construction of a Socialist Spiritual Civilization.

Having inherited the educational tradition of the liberated area, China's schools of various levels have always taken the ideological and political education of young people seriously by adhering to Marxism-Leninism, the ideology of Mao Zedong and the communist sense of morality in educating the next generation. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the educational front has implemented thoroughly the party's educational policy and strengthened its ideological and political undertakings. The Ministry of Education has issued "Rules for College Students," "Rules for High School Students" and "Rules for Elementary School Students" to observe both ideologically and morally. On the basis of patriotism and communism, colleges and high schools have initiated programs in idealism, outlook on life, morality, labor, discipline and the legal system; elementary schools in both urban and rural areas have also begun ideological and moral education. Schools of various levels are engaged in campaigns such as the "five stresses, four points of beauty and three devotions" and "model after Lei Feng and create three aspects of good." The ideological awareness of the masses of students has been enhanced considerably. What is being formed gradually is an overall sentiment of concern for the future of the country and the collective cause and respect for discipline, courteous behavior and public morality. A group of progressive figures who firmly believe in communism has emerged. For example, Zhang Hua, a party member and student of the 4th Military District's university who gave his life rescuing an old peasant, has been eulogized as "an outstanding young man who had the qualities of Lei Feng and who represented the new generation of college students." More than 100 students of the 4th Military District's university and several students of the Xian Academy of

Physical Education have been praised nationwide for having rescued people heroically at Huashan. A group of youngsters has demonstrated the style and spirit of China's young people of the 1980's. Cases in point are senior students Wang Jixiu and Chen Xiuhua of Huangtang School in Henan Province's Shangqiu County, who confronted organized criminal activities in order to protect public properties. Wang Jiuxiu was killed in the process and is being eulogized as "a young heroine with the virtues of Liu Wenxue." These events have found an echo in the hearts of the masses of youngsters. A new generation of people with ideals, a sense of morality, culture and a sense of order is thriving.

VI. International Academic Exchange Programs Should Be Extensively Engaged in by Sending Students To Study Abroad and Allowing Foreign Students To Study in China.

Prior to 1965, China had sent tens of thousands of students to study abroad, of whom 9,106 students and teachers were sent to the Soviet Union for advanced studies. Since 1978, China has allowed more than 18,500 students to study at public expense in 54 countries on 5 continents; over 7,000 of them have completed their studies and have returned to China. Presently, approximately 7,000 Chinese students are studying overseas at their own expense. At the same time China has admitted a large number of foreign students. In 1983, more than 5,000 students from over 100 countries on 5 continents were studying in China. At the invitation of 28 countries, more than 120 Chinese instructors are teaching at institutions of higher learning in foreign countries; most of them are language teachers. Many scholars and instructors have also been invited to lecture abroad for short periods of time. Between 1979 and 1982, 839 instructors of China's institutions of higher learning have been invited to attend 307 international conferences. At present, 106 institutions of higher learning in China (mostly the nation's key-point higher schools) have established ties of one sort or another with 151 foreign institutions of higher learning.

VII. New Teaching Material Has Been Developed in an Active Manner.

Since liberation, six sets of textbooks for use in high schools and elementary schools have been compiled and published. The first 5 sets include 63 teaching principles, 326 volumes of textbooks and 277 volumes of reference materials. The sixth set, compiled and written in 1982, includes textbooks for 6-year key-point high schools.

Between 1961 and June 1966, 187 textbooks and reference books in 73 liberal arts subjects have been written for institutions of higher learning. Since 1978, the concerned departments have been engaging in the writing of 4 sets of, or more than 430, textbooks. More than 70 percent of these have already been completed.

During the days immediately after liberation, Soviet textbooks in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine were used extensively by institutions of higher education; some of the national textbooks had been written by ourselves as well. Between 1958 and June 1966, we engaged in an extensive effort to

write our own textbooks. In 1961 alone, 360 of the more than 530 special fields of study in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine offered by the nation's institutions of higher learning and 300 of the 340 specialized fields of study offered by the nation's vocational secondary schools produced their own textbooks. Since 1977, 2,881 textbooks and reference books in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine have been written and put out by 30 ministries, commissions and bureaus and 34 publishing houses. These books fulfilled the most basic needs of our educational undertakings.

VIII. A Group of Teachers and Staff Members Who Are Socialist Minded and Professionally Competent Has Been Formed.

After 35 years of nurturing, education and discipline, schools of various levels have produced a group of instructors and cadres who are not only socialist minded but also professionally competent to engage in political undertakings, administrative management and rear-echelon services. According to statistics collected in 1983, the nation's universities, high schools, elementary schools and kindergartens had a total of 11.474 million teachers and staff members; this figure was approximately 10 percent of the total number of staff members in China. Of these teachers and staff members, 89,943,000 were full-time employees. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, educational departments and schools in various locales have thoroughly implemented the party's policy toward intellectuals by redressing a large number of unjust, falsified and misjudged cases and by instituting a series of measures regarding the evaluation of the titles of instructors, upgrading their classroom performances and improving their working and living conditions. Many instructors who should have been promoted during the 10 chaotic years of the "great cultural revolution" did not get promoted because the titles of instructors were not evaluated at all in those days. In recent years, a large number of instructors in institutions of higher learning have received promotions. In 1983, of the 300,029 instructors in institutions of higher learning, 5,282 were professors, 31,782 were associate professors and 149,987 were lecturers; this comes to a total of 187,051--approximately 5 times the number of people (37,080) with the titles of lecturers or higher in 1965. The quality of high school and elementary school teachers has been upgraded after consolidation, reform and training. As a percentage of all teachers, the number of high school teachers who are locally supported has begun to decline. The percentage of locally supported high school teachers dropped from 35.8 in 1979 to 19.8 in 1982. The percentage of locally supported elementary school teachers dropped from 63.8 to 54.2. In addition to teachers' training programs, classes for advanced studies and discussion groups of various kinds, normal education has also been stressed in order to strengthen the nurturing and training of teachers. In 1983, there were 197 normal universities and 861 secondary normal schools in China. In addition to vocational training, the ideological and political stance of teachers has been stressed so that their function as the "architect of the human soul" can be fully realized. A large number of progressive figures have emerged from among the teachers. In addition to superteachers such as Si Xia and Huo Maozheng, many talented people have emerged from among high school and elementary school teachers, and 857 distinguished teachers and 176 progressive agencies on the educational front were publicly commended at the national conference for representatives of the

"5 stresses, 4 points of beauty and exemplary virtues" held in Beijing on 1 April 1983. On 14 April 1984, 2,913 outstanding class directors were awarded by 7 newspapers published in Beijing and Shanghai.

Distinguished educators of the previous generation have set good examples for the masses of teachers. Famed educators of our party such as Xu Teli, Wu Yuzhang and Cheng Fangwu can be described as models for our teachers. Comrade Wu Yuzhang's "Poem of Self-encouragement" states that "as in death the silk-worm stops spinning, humans should not rest even in ill health. One should exert oneself until the last grasp, so as to be a model for youth." This poem reflects Comrade Wu Yuzhang's "exemplary virtues" most vividly. Another group of famed senior professors such as Li Da, Ma Yinchu, Liu Xianzhou, Cheng Yuan, Jian Bozan and Meng Xiancheng, who dedicated themselves to the cause of education, have students all over the world.

IX. The Facilities and Conditions of Schools Have Been Gradually Improved.

After liberation, the state constructed a large number of school buildings, installed teaching facilities and purchased books (a total of 190 million volumes) for schools of various levels and kinds. The state has appropriated a large sum of money to redress the damage done to buildings, books and other facilities in schools during the "great cultural revolution." Since 1977, educational funding has increased each year. Of the state's funding for financial enterprises, educational funding increased from 9.65 percent in 1979 to 13.3 percent in 1981. Of the state's investment in capital construction, investment in construction for educational purposes has increased from 1 percent to 3 percent. Each year, hundreds of millions of yuan are appropriated by various ministries of the party Central Committee and the various provinces, cities and autonomous regions for the purchase of school equipment. Between 1950 and 1983, the state spent approximately 135 billion yuan on education--12.7 billion yuan in 1983 alone. Mining enterprises, collective economic units in rural areas, overseas Chinese and private individuals have also invested a lot of money in educational undertakings. China's audiovisual educational programs have progressed considerably since 1978. Presently, they hire 15,000 full-time and 28,000 part-time employees. According to statistics collected in September 1982, there were approximately 200,000 slide projectors, 200,000 tape recorders, 70,000 phonographs, 20,000 movie projectors, hundreds of units of video recorders and thousands of videotape players in the nation's educational institutions. There were also a number of language labs and classrooms with audiovisual equipment. Some schools have begun to offer courses in computer science. In order to strengthen the 500 keypoint subjects offered by the nation's keypoint higher institutions, the World Bank in 1981 loaned China \$200 million so that 28 keypoint schools could purchase advanced equipment from other countries, invite experts to lecture in China and send instructors abroad for advanced studies.

In addition to the above-mentioned achievements, many things have been experienced in the process of implementing socialist education. Most of these things are positive; however, errors have been made in some areas. For example, in terms of the relations between education and the national economy, we sometimes tried planning the nation's economy and the educating of talent in a

unified manner so that they could be in tune with one another, and at other times we tried stressing material production over the development of intellect. In terms of the relations between politics and vocational work and between being socialist minded and being professionally competent, we have sometimes succeeded in nurturing talents who are socialist minded, professionally competent and well developed morally, intellectually and physically; on the other hand, we have also had the experience of either making "leftist" mistakes by replacing academic and scientific research with political struggles or leaning erroneously toward the right by neglecting ideological and political undertakings. In terms of relations between party leadership and the role of intellectuals, we sometimes relied on intellectuals to run our schools, and at other times we made "leftist" mistakes by setting the party leadership against the intellectuals. In terms of accepting and criticizing our cultural tradition, we have succeeded in "borrowing from antiquity and other countries" while adhering to Marxism-Leninism and the ideology of Mao Zedong; on the other hand, we have at times made the mistake of neglecting the importance of accepting our tradition. So far as the structure of higher education was concerned, subjects in science and engineering were once stressed for the realization of industrialization; as a result, courses in literature, law, finance and economics were terribly overlooked and the structure of higher education became lopsided. The development of education in China since liberation has been a tortuous process. Due to "leftist" mistakes, educational undertakings were severely damaged by the anti-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing during the 10 chaotic years of the "great cultural revolution." The so-called "two estimates" coined by them devastated the educational front. The masses of staff members, in particular the cadres and instructors of various levels, were ruthlessly persecuted. Many professors and scholars were labeled "reactionary academic authorities" and killed. The talent shortage we experience today is due to the fact that during those 10 years the state was not able to educate more than 100,000 graduate students, 1 million college students and 2 million vocational secondary students whom it could have educated. Since the crackdown on the "gang of four" and the thorough negation of the "two estimates," the red line that served as the principal guidance on the education front during the 17 years prior to the "cultural revolution" has been affirmed again. The majority of intellectuals have become part of the working class, and the spiritual shackles imposed upon educational undertakings have been broken. In particular, since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have achieved impressive results in bringing order out of chaos on the educational front by observing the party Central Committee's goal and policy. Educational undertakings have gradually gotten into the right track and now show signs of being successful in the future.

Under the guidance and care of senior proletarian revolutionaries and with the efforts of the comrades on the educational front, the positive and negative educational experiences acquired over the past 35 years have taught us important lessons. In view of the new historical circumstances, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has enlarged upon and theoretically summarized these experiences. In September 1983, he delineated the direction of our educational undertakings in his poem dedicated to Beijing's Jingshan School: "Education should be geared toward modernization, the world and the future." We must engage in

educational reform so that our education will soon meet this requirement. Every aspect of socialist modernization and socialist educational enterprises should undergo reform. Without reform there is no progress.

So far as higher education is concerned, we should not only accelerate the reorganization of its structure, administrative levels, design and system of leadership (by granting greater authority to various departments and locales and more autonomy to schools) but also arouse the enthusiasm of instructors and staff members by restructuring the managerial system operating within the schools. In recent years, Jiaotong University in Shanghai has upgraded its performance, done away with the practice of "eating out of one giant pot" and improved its treatment of intellectuals by restructuring its managerial system through the integration of the labor, personnel and wage systems. In view of the fact that positive results were achieved by the Beijing College of Industry in the experimental reform of its managerial system, Beijing Municipality has decided to expand the experiment by instituting the systems of personal responsibility, overall evaluation and floating wages in reforming the managerial system operating within certain schools that have competent leaders, a fixed number of staff members and sufficient resources and that have completed fundamental ideological work. We must gradually restructure our educational system and research efforts in science and upgrade the quality of our education in order to meet the requirements of the four modernizations and the challenge of the new technological revolution. We must relax the restrictions on specialized subjects and increase our knowledge of things and our adaptability. We must do our best to initiate certain urgently needed specialized fields of study. We must focus on underdeveloped specialized fields of study such as finance and economics, political science, management and liberal arts in order to produce talented managerial personnel for the state. We must adjust the improper ratio between regular college courses and vocational courses by developing active 2-year and 3-year higher and secondary vocational schools. We must engage in scientific research earnestly and integrate it with education and production in order to resolve the problems that arise in the four modernizations. We must reform also our recruitment policy and the system of deploying graduates so that people's talents can be fully developed and utilized.

So far as general-course education is concerned, we must first make sure that the ideology which directs it is correct and then redress the tendency to stress the proportion of students entering schools at a higher grade. We must accelerate the restructuring of secondary education, actively develop vocational and technical education and realize the two-fold function of general-course high schools. Our primary goal should be to nurture laborers who are ideologically sound, cultured and skilled. We must integrate education with productive labor, and we must preach diligence and studiousness. Educational reform should be achieved by observing the principle of "smaller quantity, better quality and flexibility." We should reduce the burden on students so that they can become active participants in the learning process. This will lay for students a solid academic foundation, foster their ability to learn and develop their intellect. In reforming general-course education, we may try forming one continuous line that runs through kindergarten, elementary school and junior and senior high schools and study the progress of students throughout these connected stages. General-course education should also

undergo managerial reform in order to arouse fully the enthusiasm of workers in the sectors in the country in order to participate in educational undertakings and to create the pace of educational development.

We must reform our ideology, rural education, rural areas and rural service to the masses (education), individuals and overcome the tendency to be alienated from rural realities. Just as China's agriculture has transformed from a self-contained, small-scale peasant economy to a modernized, large-scale, modernized production (social construction), people who are oriented to areas related to science, technology and management are in urgent need of rural villages and to rural and township enterprises. Agricultural universities and other relevant colleges must form channels through which talent can be attracted to rural villages by instituting measures such as guaranteed recruitment and development and contract training. Agricultural senior and junior high schools should provide vocational, technical and managerial talent in a variety of forms for specialty households, integrated units and cooperative industries and sideline production in rural villages. In setting up specialized professions, we should redress the tendency to put too much emphasis on manufacturing, production and pre-production research and neglect processing, management and post-production care in order to strengthen specialized professions related to post-production work (the processing and storing of agricultural by-products), agricultural environment, environmental protection and economic management. Just as the qualification of primary education lays the foundation for the nurturing of people oriented in areas related to construction, it must be carried out in accordance with resolutions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. Vocational education in rural villages can be carried out in a variety of formats. Vocational education should be initiated in areas that have the resources to do so.

We must estimate correctly the kind of talent that will be needed and formulate plans to produce them so that our educational undertakings can be well coordinated with the national economy. However, educational reform should be integrated with the labor, personnel and wage systems.

Educational reform should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the four modernizations and the resources available to schools. We should conduct research and investigation before we become involved in overall planning. We should be realistic and form plans according to the conditions in various schools and locales and proceed systematically and steadily. All reform measures must first be implemented on a trial basis before they are instituted extensively.

We must adhere to ideological guidance for educational undertakings proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in order to accelerate the reform and development of education in China. We should particularly stress the following applications:

(1) Enhance Our Awareness of the Importance of Education. Scientific technology is the key to, and education the foundation of, the four modernizations. While briefing the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang categorized education as one of the key factors to economic construction. During the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang

categorized the nurturing of talent as one of the a priori conditions for an economic renaissance. The scale and pace of educational development should be in tune with economic construction and social development. As the nurturing of talent is the kind of "capital construction" that takes a longer period of time to complete than energy construction, we should, on the one hand, economize investments in other areas so that more resources can be made available to education and, on the other hand, readjust, restructure, reorganize and upgrade our educational system in order to produce the maximum number of talent with the minimum amount of manpower and material and financial resources.

(2) Adhere to the Socialist Approach. We must aim at producing students who are well developed morally, intellectually and physically and who are socialist-minded and professionally competent. We must observe the policy of integrating intellectuals and mental labor with peasants and physical labor. Schools of various levels must strive first of all to achieve the correct political stance. They must educate students in patriotism and communism and instill in them the correct learning attitude so that they can be well developed morally, intellectually and physically. We must do our utmost to train a group of young Marxists who will be successors to the cause of communism. These people should believe sincerely in communism, be strong enough to withstand trials of one kind or another, be able to recognize and criticize erroneous ideological tendencies and be well schooled in scientific theories and possess technical know-how. The quality of our talent must be continuously upgraded in order to meet the demands of the new historical era. As the class struggle is expected to continue to exist for a long time, ideological and political work conducted by our schools should also be improved and strengthened continuously instead of being diminished.

(3) In Running Educational Enterprises, We Must "Work Along Both Lines." In deciding in what formats education should be offered, the individual circumstances in, and the characteristics of, various locales must be taken into consideration by schools of various levels and types. We should run our schools through a variety of administrative levels, methods and formats by coordinating uniformity with versatility and popularization with quality enhancement. As far as higher education is concerned, we should not only stress regular college courses but also try to develop vocational courses and post-graduate programs. In addition to daytime colleges, we should develop various forms of adult education by initiating correspondence courses, night schools, TV and broadcasting universities and higher schools for staff members to encourage self-study efforts. In addition to ordinary colleges, we should stress certain keypoint schools and subjects so that these schools can become centers for education and scientific research. So far as general-course high schools are concerned, we should pay equal attention to ordinary high schools and experimental keypoint high schools. Funding for education should be collected through a variety of channels. On the one hand, the Central Committee and various locales should gradually increase both the absolute amount of money devoted to education and the percentage of total state expenditures allocated to education; on the other hand, we should encourage mining units, enterprise agencies, rural cooperatives and the general public to donate money to education.

(4) Implement Further the Policy Toward Intellectuals in Order To Upgrade the Quality of Teachers. The biggest problem encountered by various schools in instituting administrative reform is how to make instructors and people in other sectors more enthusiastic about education. This requires a more thorough implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. The nurturing of instructors is an inherently strategic problem that cannot be solved in a short period of time. Due to the devastation caused by the 10-year "great cultural revolution," the quality of teachers in China is inadequate; this is particularly true at the high school and elementary school levels. We must engage in the overall planning of on-the-job training programs for teachers at the college, high school, elementary school and kindergarten levels. We must also implement effective measures to improve both the ideological beliefs and classroom performances of teachers. We should put a sufficient amount of manpower and material and financial resources into normal education and formulate a network of normal schools in order to produce competent teachers for high schools and elementary schools.

(5) The Party's Leadership in Educational Undertakings Should Be Observed and Improved. Party committees and governments of various levels must include educational undertakings in their agenda of important issues and review them several times a year so that schools can be run successfully and the demands of the construction of the "two types of civilization" can be met. Leaders of educational departments and schools of various levels should be "revolutionary, young, intellectual and professional." The leading party group in each school should prioritize ideological and political work.

Educational undertakings shoulder a heavy burden in the new historical era. We must adhere to Marxism-Leninism and the ideology of Mao Zedong. We should draw lessons from our experience, understand new circumstances, resolve recently developed problems and summarize newly acquired experiences in order to upgrade education and efforts in scientific research. We should form and perfect an educational system that is uniquely Chinese in order to achieve the goal set forth by the 12th Party Congress and initiate a new phase in our socialist modernization.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHANGES IN MINORITY NATIONALITY EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7, 25 Jul 84 pp 3-4

[Article by Piao Shengyi [2613 516B 0001] of the Nationalities Education Department of the Ministry of Education: "Minority Nationality Education Must Meet the Demands of the 'Three Faces'"]

[Text] In addressing the directive that "education must face modernization, the world and the future," Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stood on a high strategic plane while pointing out directions for the long-term development of China's socialist education and for present and future educational reform. He has also placed even higher demands on education.

If China's minority nationality education is to achieve the "three faces," it must establish a correct guiding ideology and do plenty of pioneering work. Its task is extremely arduous. To be sure, by dint of more than 30 years of hard work, minority nationality education has developed greatly and obtained fine results. For example, many cadres and specialists of all kinds have been trained to bring socialist revolution and construction to the minority nationality areas, while the masses' scientific and educational levels have risen. Nevertheless, as far as the whole country is concerned, the level of educational development is inferior in terms of both quantity and quality. It falls far short of the need for trained talent for the building of the two kinds of socialist civilization in minority nationality areas and the need for a further elevation of the masses' scientific and educational levels. Development is uneven in each region and within each nationality, as education remains relatively backward in the considerable majority of regions. In sum, minority nationality education must make substantial progress before it meets the demands of the "three faces."

The most basic characteristics of China's minority nationality areas are their vast territory and abundant resources both above and under the ground. Many of the agricultural, pastoral and mountainous areas inhabited by minority nationalities have exceptionally good conditions for the development of commodity production. On the other hand, they display the glaring contradiction of a lack of trained talent, scientific knowledge and educational knowledge. Moreover, they have long suffered from the severe restrictions of small-scale production, and they have stuck to old ways in their mode of production. In some mountainous areas, the inhabitants even

retain traditional "slash-and-burn cultivation," and so their productive forces are at a low level. As a result, the minority nationality areas' advantages in natural resources cannot be easily converted into advantages in products and commodities. Nor can these areas make more and greater contributions to the development of China. A key problem is the lack of education: a major effort must be made for the development of education, the exploitation of intellectual resources, the elevation of scientific and educational levels and the training of all sorts of talent. In terms of minority nationality population, Northwest China and Southwest China are the chief regions. Blessed with abundant natural resources, these regions are treasure troves waiting to be exploited through a major national effort. The central authorities have clearly pointed out that the focus of future national development will gradually move to these areas. In order to meet the needs of this focus on the development of the northwestern and southwestern regions, we must vigorously develop education from now on and must lose no time in making preparations in terms of trained talent.

If minority nationality education is to meet the demands of the "three faces," we must first resolve intellectually and practically to place education in a position of high strategic importance. As far as the question of earnestly strengthening leadership is concerned, it is a fact that the degree to which the leadership values and stresses education plays a key role in the growth of education in any one region and in the changes in the look of education. In our view, since the implementation of the "Resolution on Several Problems in the Spread of Elementary Education" (issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in 1980) and the spirit of the Twelfth Congress of the CPC, emphasis by the leadership and the support of the masses have led to fairly rapid growth and improvement in ordinary education in some minority nationality areas. In the space of several years, some counties have basically achieved universal elementary education and taken on an entirely new look. The necessity of valuing education has become commonplace as a phrase over many years. In some minority nationality areas, however, there still exists the view that "production is the difficult task, and education is the easy task." Thus we cannot speak of the "three faces" of education unless we firmly overcome and correct every type of mistaken thinking that takes education lightly.

Then we must have correct guiding principles for the development of minority nationality education. The basic points are to be realistic, to suit measures to local conditions and to avoid "arbitrary uniformity." These points refer to the speed of, the scale of and the demands on the development of education. The speed is fundamentally restricted by economic conditions. The national economy still faces difficulties, and the minority nationality areas have limited local financial resources. In some of those areas, the masses are not well-off, or the problems of clothing and food remain unsolved. Hence we cannot commit more funds to education in such areas. At the same time, the educational foundation in minority nationality areas is generally quite deficient. Given such a foundation, a high level cannot be attained rapidly. In addition, other factors influence the development of education. These include traditional concepts such as male chauvinism, as well as the restrictions of small-scale production. Another problem is that the masses

must actually be educated before they can gradually become more enthusiastic about education. For a long time, however, one important lesson of minority nationality education has been that these many objective factors have not been taken into account. There have been blind pursuit of matriculation and advancement rates and zealous seeking of too much too fast. Let us assume that the original educational foundation was at level 1. By disregarding preconditions and possibilities and by thinking that in a short time the foundation would leap to level 10 or 20, we got half the result with twice the effort in quite a few bitter experiences. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to formulate a correct policy for the development of education, a policy that is based on the actual conditions in minority nationality areas.

In addition, since we are in a new historical period, we should place new demands on the training of every kind of minority nationality cadre. If we compare our period with the 1950's and the 1960's, at least four characteristics stand out in this regard. First, the main thing today is for cadres to get an education in school, particularly the standard training offered in higher education and in secondary technical education, and then to continue their tempering and improvement in practical work. This is unlike the past method of stressing training through practical work or political movements. Second, in the past the main thing was to train party and government cadres; today, in addition to such cadres, we need to train large numbers of cadres in every field of specialization. Third, current demands are also different with regard to cadre quality. We want cadres to be more revolutionary and younger in average age, but we also want them to be better educated, to be more professionally competent and to possess a certain managerial ability. Fourth, because of the small number or long training period of minority nationality cadres in the past, the cadres and trained personnel required by minority nationality areas often came primarily from the hinterland. Today, in addition to continuing to support the essential trained personnel, we should primarily assign to those areas minority nationality cadres and personnel trained in very field of specialization. This requires that our schools adapt to new characteristics and demands in the training of personnel. They must improve their standards, administrative levels, specialized curricula, pedagogy and distribution, as well as their ideological education of the students. They must earnestly reorganize and reform their own unsuitable aspects.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7, 25 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Liu Fonian [0491 0154 1628], president of East China Normal University: "The Management System in Education Should Be Reformed"]

[Text] Management systems throughout China are now being reformed. Such reform is a prerequisite for all other reforms. Educational reform is no exception. Without reform of the management system, educational reform will be hard to carry out. With regard to reforming the management system in secondary schools, I believe that the following three relationships should be taken into account.

The relationship between the school and the society around it is very important, because the school is part of society. In the past, our schools formed a relatively closed system and inadequately served China's socioeconomic development. For example, our universities once made teaching their sole task. Later they increased their scientific research, and only in recent years have they begun to pay attention to serving society. It has been a process of gradual understanding for them. Thus we must open our secondary schools, tap the potential of their buildings, equipment and instructors and serve the four modernizations. Under conditions that do not affect secondary education, we can run factories, conduct training classes and vocational classes and do other things. If the school serves society, each unit of society will also reward the school: this is one way the school can raise funds for itself.

Then there is the relationship between top and bottom within education. The central and local education departments cannot do without a set of rules in such areas as funds, authorized strengths and plans. Thus we cannot require that the entire educational system be "untied." On the other hand, stifling overcentralization in that system is also out of the question. In the world as a whole, there are two kinds of leadership exercised by high-level agencies over the schools: the centralized and the decentralized. China was fairly inclined toward centralization in the past. In other countries, we have already seen two trends, from excessive decentralization toward centralization and from excessive centralization toward decentralization. It is not enough for the school to demand that the departments that administer education be "untied," because there are many things that those departments cannot be in a

position to decide. The center is now advocating reform, and it is "untied" in the areas of agriculture and industry. At the same rate it will also be "untied" in personnel matters, finance and every other sector. Change is irresistible, and education too will move from relative centralization toward proper decentralization and autonomy.

Finally there is the school's internal relationship. Each school should constitute a vigorous system. But vigor is absent from a school in which good and bad do not matter and everyone eats from the same big pot. The most important question in school reform is the authority of the principal. If he or she lacks authority, then he or she has no responsibility. We must first try out a responsibility system for principals and solve the problems of the division of labor and the interrelation between party and government. Given authority over the school's people, finances and instruction, the principal can help push educational reform. Then we can implement a system of personal responsibility for the purpose of earnestly assessing the work of the teaching and administrative staff. Those with innovative spirit and good results will be rewarded. We can have floating wages, wage reform and bonuses, and personnel can be mobile. In this way the school will operate vigorously.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATISTICS ON WORK-STUDY IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7, 25 Jul 84 p 41

[Statistical chart: "The Work-Study Program in China's Primary and Secondary Schools in 1983 (Not Including Secondary Technical Schools)"]

Use of Income (10,000 Yuan)

Area	Schools With Work-Study Programs	Students Participating in Labor as Part of General Curriculum (10,000 Students)	Net Income From Work-Study Programs (10,000 Yuan)	Income Per Enrolled Student (Yuan)	Improvement of School Operation	Development of Production	Collective Welfare of Students and Teachers
Total	553159	10070.65	73894.47	4.07	24991.82	22192.19	9424.18
Beijing	1078	28.50	1955.73	14.66	384.12	754.06	271.64
Tianjin	892	23.44	1526.18	13.70	356.38	411.98	252.23
Hebei	38501	642.52	2706.65	3.06	859.05	814.11	354.60
Shanxi	37505	430.00	2147.21	4.16	746.07	405.63	340.14
Nei Monggol	14236	233.56	1987.79	5.39	810.28	698.71	176.66
Liaoning	16565	161.00	8216.00	13.25	3702.00	2225.00	754.00
Jilin	12488	381.00	7200.00	15.65	2626.00	2357.00	635.00
Heilongjiang	16406	405.00	6144.00	8.65	1943.00	1673.00	407.00
Shanghai	962	35.20	2857.40	19.52	485.10	454.10	659.60
Jiangsu	12592	430.05	7103.73	7.10	2007.99	2310.86	651.78

Use of Income (10,000 Yuan)

Area	Schools With Work-Study Programs	Students Participating in Labor as Part of General Curriculum (10,000 Students)	Net Income From Work-Study Programs (10,000 Yuan)	Income Per Enrolled Student (Yuan)	Improvement of School Operation	Development of Production	Collective Welfare of Teachers and Students
Zhejiang	8610	151.00	3137.00	5.54	712.00	1458.90	213.00
Anhui	12688	309.95	1075.34	1.17	368.52	409.06	126.86
Fujian	8369	221.10	808.99	1.76	196.50	354.69	91.42
Jiangxi	16850	335.59	648.64	0.94	251.26	182.20	98.67
Shandong	75557	1067.75	7463.21	5.84	3150.51	1876.30	1179.19
Henan	34190	858.46	2752.33	1.96	1094.81	1079.82	379.26
Hubei	30965	548.50	3126.77	3.35	1343.21	896.25	387.12
Hunan	44838	664.63	2753.74	2.65	1090.88	878.94	371.18
Guangdong	21406	615.68	2736.75	2.67	662.23	717.59	789.47
Guangxi	14083	486.00	2221.00	3.54	693.00	571.00	224.00
Sichuan	64724	1238.76	3304.92	1.76	899.08	1024.49	753.83
Guizhou	1729	33.16	109.18	0.21	33.97	34.56	22.75
Yunnan	20491	207.13	417.77	0.76	78.16	74.49	72.36
Tibet							
Shaanxi	32178	309.37	804.15	1.47	257.30	328.98	104.14
Gansu	10138	120.45	270.55	0.76	105.31	56.56	49.85
Qinghai	790	13.97	31.59	0.41	12.43	10.34	7.08
Ningxia	808	45.75	65.61	0.83	12.02	17.95	9.59
Xinjiang	3520	73.13	522.24	1.83	110.64	115.62	41.76
Taiwan							

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEAKNESSES IN INVESTIGATION OF CADRES OUTLINED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 84 p 8

/Article by Wang Yuanrui /3769 0337 3843/: "Many Weaknesses Plague the Investigation of Cadres"/

/Text/ In their discussions about qualified personnel, people often concentrate on the leading cadres. In fact many factors and issues are involved in the training of experts. For instance, just how well the organizational department performs its functions in recruiting, nurturing and utilizing talent plays an important part in promoting the next generation of leaders and quickening the pace of the city-oriented economic structural reform.

From what I know, the way the comrades of certain departments investigate cadres does not meet present needs in a number of ways.

First, some comrades judge a cadre solely by the views of an individual leading cadre. Before examining a grassroots unit in depth, the investigator tries to get a clear understanding of what the leading comrade intends to do with the cadre in question, whether to promote, transfer or dismiss him. His judgment thus colored, the investigator then proceeds to collect relevant "opinions." Next he wracks his brains to hammer out an investigation report which satisfies the leader and confirms his "brilliant views." In this way, the inaccurate ideas or extempore motion of a leading comrade become the criterion for the evaluation of a cadre.

Second, some comrades allow their assessment of a cadre to be governed by narrow departmental interests. When they are under investigation by a higher organizational department or the organizational department of a fraternal unit, they do not take the party perspective or give priority to the general interest by describing the situation as it really is. Instead they go all out to promote departmental interests and deal with the investigator expediently and tactfully, in accordance with their "practical needs." To get rid of their deadwood, some cadres resort to falsehoods and exaggerations. Incompetents are made out to be capable workers, sick employees are said to be completely healthy. On the other hand, to retain qualified personnel, they go so far as to present a good cadre in very negative terms in the hope that others would keep their hands off him. Such schemings and maneuverings are dignified as "preventing other people from pulling out the rug from under one's feet."

Third, they adopt a noncommittal attitude towards controversial cadres. In units with involved relations, talented comrades often attract diametrically opposite comments. There is nothing wrong about controversies. A controversy inevitably involves right and wrong. At the center of a controversy is either a cadre's outstanding virtues or his glaring weaknesses. And this is exactly where comrades from organizational departments should devote their attention to. They should go to the grassroots and hear the masses' opinions. Only after an elaborate and detailed process of winnowing would they be able to identify the really-qualified personnel. However, the comrades in some departments are too timid to stick their necks out by taking a stand or assuming responsibility. Their investigation is superficial and their reporting skimpy, being confined to merely stating two different points of view, "strictly in accordance with the facts." Since leading cadres cannot take a decision on this kind of report, they have no choice but to put the case on Hold "until sometime in the future." All too often, "sometime" means several years. In the meantime, experts who should promptly be discovered and used remain neglected.

Fourth, some comrades fall back on old impressions in their reporting. Hard pressed to finish an assignment on schedule, they are often reluctant to spend time re-examining a cadre who has been investigated in the past. Instead of taking a fresh look at him to find out whether or not things have changed and whether the old appraisal has withstood the test of time, some comrades just muddle through by knocking together a report with old facts and impressions, with some hearsay and gossip thrown in. Moreover, the so-called old impressions were often formed from the old "leftist"-influenced viewpoint which took "class struggle as the key link." This investigating method frequently misleads some bureaucratic leaders and limits the vision of the organizational department itself so that it fails to discover really competent cadres who are both courageous and insightful.

Why do such old practices still survive in some organizational departments. There are several reasons, the main ones being the influence of longstanding "leftist" thinking, the disturbance and destruction of 10 years of turmoil and the undemocratic ways of a minority of leading cadres.

Leadership emerges in each generation. Now is the time when we need thousands upon thousands of competent people to work hard in a concerted effort to achieve the four modernizations. The task of organizational departments is to find a way to improve themselves and reform organizational work: reform is also indispensable to organizational departments.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AIDS DEVELOPMENT OF COAL INDUSTRY

Respect of Specialists Urged

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

/Article: "Party Group of Ministry of Coal Industry Respects Knowledge, Respects Talents; No Approval Rendered Without Affirmative Views of Experts"/

/Text/ According to a report in the China Coal Journal: The Coal Industry Technical Consultation Committee composed of over 100 specialists has, as an advisory group to the party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry, gained the full trust and respect of the Ministry's party group after 4 years since its first establishment and has played an important staff role.

At the beginning of the establishment of this technical consultation committee, Comrade Cao Yangwen /7559 2254 2429/, minister of Coal Industry, pointed out right away: all major questions of science and technology and major projects of construction must organize experts to carry out discussion; without their affirmative opinions, approval shall not be granted. Because this view has been conscientiously implemented, it has fully developed the braintrust role of technical experts of all categories, changed the approach of having major technical and economic questions subjected to the decision of a few, put the decisionmaking processes of the party group on a scientific basis, avoided major failures, and thus assured the healthy development of our coal industry.

First of all, in prognosticating the plans of development for our coal industry, the specialists have undertaken certain concentrated study. In July 1981, i.e., when readjustment of our coal industry made important progress, the technical consultation committee immediately took up the discussion on "how to develop the superiority of China's coal resources and make a go of our coal industry within 10 years"; in April 1982, the specialists again undertook to carefully examine and verify the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" for our coal industry. The results of these two reviews provided important bases for the formulation by the party group of the Ministry of a series of major decisions.

On the question of technical policies that are of great concern to the development of our coal industry, the views of the specialists have also gained the respect of the party group of the Ministry and leaders of the concerned departments. At the forum on scientific and technical development plans and technical

policies for coal held in April last year, the specialists not only expressed their own respective views but also selected a batch of major questions of science and technology for concerned experts to jointly investigate and study and carry out specialized considerations. Their views and suggestions became the bases for concerned departments to formulate their respective technical policies.

These specialists have during the past few years also reviewed, examined and given advice on the feasibility study reports for the construction of 14 new mines and 8 open-pit mines. They have also gone to the spots to carry out surveys and inspections, to make repeated comparisons, and to render comprehensive reviews. This has made it possible for these new projects to succeed in achieving sophistication in technology and economy in investment. In the case of the Lingwu mining area in Ningxia, the original plan divided it into four well-fields; but the specialists suggested that it be divided into only three; this enabled the yearly planned energy extraction to be increased to 20 million tons. After corrective calculations, this adoption of the specialists' suggestion made it possible to have the 10,000-ton digging rate controlled at about 100 meters, and coal can be extracted only 2 or 3 years after the launching of the operations.

Consultation, Research Stressed

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

/Commentary: "Put Emphasis on Consultation and Research"

/Text/ Further strengthening consultation and research work prior to the making of economic decisions, improving the scientific character of economic decision-making and avoiding major failures are of great significance to the four modernizations drive; at the same time, they are also an important content of the reform of our economic system.

During the past few years, governments at various levels have rather generally paid more attention to consultation and research work prior to the making of their economic policies. Many municipalities and districts under the direct jurisdiction of a province have established economic research centers, technical and economic research centers or similar economic consultation and research organs to help the government to do a good job in staff and consultation work; these have played a positive role, achieved results, and accumulated plenty of good experiences.

The key to establishing and perfecting consultation and research organs lies in respecting talents, respecting knowledge. In the meantime, efforts must also be made to strengthen the exchange and coordination between the economic research centers of various localities and departments. The determination of the orientation of research and selection of research issues must follow the party's line, principles and policies and tasks and keep in line with actual conditions in the respective localities and departments themselves, earnestly grasp the key issues of social development, and thereby carry out investigation and study, put forward correct and effective proposals, so as to give full play to the role of consultation and research work.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LITERARY AND ART WORKERS' PERFORMANCE--Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Literary and art workers in the capital gave a special show at the Capital Stadium tonight to extend their festive regards and greetings to those who distinguished themselves by their outstanding contributions to the nation's frontier areas. The show was called "Giving Medals on the Frontier Areas' Outstanding Children." Song Ping, Lu Ping, Yang Bo, and Lin Liyun, who are members of the committee for guiding the selection of outstanding children in the frontier areas, watched tonight's show with keen interest. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1711 CTT 26 Dec 24 07]

CHINESE FILMS IN 1984--Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--China produced 144 new feature films in 1984, an average of 2.2 a week, said Culture Ministry Film Bureau Director Shi Fangyu here today. Over 60 percent had contemporary themes. "It shows that our film makers pay great attention to present-day life," said Shi. Others were on history, folk tales, legends and children. The feature films "Wreaths at the Foot of the Mountain" and "Life" topped the list, he said. "Wreaths" is set in China's battle against Vietnamese invasion, and "Life" is about a young school teacher in the countryside. Films in 1984 had a wider variety of subject, style, form and characterization, Shi said. But there are still low-quality films, he admitted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 CTT 9 Jan 25 07]

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU IMPLEMENTS TRAINING PROGRAM FOR CADRES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 4

/Article by Ji Yongquan /0370 3057 3123/: "Going Through Training, Acquiring Greater Talent; Jiangus Dispatches Members of Third Echelon at Provincial Level To Take up Posts at Municipalities"

/Text/ In August this year, the Jiangsu provincial party committee selected nine comrades from the third echelon at the provincial level to take up posts and training at principal leading stations of the party and government at the municipal level.

After the establishment of the third echelon at the provincial level in Jiangsu, the provincial party committee conducted some analysis and considered that these comrades are of good quality and have a future of growth lying ahead of them, but that they also have some shortcomings. Some have rather solid professional skills and management capabilities, but they have never done any party or government leadership work; some may have gone through periods of party and government work, but they lack the training in undertaking principal leadership work.

The Jiangsu provincial party committee holds that, in order to adapt to the needs of our reform and opening to the outside world, our party and government cadres must have not only professional knowledge and management capabilities but also leadership talent and leadership art of a higher caliber, being good at overall planning the coordination and capable of standing up to tests in stormy situations. For this reason, there ought to be plans to place the third echelon at the provincial level at different periods and in different batches in principal leadership stations for them to go through pertinent training, enhance their talent, and foster their skills in guiding overall tasks. Even in the case of those young cadres who have already embarked upon leadership stations at the provincial level, they should, too, go back and make up for this lesson.

In its process of determining the posts of these comrades, Jiangsu Province has paid attention to the following points:

1. Seriously analyzing everybody's strong points and characteristics so as to place him in a post most suitable for him to demonstrate his talent. Making a

point to succeed as far as possible in putting his strong points to application and bringing about mutual satisfaction between the person and his job.

2. Penetratingly and carefully doing a good job in succession work, especially work on old comrades. Prior to determining the posts of these nine comrades, leading comrades of the provincial party committee went respectively to the responsible persons of the concerned municipalities and municipal party committees as well as municipal governments and basic-level cadres to exchange views with them; after these posts were determined, they again respectively invited the new and old comrades of the various municipalities to their own office for a chat; finally, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee also respectively went to the concerned municipalities to make the announcement about the determination on the new comrades' posts, and continued to try to do a good job in their work on the old comrades.

3. Supporting and looking after the work of the young cadres who have just arrived at their posts. Before they arrived at their posts, leading comrades of the provincial party committee would relate to them the histories and realistic conditions of the respective localities to which they were assigned; after their arrival, the provincial party committee would through various channels again extend its support to their work. In the case of the problems they encounter, efforts would be made to help them solve them; in the case of progress they make in their work, efforts would be made to affirm it.

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CSO: 4005/274

ZHEJIANG'S JINHUA COUNTY PLACES CADRES ON JOB ROTATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 4

/Article by Chai Rong, /2693 2837/ and Huang Peijun /7806 0160 6511/: "Changing the Situation in Which Leading Cadres Are Confined for Long Periods in a Single Locality; One-third of County Leaders in Jinhua Prefecture Are Exchanged Between Localities"/

/Text/ Party committee of Jinhua Prefecture, Zhejiang Province, has actively launched its cadres rotation work, thus preliminarily changing the situation in which principal leading cadres at the county level are confined to a single locality.

Among the leading groups of party and government of the 13 counties and municipalities in this prefecture, there are now 169 members; 57 of them have already been rotated among different localities, making up 33.7 percent of the total. The extent of rotation among the secretaries and deputy secretaries of county party committees and county governors and deputy county governors who remain behind has reached 39 percent.

The Jinhua prefectural party committee started this work from the time organs at the county level began their reform. In the process of this rotation of cadres, comrades of the prefectural party committee and its organizational department went to every county of the entire prefecture and listen to reports one after another. They carried out overall examinations of the county-level leading groups, especially the principal leading cadres thereof, and grasped the opinions of all cadres and the masses so as to achieve a comprehensive perception in their minds. A great many situations have enabled them to understand that a cadre, if confined to a single location in his work for a long time, would, on account of the fact that his relatives and friends would become more and more numerous, find it rather awkward to handle many matters in terms of human relations; some comrades had become rather heavily influenced by factionalism during the "cultural revolution," so that their handling of work can hardly be transcendent; in particular, the structure of certain groups can hardly be regarded as rational, as they have not met the requirements of making the cadre rank younger, more revolutionary, professionally more competent and better educated and need to have their memberships replenished. In response to conditions such as these, the Jinhua prefectural party committee mainly adopted two forms in launching its rotation of cadres: one is rotation among cadres of

the same position by carrying out transfers and exchanges of cadres of similar positions between various counties within the entire prefecture according to the performance of these cadres at their work and the situations with the leading groups of the respective counties; another is rotation through promotion by selecting cadres from prefectural organs or a given county and put them in the offices of another county.

In order to assure the smooth progress of such rotationary work the prefectural party committee, after specifically designating the objects of the rotation, has also paid great attention to the proper carrying out of ideological and political work on every cadre and his family members by seeking them out one by one for a chat in keeping with their respective actual situations so as to explain to them the meaning of cadres rotation and thereby enable them to understand that cadres rotation is required in our work and a normal feature in our revolutionary ranks, and that, as a party member, a cadre should obey such transfer or assignment by his organization.

9255

CSO: 4005/275

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI OFFICIAL ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK030308 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Excerpt] On the morning of 30 December, 300 experts, professors, scientific and technical personnel, as well as celebrities from various fronts and trades gathered in the hall of the (Mingyuan) Hotel with a feeling of joy. They attended a tea party to extend greetings to intellectuals, which was jointly held by the regional CPC committee leading group for implementing policies on intellectuals, the regional CPC Committee Organization Department, the regional Scientific and Technological Committee, the regional Labor and Personnel Department, and the regional Scientific and Technological Association.

Leading party and government comrades of the region, such as Qiao Xiaoguang, Jin Baosheng, Huang Rong, Qin Yinji, Wang Zhuguang, Hou Depeng, (Ou Zhiwen), and (Li Xianliang), attended the tea party. (Ou Zhiwen), Standing Committee member of the regional CPC committee, presided over the tea party. Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech at the party.

In his speech, he first extended greetings to the participating comrades on behalf of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government. He expressed the wish that everyone will make still greater achievements in the forthcoming new year.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: In 1984 a large number of intellectuals in the region who possess both ability and political integrity have been promoted into various leading groups at and above the county level. Some 21,000 intellectuals have been accepted as members of the CPC, and some 22,000 members of the technical core have settled problems concerning their spouses living far apart for a long time. Many intellectuals have moved into new housing, while both their working and living conditions have remarkably improved. In the future we should implement the policies on intellectuals in a more down-to-earth manner and a better way.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: Over the past year a number of outstanding qualified personnel have emerged in the region's various undertakings. I hope that everyone will take part in the work of developing and training them, as well as giving them the right jobs.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang pointed out: At present some departments and units face the serious problem of wasting qualified personnel. We must put an end to this situation at an earlier date. Since we have to train the qualified personnel, we should attach great importance to giving the right jobs to the present right persons in various fields. In addition, we should actively import those qualified personnel who are needed in the region. We warmly welcome the region's native intellectuals who are working outside the region to return and take part in the four modernizations. We also warmly welcome scientific and technological personnel from other parts of the country to come and work in the region. We should actively import intellectual resources from overseas, and send students to advanced countries for advanced study. We should also hire foreign experts and scholars to give technical lectures in the region.

Finally, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang expressed the hope that the participating comrades will make valuable suggestions to the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government so as to improve the work and to strive to make greater achievements in the new year.

CSO: 4005/336

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SUCCESS OF FIRST-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK310705 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] At the end of December our reporter learned from the party rectification work guiding group office of the Provincial CPC Committee that the first-stage party rectification in our province has scored notable success as a result of being carried out in a down-to-earth way in accordance with the decision of the Party Central Committee regarding party rectification and the series of instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. According to statistics of 96 units, of the 5,157 problems listed for being and rectified and corrected, 4,561 problems have been rectified and corrected through extensively soliciting opinions of the masses inside and outside the party, accounting for 88.4 percent of the total.

The biggest success of the first-stage party rectification in our province is to have done a relatively good job in unifying ideology, particularly in straightening out the guiding ideology towards vocational work. The party members and party-member cadres, through thorough education in completely negating the cultural revolution, have conscientiously eliminated the influence of leftism and broken away from the fetter of taking class struggle as the key link; they pay attention to discussing big affairs, understanding the whole situation, and taking good care of their own business, with the result that their own work serves and obeys the general task and objective of the party still better, and their consciousness of carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies is enhanced.

At present, more than 90 units have put forward and effected concrete measures to create a new situation, and a large number of leaching groups which are bold in doing reform and blazing new trails have sprung up. Many units have further implemented the party's policies and mobilized initiative from all sides. Judging from the statistics of 81 units, 552 outstanding intellectuals were admitted into the party in 1984, accounting for 83.4 percent of the total recruitment.

Regarding the rectification of the style of work, these party rectification units have generally proceeded from grasping typical cases and seriously solved some problems of unhealthy trends of bureaucracy and using power to seek personal gain. Up to the end of November, of 99 party-member cadres who occupied more than one residence, 94 had handed over the residence to which they were

not entitled. Of 955 party member cadres whose residences are larger than they should be, 946 have been charged more rent according to regulations. The problems of 43 who had their wages adjusted in violation of policies have been basically rectified. More than 20 units have seriously exposed and cleared up more than 170 incidents which resulted in grave economic losses because of bureaucracy, and formulated measures for improvement.

This stage of party rectification has also been closely integrated with the reform, economic work, and other professional work, thereby vigorously expediting and giving impetus to the development of the economy and the smooth progress of the reform.

CSO: 4005/339

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PROVINCIAL CYL COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK101456 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The 3d Enlarged Meeting of the 7th Provincial CYL Committee concluded today. The meeting stressed that the focal point of this year's work for the province's CYL organizations at all levels is to have their feet firmly planted in the towns and townships, to keep in view the broad masses of the province, to invigorate undertakings at the grassroots, to lead youths to actively participate in reform, and to lead them to become useful people through studying so as to strive for a better living and to make greater contributions for promoting economic reform and developing a new generation.

The meeting urged CYL organizations at all levels to proceed from the point of promoting economic construction and developing a new generation when greatly developing the intelligence of youths. The organizations should grasp well the knowledge training of youths through steps, launch in an all-round way the activities of studying politics, economics, science, and management skills, and strive to improve the knowledge structure of youths. The provincial CYL schools have been making preparations for running classes at the university level so as to strengthen the training of young qualified personnel. CYL organizations in all prefectures, cities, and units must establish various training bases in light of actual conditions. The organizations should strive to form a provincial network for youths' intellectual development and should strive to make the organizations a cradle for developing youths into pioneers.

Furthermore, the meeting urged the CYL organizations at all levels to get rid of outdated thinking, to lead the youths to create better livelihoods, to encourage and support them in consumption, and to advocate them to beautify their lives in the course of creating material and spiritual wealth for society. The organizations should do more specific things for youths. Organizations in large and medium-sized cities should attach importance to doing well in the building of young pioneers' cultural palaces so as to provide bases for them to take part in such healthy activities as culture, recreation, sports and social contacts. Those in the rural areas should continue to run well in the homes for young pioneers, and to develop youths' cultural section.

In the course of meeting, Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STANDARD CHINESE DIALECT FOR GUANGDONG URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 1

/Article: "Ren Zhongyi Says Language of Open Area Should Not Be Self-enclosed; Guangdong Should Unify the Province's Spoken Language with the Common Dialect"/

/Text/ According to a report in the Yangcheng Evening News, on 30 November, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, made an emphatical point when he received Liu Daosheng /0491 1418 3932/, chairman of the Chinese Language Reform Committee, that Guangdong must unify the spoken language of the province with the common dialect.

He said: a noteworthy situation in our present effort to promote the common dialect in Guangdong is that, when we are making our cadre rank younger, many among the newly-promoted cadres turn out to be local comrades; thus, when some county party committees hold a meeting, people have stopped to use the common dialect. In the case of certain localities and units, the practice is no longer promoting the common dialect but to promote the Cantonese dialect. Shenzhen has started to run a medium-sized guest house, where among the service personnel there are Cantonese, Swatow natives and Meixian natives. The manager has chosen not to unify spoken language at the guest house with the common dialect but to do so with the Cantonese dialect. I have asked leading comrades of the municipality to tell them that they must promote the common dialect; this is based on the provision of our Constitution.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi holds that there is only about one-third of those living in Guangdong who speak the Cantonese dialect, while two-thirds speak the Chaozhou dialect, Hakka dialect, Hainan dialect, etc. Guangdong cannot unify the spoken language of the province's various localities with the Cantonese dialect; it must do so with the common dialect. The language of the open cities and areas should not be self-enclosed.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out that, in the schools, the teachers must take the lead in speaking the common dialect and the students, once they come to school, must also speak it. On the buses in Canton, station announcements must also be made in the common dialect as well as the Cantonese dialect. Taking a step further, they should be made only in the common dialect. Because the local people of Canton can recognize the stops themselves, but those who require an announcement at each stop are riders from outside. From now on, when workers are recruited for the service industries, their common dialect speaking ability must be examined; those who cannot speak the common dialect should not be hired.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS FOR TEACHERS URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by reporter Fan Yunfang [2868 7189 5364]: "Create Better Working Conditions for Teachers Back from Advanced Studies Abroad"]

[Text] All institutions of higher education in Wuhan Prefecture have gone all out to create better working conditions for the more than 400 teachers who have returned from advanced studies abroad, to allow them to give full play to their skills and repay their debt to the nation.

He Keqing [0149 0344 3237], a 37-year old lecturer at Wuhan University, won two inventor's prizes from a Japanese firm while he was engaged in advanced studies in software engineering in Japan. After his return to China, the university immediately established a software engineering research institute for him and he selected 19 assistants on his own. In order to raise funds for scientific research, university president Liu Daoyu [0491 6670 3768] convened four presidential business meetings and the university scientific research department made 11 trips to Beijing. Two years after his return to China, He Keqing's book on software engineering, the first in China, was published, and the software institute that he heads has undertaken 3 major national tasks, all of which have shown periodic results.

Professor Xu Huibi [1776 6540 3880] of Zhonghua Industrial Institute went to the U.S. to take advanced courses in biochemistry, where her research on "the relationship between trace elements and disease" attracted attention from foreigners in her field. While she was engaged in her advanced studies, the school organized a team and collected materials for her, purchased instruments and made preparations to set up a laboratory. When she returned to China, college president Zhu Jiusi [2612 0046 1835] gathered the relevant responsible people to hear her plans and needs and they set aside more than 50,000 yuan in scientific research funds and 4 laboratories for her and provided her with a science echelon of 11 people. The college's scientific research department also established cooperative relations with over 10 large hospitals in the province and outside on her behalf. Xu has only been back in China for 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ years, but the task force she directs is using computer matrix spotting in trace elements charts research and has already identified and developed an anti-cancer drug enzyme. In June of this year, Xu's teacher came to China and after appraising the situation, said with real feeling, "I never really

imagined that you could make such great progress after returning to China. Some working conditions in the U.S. are not as good as this."

Every institution of higher education in Wuhan Prefecture asked the teachers who had returned from advanced studies abroad to give lectures to research students and to conduct all manner of lecture courses and seminars, or, by setting up relevant new subjects and specialities, to allow the students to study for the purpose of application, with each one properly provided for. Zhang Jiayuan [1728 1367 3293], a teacher at the Huazhong Agricultural Institute, was engaged in advanced studies in "food processing" in Canada. The Huazhong Agricultural Institute lacked this speciality, so after repeated discussion by the school, they decided to set up a "food processing department," which is now in preparation.

12534

CSO: 4005/088

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN CONFERENCE ON JUDICIAL WORK CLOSES

HK110609 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The 4-day provincial congress of advanced units and individuals in the judicial field ended yesterday morning at the Hall of the Provincial Military District.

Provincial party and government leading Comrades Zhou Wenfu, Song Zhaosu, Ma Ruihua, (Hu Jiyun), and others attended the closing ceremony, and awarded prizes to 31 advanced units and 266 advanced individuals.

The Ministry of Justice sent a congratulatory cable to the congress.

Song Zhaosu, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Politics and Law Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the congress.

During the congress, all the participants earnestly studied and discussed the speech of the leading comrade of the Provincial CPC Committee and a work report by the CPC group of the Provincial Judicial Department.

Thirty-five comrades delivered speeches or written speeches at the congress, and exchanged experiences with each other.

The delegates were determined to further implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure in the new year, further emancipate their minds, forge ahead, reform judicial administration, and launch an emulation drive of learning from, catching up with, and bringing up the advanced and making new achievements on the judicial front of the province, so that more advanced units and individuals will emerge on the province's judicial front.

The congress adopted a written proposal to all comrades on the province's judicial front.

(Zhao Liwen), director of the Provincial Judicial Department, delivered a closing speech.

CSO: 4005/339

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR PERFORMANCE

HK030930 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening the Hainan District CPC Committee gave a New Year theatrical performance party for retired cadres at the Haikou City Workers' Theater. More than 1,000 retired cadres in Haikou District were invited to watch the premiere of the dancing group of the Shanghai Opera in the district.

Leading comrades of the district CPC committee and government Yao Wenxu, Lei Yu, Meng Qingpeng, Lin Taosen, Cao Wenhua, Zhang Jintao, and Chen Yuyi watched the performance together with the retired cadres.

Before the performance Yao Wenxu, secretary of the district CPC committee, delivered a speech. He extended New Year's greetings to all veteran cadres in the district.

In his speech, Comrade Yao Wenxu highly valued the retiring veteran cadres for their great contributions in various stages of the Chinese revolution. He said: Many veteran comrades have retired, but they still pay attention to state affairs. They continue to show concern for the party's cause, the destiny of the country, and the growth of the younger generation. They support the members of new leading bodies in carrying out work, and endeavor with their remaining efforts within their power to exploit and build this precious island.

He hoped that the veteran cadres will continue to make new contributions to the district's socialist construction in the new year.

CSO: 4005/336

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN PARTY RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS--Since the implementation of party rectification in November 1983, organizations directly under the provincial authorities have achieved rather great breakthrough points in recruiting outstanding intellectuals as party members. From January to September this year, 686 people have been admitted to the party, equivalent to the total for the past 4 years. More than 79 percent of them are intellectuals. In the organizations, there are quite a large number of old intellectuals. Some of the comrades have an exploiting class family background, as well as complicated social connections. The party organs at various levels have emphatically educated the organizations on the status and role of intellectuals in the four modernizations, and on correctly handling the family background and social connections of intellectuals. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Dec 84 HK]

HENAN ELECTORAL WORK--By 23 December, Henan Province had completed the handing over of power by the preceding county, city, district, township, and town people's congresses to the succeeding ones and the election of the county, city, district, township, and town people's congresses. According to statistics, the whole province elected 50,715 people's delegates at the county level. Compared with the preceding people's congresses, the number of middle-aged and young delegates markedly increased and the cultural level was universally raised. The number of intellectual delegates increased from 11.2 percent in the preceding people's congresses to 17 percent in the succeeding people's congresses. The number of delegates who were returned Overseas Chinese and representatives of the PLA and the armed police force was larger than in the preceding people's congresses. According to statistics, the average age of the heads and deputies of the counties, cities, and districts was 42.3, 5.2 years younger than that in the preceding people's congresses, and 64.3 percent of them had the cultural level of university or a college. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 84 HK]

HENAN YOUNG ACTIVISTS CONGRESS--The first Henan congress of shock hands on the new long march concluded in Zhengzhou on 7 January after 3 days in session. Leading comrades of the party and government in the province Liu Jie, Zhao Di, Zhao Wenfu, Qin Kicai, and Li Baoguang attended the congress and were photographed with the delegates. A commendation order of the provincial CYL committee was read out at the closing ceremony. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie made an important speech. Provincial CYL Committee Deputy Secretary (Kong Yufang) delivered a summation. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 85]

ZHAO INSPECTS GUANGZHOU MEDICINE PLANT--Guangzhou, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--The Guangshou City CPC Committee and the City People's Government have decided to popularize the basic experience of the Baiyunshan Pharmaceutical Plant in the city to further accelerate the city's economic structural reform and opening to the outside world. The Baiyunshan Pharmaceutical Plant, respecting knowledge and talented persons and paying attention to reform and development, has doubled its output year after year, and become the pharmaceutical plant which has produced the most new products, yielded the greatest output value, made the fastest development, and achieved the best economic results among the pharmaceutical plants in Guangdong Province. After a recent inspection of this plant, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: The plant made such achievements by relying primarily on correct policy, talented persons, and good management. [Excerpts] [By reporter Shi Meisi] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 5 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/339

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES 1985 TASKS

HK310707 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The regional conference of propaganda department chiefs, now in session, has proposed that the focal point in the region's propaganda work in 1985 is to create a new situation in propaganda work, centered on being subordinate to and serving economic construction and focusing on reform of the economic structure, and to score new achievements and bring about a new mental outlook to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

The meeting stressed: Propaganda work must be done in close connection with the practice of reform of the economic structure in Xizang. A good job of work must be done in the following respects:

1. Carry out propaganda on the theory of economic reform. It is necessary to study in depth the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure and the views of the regional CPC committee on implementing it.
2. Study economic relations and publicize reform schemes and measures.
3. Strengthen ideological and political work during the reforms and get a timely grasp of ideological trends.
4. Vigorously publicize advanced figures, collectives, and experiences that emerge in the course of economic reform.
5. Provide economic information and knowledge. Newspapers, publications, radio, and television must publicize market information and knowledge of science and technology, management and commodities, and use modern propaganda media to link with the producers, managers, and consumers, and promote the development of commodity production.

CSO: 4005/337

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN TO SET UP TALENT CENTER FOR CADRE SELECTION

HK101505 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] In a talk with a SICHUAN RIBAO reporter, a responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee's organization department pointed out that in order to discover and employ more talents to meet the needs of the four modernizations, the provincial CPC committee's organization department has decided to set up a talent information center, to gradually form provincewide information networks, and to further reform cadre selection and promotion methods. The previous method of selecting cadres in a mysterious way and in the form of a small producer should be changed. Cadres should be selected openly rather than in a closed way, and in various channels rather than in a sole organizational channel. It is necessary to adopt the mass line and not to stick to one pattern in selecting talents. It is hoped that the vast number of cadres and masses in the province will recommend outstanding talents to the provincial CPC committee organization department for taking up leading posts above the county level in such fields as finance, trade, monetary affairs, business management, foreign relations, culture and education, and party and government administrative work.

The responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee organization department said that every comrade in factories, institutions, schools, and scientific research institutions can recommend talents for taking up leading posts. The recommended person should meet the following requirements: they should be generally around 30 or 40 years old, in good health, have attained the cultural level of a college student or above or the equivalent, including those who have become talents by self-study, uphold the four basic principles, resolutely implement the party's policies and principles, possess active ideas, are career-minded, are honest and upright in their ways, have a pioneering spirit, and have made achievements in practical work. Whether CPC and CYL members or ordinary people, so long as they meet the above requirements, they should be recommended.

The responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee organization department said that writing recommendation letters is the major method for recommending talents. A recommendation letter should state the following: 1) the relevant information of the recommended person, such as his name, sex, age, academic level, unit, and current post; 2) the reason for recommendation, including profession, special skills, ability, and achievements of the recommended persons; 3) the trade, department, or unit in which the recommended person can neatly take up a leading post; and 4) the name and correspondence address of the recommended person.

CSO: 4005/337

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG SETS UP COMMITTEE TO PREPARE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

HK101422 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The 20th anniversary of the founding of Xizang Region will fall on 1 September this year. The regional CPC committee and people's government recently issued a call, demanding that the people of all nationalities throughout the region vigorously get mobilized, closely unite, dare to carry out reform, work hard, endeavor to engage in production, and greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region with practical actions and outstanding achievements.

The regional CPC committee and people's government demanded that from now on, CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must seriously sum up and publicize the great achievements and experiences in implementing the party's policies toward nationalities, unfolding nationality work, carrying on economic and cultural building, and doing other aspects of work in our region. They must mobilize and lead the people of all nationalities throughout the region to penetratingly implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and of the series of the important instructions of the central authorities on work in Xizang. With reform as a powerful impetus, they must strengthen unity, must work hard, and must greatly push forward all aspects of work with economic work as the focus. It is necessary to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region with a brand-new attitude and with outstanding achievements.

The Preparatory Committee for Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Region has been organized and has commenced work. The chairman of the preparatory committee is Duojiecaidan, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's government. There are eight comrades as vice chairmen, including Yangling Duojie, secretary of the regional CPC committee; Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee; Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; Shengqin Luosangjianzan, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; Duojeairang, vice chairman of the regional people's government, (Du Chen), deputy political commissar; Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and (Yang Youcai), first secretary of the Lhasa City CPC Committee. The Preparatory Committee comprises 21 members: Zhang Xiangming, Dan Zeng, Zheng Ying, (Wang Guangqi), (Ma Daohua), (Xi Ping), (Zhang Ling), (Yuedeng Pingcuo), Dainba Gyaincain, (Lu Jianguang), (Li Weimou), (Baima Duoji), (Zheng Yanzhou), (Zhang Luzhen), (Wangdui Jaba), (Tian Fujun), (Pingcuo Wangxiu Suizha), (Xu Jia), (Guo Baolan), (He Maoling), and (Danzeng Cilai).

The Preparatory Committee has set up a general office under it as a functional organ to be specifically responsible for making preparations for celebrations. (Wang Guangqi), secretary general of the General Office of the Regional People's Government, has been appointed the director of the general office. The general office has been set up in the General Office of the Regional People's Government.

CSO: 4005/337

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU NATIONALITY TOWNSHIPS—To date, Guizhou Province has established 355 nationality townships. The province is a multinational province and has some 7 million people of minority nationalities. In compliance with the provisions in the state Constitution and with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial government, it is necessary to turn into a nationality township, townships where minority nationalities live in compact communities. [Summary] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/337

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CPC COMMITTEE DIRECTS EFFORTS AGAINST UNHEALTHY TRENDS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

/Article: "Resolutely Rectify Unhealthy Practices Under New Situation"

/Text/ According to a report in the BEIJING RIBAO, leading comrades of the Beijing municipal party committee stressed at a meeting convened recently by the municipal party committee and attended by leading cadres of the various departments, commissions, offices and prefectures, counties and bureaus that in studying the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," emphasis should be placed on putting efforts on understanding its spiritual essence; it is necessary to rectify the unhealthy practices that have emerged under the new situation so that the smooth carrying out of the reform of our economic structure can be assured.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee said, in studying the document, we must keep closely in line with reality, especially the reality in respect to our reform of the economic structure in recent years. However, the purpose of keeping in line with reality lies in deepening our understanding of the spirit of the document, improving our thinking, and unifying our perception. What we perceive to be accurate and in accord with the spirit of the "Decision," we should then make changes as we learn it; but we must also guard against the situation in which we have still not quite learned well and still fall short of comprehending the spirit of the document but already become too eager to take action on problems that involve the whole situation and which we are not yet too sure of. This would easily lead to deviations and a roundabout journey.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee stressed that the "Decision" points out: "The carrying out of reform should serve to advance, and not to impair, social stability, expansion of production, improvement of the people's living standards and the growth of state revenue" and should "take as the most important criterion for testing the success or failure of our reform whether or not it facilitates the growth of the forces of production." In our municipality, most units have been following the spirit of the "Decision" in their operations and the development of their reform has therefore been healthy. But, under the new situation, there have also emerged two unhealthy trends. One is that some units, some inservice cadres, comrades who have retreated to the secondary line and some children of cadres have taken advantage of their office or convenient at work in illegally buying up state resources in short supply

and reselling them at a profit, with the price jumping level after level, thus entrapping the consumer and entrapping the state and obtaining their windfalls in the process. Another is that some enterprises, while in the process of reform, choose not to put emphasis on improving their management, raising the quality of their products, reducing their cost of production or enhancing their economic results but, instead, to resort to devious practices, raise prices at random, and thereby obtain illegal revenues. Those who wave such banners as "reform," "catering to the benefit of society" and "enlivening the economy" while resorting to such unhealthy practices can in their behavior never be compatible with the spirit of the party Central Committee in respect to enlivening our economy and reform. In the face of these unhealthy trends, party organizations at various levels must resolutely resist and struggle against them in order to assure the smooth progress of our reform. Apart from the above-mentioned two new unhealthy trends, there have also been certain party and government cadres who resort to improper means in the buying and selling activities of enterprises by demanding kickbacks or asking for a percentage, an incentive for favor, or even bribing or accepting bribes; some also confer favors or make promises at random by suddenly raising the official status or rank of people. The erosive and amaging character of such unhealthy practices is quite severe. All those comrades who have partaken in resorting to such unhealthy practices must stop themselves forthwith, wake up as soon as possible, and refrain from continuing their journey on the road of wrongdoing. Otherwise, they shall be punished by party discipline and state law.

9255

CSO: 4005/274

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI VISITS PLA DIVISION ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

SK030211 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 55

[Excerpt] On New Year's day, leading comrades of the regional party government and army and Baotou City, including Zhou Hui, Cai Ying, Ma Zhenduo (Lu Yiheng), and (Zhang Cangong), visited cadres and fighters at a certain PLA division and joyfully spent the New Year's day with them.

Amid a total joyful atmosphere, Comrade Zhou Hui told them that all fronts in the region are having a good situation. The achievements cannot be separated from the supports of the PLA units. The PLA units have certainly made contributions. In the long-term struggle, the PLA units made everlasting contributions to the people's liberation undertakings and the safeguarding and establishment of socialism. We cannot forget them.

Zhou Hui and his party visited the artillery regiment and heard that the PLA units had made great achievements in studying science and general knowledge and training talented persons for army and civilian use over the past few years. He urged them: A man should have high aspirations and the PLA units should have morale. The PLA units must be vitalized to enhance the construction, to carry forward the fine traditions, and to cooperatively build the northern Great Wall.

After watching the division's exhibit on the achievements in training talented persons for army and civilian use, Comrade Zhou Hui set forth demands. He pointed out: Training talented persons for army and civilian use is of great importance to the PLA units. The PLA units which have long stationed in areas where conditions are hard have done a great deal of work. We should learn from the PLA units, make good contributions, pay attention to talented persons, learn from them, and do our work with high standards.

CSO: 4005/320

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS JOURNALISTS' TEA PARTY

SK020344 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] On New Year's eve, the NEI MONGGOL GUANGBO DIANSHI BAO [INNER MONGOLIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION JOURNAL] held a tea party to sum up its experience gained in the past and to study how to further do a good job in running the periodical.

Attending the tea party were leading comrades of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Tian Congming, Wu En, and Wen Jing. Upon hearing the favorable change made by the periodical office after conducting reforms and enforcing responsibility systems, Comrade Zhou Hui happily stated: Everything will be fine as long as it has been reformed. He urged the periodical office to publicize its experience gained in conducting reforms.

Other leading comrades also urged the personnel concerned to resolutely conduct reforms and to make continuous efforts to do a good job in running the periodical and serving the broad masses of readers.

Since April 1984, the periodical office has tried trial enforcement of responsibility systems, resulting in bringing into full play the enthusiasm of editorial personnel, upgrading the periodical quality, and increasing its publication volume from more than 60,000 copies in the past to more than 100,000 copies at present.

CSO: 4005/320

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI VISITS VETERAN PARTY MEMBER

SK010905 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Excerpts] On the eve of the New Year, regional party, government, and party leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Cai Yiang, went to a hospital to visit Comrade Kui Bi, member of the CPC Advisory Commission who is hospitalized for rest and recuperation.

In the hospital, Comrade Zhou Hui and other comrades asked in detail about old Kui's diet and health. Comrade Zhou Hui said: Old Kui is a founding member and the oldest party member of Nei Monggol. We have very few comrades with such a long party life. When we drink water, we think about its source. None of us would ever forget veteran comrades' contributions to the revolutionary cause. We should tell comrades of all leagues and cities and their subordinate organs to arrange time to visit retired veteran comrades during the Spring Festival period.

Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Cai Ying wished old Kui good health and a long life.

CSO: 4005/320

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS TRADE UNION SOIREE 31 DECEMBER

SK010414 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday evening, the municipal trade union council held a new year's soiree for staff members and workers at the First Workers Cultural Palace. Municipal leading comrades, model workers, technical cooperation activists, trade union cadres, and the masses of workers, a total of some 3,000 persons, gathered happily under the same roof to say goodbye to the past year and to greet the new year with a joyous spirit.

Ni Zhifu, member of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Wang Shudong, and Chen Yiyi, Standing Committee members of the Municipal CPC Committee; Li Zhongyuan, vice chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhu Biao, advisor of the Tianjin Garrison District attended the soiree.

Also present at the soiree was (Jin Zhaodian), leader of liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Tianjin.

Municipal leading comrades watched the musical performance presented by the Hebei Provincial Opera and Ballet Theater together with the masses of staff members and workers. They also joined the activities at the reception room together with the people, and sent New Year greetings to them.

CSO. 4005/320

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU INSPECTS RADIO TV STATIONS 30 DECEMBER

SK310235 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] On the morning of 30 December, accompanied by Xiao Yuan, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the municipal CPC Committee, Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, inspected Tianjin People's Broadcasting Station and Tianjin TV Station.

During his inspection tour, he stressed the important functions of the radio and TV work in the four modernizations and urged them to further achieve the radio and TV propaganda work and to serve the broad masses of the people.

Through the inspection, Comrade Ni Zhifu understood the situation in the development of Tianjin's radio and TV undertakings and visited the broadcasting studio, recording room and general control room.

At the radio and TV technology room, he said that we should have a program for the development of radio and TV work and a fighting goal for the radio and TV work. In conducting equipmental innovations, we should rely on importing advanced foreign equipment as well as our own. Only by so doing can we make rapid and good developments in radio and TV undertakings.

During his inspection tour, Comrade Ni Zhifu urged them to produce good radio and TV programs to entertain the broad masses of the people and to ceaselessly enrich the people's cultural life.

Comrade Ni Zhifu also got together with the CYL members and young men of the Radio and TV Bureau.

CSO 4005/320

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU CRELTS OPENING OF FOOD SERVICE STREET

SK020230 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Recorded report by station reporter on participation of 200 noted personages in the celebration of the 1 January opening of Nanshi Food Street]

[Excerpt] The newly opened food street is decorated with bright neon lights and lanterns of various colors. This has brought blazing colors and a joyful atmosphere to the street. Happy visitors went into various restaurants to spend their new year's evening. More than 200 noted personages from the circles of literature and art, education, theory, journalism, and medical and public health gathered in the Penglaichun Restaurant on the street to express their congratulations on the opening of the street.

Joining the congratulatory activities were responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government, including Ni Zhifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen.

These congratulatory activities were divided into two parts; one was give performances in the restaurant by literary and noted art workers, and the other one was a demonstration of calligraphy and paintings by some noted artists.

CSG: 4005/320

NORTH REGION

REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES TO INTELLECTUAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION URGED

Strict Enforcement

Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 84 p 3

/Text/ According to a report in SHANXI RIBAO, the CPC committee of Jindongnan Prefecture, Shanxi Province, has taken firm measures to deal with a minority of units and departments which have not been carrying out the policy on intellectuals. It has dismissed or replaced the tardy leaders of nine units, including the prefectural lumber factory and the college of education, thus speeding up the implementation of the policy. Up to the end of October, 495 outstanding intellectuals have been honorably admitted into the party throughout the prefecture and over 3,100 fine young and middle-aged intellectuals appointed to leadership positions.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in the prefecture have helped intellectuals solve their study, living and work problems. Because of "leftist" influences or personal prejudices, however, the leaders of a minority of departments and units have failed to enforce the intellectual policy. Consequently, intellectuals in some units are still slighted, suppressed and rejected. Responsible comrades on the prefectural committee have gravely commented that at a time when the whole party and society respect knowledge and honor intellectuals, it is intolerable to let such leading cadres continue to thwart our purposes. We must take organized measures to deal with people who fail to straighten out their thinking even after being educated many times. Qin Yansen /4440 3508 2773/, deputy director of the prefectural lumbering factory, is a college graduate and well versed in technology and management. After joining the factory in 1970, he applied for party membership several times only to be blocked time and again by the jealousy of the then party secretary and director of the factory. After leading comrades on the prefectural committee found out about this case, they acted promptly and decisively to replace the leading cadres of the factory. Since assuming the directorship, Qin Yansen has increased the factory output by implementing the economic responsibility system and was recently admitted into the party. There used to be a responsible comrade on the original CPC committee of the prefectural college of education who narrow-mindedly was dead set against letting a lecturer and the vice president into the party. He said, "As long as I am in charge, you might as well give up the idea." Although relevant departments on the committee talked to him several times hoping to change his mind, he continued to act willfully. It is this behavior that prompted the prefectural CPC committee to resolve to rectify the leading cadres of the college.

In addition, the prefectural committee conducted indepth investigations, urged areas with a relatively large number of intellectuals, such as Jincheng, Gaoping, Yangcheng, Changzi and Laicheng, to enforce the intellectual policy and firmly remove all leading cadres who stand in the way. A gratifying situation has emerged in many units which were formerly dragging their feet.

Selfish Interest Criticized

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 84 p 3

/Article by Ye Ban /5509 0133/: "Let the General Interest Prevail"/

/Text/ What is our goal as communists? To serve the people. This is something every party member must remember. With this goal as our premise, we must first consider the interests of the people, the party and the overall situation whenever we are dealing with a problem. Some party members and cadres, however, are concerned only with selfish personal interests in their handling of the policy on intellectuals. For instance, a leader on the old party committee of the college of education in Jindongnan Precture told the vice president who was applying to join the party, "As long as I am in charge, you might as well forget the whole idea." To put it bluntly, he was worried that once people who have both political integrity and ability are admitted into the party, he would be outshone. Driven by departmentalism, he was hell bent on safeguarding his petty personal interests.

To achieve the four modernziations is in the people's basic interests. And respecting knowledge and intellectuals and implementing the party's intellectual policy are exactly what the four modernizations need. Given this overriding need, we should not tolerate selfish personal calculations on the party of individual party members and cadres. When an individual's personal interests clash with the general interest, we have no alternative but to remove him, as the Jindongnan prefectural committee did. In fact, the very act of removing those comrades who stand in the way of implementing the policy furthers the party purpose and benefits the country.

12581

CSO: 4005/272

NORTH REGION

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY TO RESTORE MING TOMBS

OW040812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--All the mausoleums roofed with gilded tiles where 13 emperors of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) lie buried deep underground, will be restored, the Beijing Municipal Government announced yesterday.

Scattered in an area of scenic valleys 40 km northwest of Beijing, the Ming tombs are the best preserved imperial tombs in China.

One of the first projects of the program, to be started this year, is the restoration of Zhao Ling, the tomb of Emperor Mu Zong (1567-1572). The mausoleum structure is badly damaged at present.

According to the program, the 800-meter-long "Divine Road" about 1.5 km south of the tombs, will be re-paved with square bricks as it had been in the Ming Dynasty. Horse-drawn carriages will be arranged for tourists to ride along the road, which is flanked with stone statues of camels, elephants, and horses, as well as civil and military officials, and has two memorial archways.

As early as the late 1950's, two of the 13 tombs were restored and opened to tourists. They are Chang Ling--the biggest of the Ming tombs--and Ding Ling, known as the "underground palace"--attracting more than three million Chinese and foreign visitors every year.

Around the Ming tombs reservoir built in 1958 south of the tombs area, facilities will be constructed where archery, swimming, golf, etc. will be available. A pond will be built nearby from which a fountain will spout as high as 200 meters.

More trees will be planted in the international friendship forest near Ding Ling to connect the reservoir harmoniously with the tombs in a half-moon shape with a radius of 50 km.

In addition, overhead railways are being planned to shorten the travel time from the present two hours to one hour from the city proper to the tombs. Most people combined their Ming-tomb trips with visits to the Great Wall.

BRIEFS

LI LIGONG ATTENDS STAGE PERFORMANCE--The Dongfang Song and Dance Troupe performed for the first time in the Hubin Hall in Taiyuan on the evening of 8 January. Since its founding in 1962, this troupe has performed in over 40 countries and regions. Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong, deputy secretaries Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, and Wang Kewen, and responsible comrades of departments concerned watched the performance. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 85 HK]

BEIJING STUDENTS' NEWS AGENCY INAUGURATED--The BEIJING ZHONGXUESHENG [MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS] NEWS AGENCY was inaugurated on 5 January. It is the first of its kind in China. In the past 2 months, the agency recruited a group of young reporters from over 3,000 middle school students who had applied and taken examinations for the job. They will gather news for the agency in their spare time, being trained in news writing and reporting. The agency will distribute its news reports to related newspapers and journals. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jan 85 OW]

LEGAL TRAINING CLASS OPENS--Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipality's first training class on education in socialist democracy and the legal system opened at the municipal party committee party school today. At the opening ceremony, Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, said that in the future, mastery of essential legal knowledge will be an important consideration when selecting and promoting leading cadres in Beijing so as to put an end to the general ignorance of laws among cadres at present. This training class is held for the sake of facilitating the implementation of a recent decision by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee on certain questions related to strengthening socialist democracy and legal system. It is aimed at popularizing legal knowledge among cadres so that they will keep up with the development of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, and meet the needs of current reform of economic structure. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1358 GMT 7 Jan 85 OW]

BEIJING 1984 BIRTHRATE DROPS 10,000--Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Some 10,000 fewer babies were born between January and November in 1984 in Beijing, compared with the same period in 1983, according to the Municipal Family Planning Committee. The committee's statistics showed that last year's birthrate was 14.28 per thousand, 1.3 per thousand lower than in 1983. A series of measures including intensified publicity work and availability of better contraceptives had contributed to the continuous fall in birth-rate, said the committee's chairman Wang Kangqiu. The city cut the birth-rate by almost 60 percent in the past 20 years. Beijing had a population of 9,230,687, according to a 1982 national census. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 6 Jan 85 OW]

NEI MONGGOL LEGAL JOURNAL--Entrusted by the Political and Legal Commission of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, the Nei Monggol Judicial Department will publish NEIMENGGU FAZHI BAO [NEI MONGGOL LEGAL JOURNAL] beginning 1 January 1985, on a trial basis. The purpose of the journal is to disseminate socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in line with the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies on the socialist system, to popularize legal knowledge, to give guidance to the people's legal activities, to serve the region's legal affairs and economic construction, to serve the building of highly developed spiritual and material civilizations, and to serve the fundamental improvement of public security and social conduct. During its trial publication period, the journal will be published twice a month. It will be published in Chinese and, when conditions are ripe, copies in the Mongolian language will also be published. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84 SK]

HEBEI ART PERFORMANCE--A group of actors and actresses gave their first performance as guest performers in Shijiazhuang on 5 January evening. The performance was one of a series sponsored by this station and the Hebei People's Broadcasting Station. Among the spectators were Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee; and Gao Zhanxiang and Xie Feng, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee. Yang Zhaolin, director of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, delivered an opening speech. [Excerpt] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Jan 85]

CSO: 4005/333

NORTHWEST REGION

WANG ENMAO CITED ON XINJIANG CORPS ANNIVERSARY

OW271406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Urumqi, 27 Dec (XINHUA)—The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps has brought economic prosperity and cultural advances to the multinational Xinjiang Autonomous Region, said a senior party official of the region.

Speaking on the occasion of 30th anniversary of the founding of the corps, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the party committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, said that this has contributed to the unity among the people of various nationalities.

Their "historic deeds" will always remain in the memory of the local ethnic minorities, he said.

Wang Enmao is the founder of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps which came into being in 1954 with demobilized soldiers as the main group. Later, some local peasants and middle school graduates from large cities in the coastal areas joined in.

Soon after the liberation of the region in 1949, the late Chairman Mao Zedong told cadres of the Han nationality working in the region to "do as many good things as possible for the local ethnic minorities and work in the spirit of recompensing them for their oppression by reactionary rulers."

Over the past 30 years, Wang said, the corps has set up 170 state farms on the fringe of the vast desert, reclaiming more than 930,000 hectares of land. They have also built a number of modern factories and more than 10,000 km of roads, opened 2,000 colleges, primary and middle schools, and built a number of new towns.

According to Wang, the corps has sent 5,000 people to work as cadres in the localities and trained 11,000 local agro-technicians. In addition, the corps turned over to the localities 40,000 hectares of reclaimed land, helped local people plough it and gave them good strains of seeds and farm implements. They also dug more than 600 km of irrigation ditches for the local people.

More than 266,000 hectares of farmland in the locality have benefited from the irrigation facilities built by the corps. Since 1982, the corps has sent out more than 600 technicians to serve the local peasants and herdsmen.

The production and construction corps itself has also grown apace. Its total industrial output value accounts for 24.2 percent of the region's total. By the end of 1983, the corps had delivered more than 2.86 million tons of grain, 488,000 tons of cotton and 49,900 tons of meat to the regional government.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CPC SECRETARY MAKES REPORT AT RALLY AGAINST CRIMES

HK091455 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Excerpts] At the regional rally to commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals in sternly struggling against serious crimes, Amudong Niyazi, member of the Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the regional Political and Legal Committee, pointed out in his report that our region has won an important victory in sternly struggling against serious crimes. At present, the situation concerning social order in our region has markedly improved.

Comrade Amudong Niyazi said: In this struggle, all cadres and policemen on the political and legal front throughout the region have given play to their role as a shock force and a main force. Comrade Amudong Niyazi stated that the victory won by our region in sternly struggling against serious crimes over the past year and the steeling received by the improvement made by our political and legal force are all encouraging. However, when they are measured with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee for the basic improvement of social order by 1986, we will shoulder heavy responsibility and must embark on a long journey. In the future we must organize all cadres and policemen on the political and legal front to seriously study the relevant documents of the central authorities, must further deepen our understanding, must unify our thinking, policies, and our actions, and must continue to severely struggle against serious crimes and serious economic crimes. We must persistently and unswervingly serve the general task and the general aim of the party. We must go all out to defend and promote socialist modernization, with economic construction as the center, in our region. We must guarantee the smooth progress of the restructuring of the national economy as a whole, with the focus on the urban economy. We must bring about excellent social order in production and work to exploit and build Xinjiang and to build Xinjiang into an important economic base in our country in the 21st century.

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

EXPERTS OF SPEECH AT CADRES' TRAINING WORK FORUM

HK020835 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 84 p 2

["Speech by Comrade Wang Zhaohua at the Xian Forum on Giving Cadres Secondary Technical Education (excerpts)"]

[Text] This forum is focused on the question of giving the cadres a secondary technical education. The objectives of this forum are: First, to study the instruction on giving the cadres a secondary technical education, which was issued by the secretariat of the Central Committee in April; second, to discuss and study how to implement it and, mainly, to properly revise the "Provisional Regulations Concerning Several Questions in Giving the Cadres a Secondary Technical Education (Draft for Discussion)," which is only a tentative draft prepared by us; and third, to exchange our experiences in giving the cadres a secondary technical education and to examine the problems that exist in our work.

Following is what I have learned from my study of the instructions issued by the secretariat of the Central Committee.

First, it is necessary to pay close attention to giving the cadres a secondary technical education or training.

The country has more than 20 million cadres. The "Outline of the Plan for Training the Country's Cadres," which was prepared last year, stipulated several requirements concerning the pre-1990 training of cadres of all categories. At present, we still have much to do in training the cadres. The Secretariat of the Central Committee has raised the question of training those people who are under 45 and who do not have a secondary technical education. In the past, we did not study the question thoroughly. According to the criterion of age, these cadres can work until the year 2000 and they belong to the generation that forms a connecting link between the preceding and following generations on all fronts. According to the criterion of numbers, the number of these cadres is over 5 million, that is, one quarter of the total number of the country's cadres, hence they are an important group. By accomplishing the task of training these cadres, we can rather safely ensure that we can give our cadres a secondary technical education or a senior high school education before 1990 and that we can satisfactorily fulfill the 8-year plan for training the country's cadres.

Second, success in the secondary technical education for the cadres will have great significance for forming a rational overall distribution of cadres educated to different levels.

For a long time, we have not paid enough attention to giving people a secondary technical education in our national education or in the education for cadres. Thus, there is the outstanding problem of reversing the ratio of professionals with a high education to those with a secondary education. At the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang unambiguously pointed out: "China's specialized secondary school education has grown slowly over the years, with the result that the ratio of intermediate and high-level specialists is seriously out of balance." According to the World Bank, the ratio of intermediate and higher-level technical workers to junior technical workers should best be 1:3 to 10. The reverse is true in our country. According to a survey conducted in 72 ministries, commissions, bureaus, and corporations, they have a total of 2.3 million workers with the title of assistant engineer or a corresponding title and a total of 2.19 million workers with the title of technician or a corresponding title. The ratio between the two categories of workers is approximately 1:0.95. Regarding the education of cadres, in 1983, throughout the country, about 1.3888 million cadres were enrolled in the television universities, spare-time universities, and correspondence universities or taught themselves. Of them, 878,000 were given a college education and 510,000 were given a secondary technical education. Because of the serious shortage of people with a secondary technical education, many cadres with higher education cannot wholeheartedly do the explorative work in production, the development of technologies, scientific research, and management and they have to devote a considerable amount of energy to doing work that can be done by workers at lower levels. By using talented people for trivial tasks, we have wasted the valuable funds for training senior workers. What is even more important is that time and knowledge have been wasted and the cause of the four modernizations has been affected. Only a "pyramidal" distribution of trained people can be in consonance with modern science and technology. That means, the minority of trained people should always be those who have mastered advanced professional knowledge and the majority of trained people should be those who have mastered secondary professional knowledge. This can be likened to a train, which has only one locomotive but many cars. This reflects the principle that man acquires knowledge in a step-by-step manner. In addition, in this way, the distribution of trained people can comply with the objective requirements necessitated by the multi-level character of the social and natural sciences, technology, and the setup of production. Our understanding of this problem is far from adequate. Previously, in drafting the regulations governing the training of cadres as well as in routine work, we paid more attention to giving the cadres a college education (this is of course also necessary and it is also necessary to continue to vigorously develop college education) than to studying the problem of giving the cadres a secondary technical education or training. There are some cadre schools and party schools which, regardless of their inferior conditions and the poor quality of the education they provide, blindly "promote their own status" by offering college courses or running colleges. Many cadres with a junior high school education or less enter themselves for examinations in college subjects. Thus, we are profoundly aware of the fact that the Secretariat of the Central Committee had issued the instructions at the right time. These instructions have great significance for straightening out the ideology guiding our educational thinking and greatly helps us to put an end to the imbalanced proportional distribution of cadres.

Third, it is necessary to pay close attention to giving the cadre ranks a specialized education in order to make the cadres specialized and to embody the principle of training people along specific lines.

For a long time, in secondary education, we overlooked the importance of special and vocational education in socialist construction and we have not given it an appropriate place. However, ordinary senior high school education has steadily developed. Ordinary senior high schools are blindly aimed at achieving a high proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. The teaching programmes, curricula, and the things taught in ordinary senior high schools are basically designed to foster a few high-level specialists and to prepare students for college. In fact, for many years, the number of students entering institutions of higher education to further their education remained very small. Over 80 percent of the senior high school graduates are confronted with the problem of finding a job as soon as they leave school. Many of them have joined our cadre ranks. However, since they have received no special training, they do not suit the needs of the cause of construction. In recent years, the Secretariat of the Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized the importance of the question of giving the cadres special training. As early as June 1982, it pointed out the need to give formal training to cadres with a junior high school education or more but without professional knowledge. We can consider the feasibility of offering college and special secondary school courses in order to give, within a certain period of time, those young comrades quite well trained in various fields a college education. As for those comrades without adequate professional and cultural knowledge nor the proper qualifications and who have difficulties receiving a college education, we should give them a secondary technical education. In April this year, the Secretariat of the Central Committee again stressed the importance of giving the cadres special training. All this has made us realize that in giving the cadres a secondary education, we should concentrate on giving them a secondary technical education along specific lines (even the cultural subjects should be aimed at helping them lay a foundation for receiving a secondary technical education). This is favorable for making the cadres better educated and more professionally competent in a shorter time. In addition, this important measure can enable the education for cadres to more directly and more quickly serve the causes centering on economic construction, further arouse the cadres' enthusiasm for learning, and help us improve the results of the investment in intellectual resources.

Fourth, we must further carry out cadres' training work in a down-to-earth manner.

In light of the directives made by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, we should work out concrete plans for the cadres' secondary technical education respectively according to the cadres of different types, different ages, and different education level and regarding the content, teaching materials, and objectives of the study. It can thus be seen that the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee expects us to be meticulous, profound, and solid while working out the plans. This should also be our work style in carrying out cadres' training work. If we compare and examine the situation at the previous phase, we can realize that a small number of units and localities actually did not analyze the practical circumstances of the ranks of cadres while carrying out

cadres' training work. They did not make a scientific forecast of talented people, acted blindly in determining the proportion and curricula of the college and secondary training classes, and even rushed headlong into mass action or went through the motions. Such unhealthy phenomena should not be allowed to continue any longer. There are only 6 years left to 1990. In accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee, provided we can have the actual situation well at hand and can contribute arduous labor in properly arranging the training work, we will certainly be able to accomplish the task of training cadres set forth by the CPC Central Committee.

CS0: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

LABOR CAMPS IN QINGHAI DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Sep 84 pp 9-10

/Article by Carol Bargmann: "Frequently There Is Not That Big a Difference Between Factory and Prison"/

/Text/ Xining, in September. On Qinghai, the guide-books are not very informative. Most of them do not even mention this Chinese province, which borders on Tibet and which is nearly three times as large as the Federal Republic. The Provincial Government's publicity brochures--hot from the printing press--compare Qinghai's scenic beauty to the Swiss Alps. But a thousand years ago, a poet of the Tang Period prophesied spring would never come to "this desolate, miserable region."

Traveling in mid-summer across the eastern part of the province--from the capital of Xining to the high-altitude (over 3,000 meters) Qaidam Basin--one sees Qinghai's attractive side. In the terraced fields, the wheat is growing splendidly; horses, sheep and shaggy yaks are grazing on the mountain slopes above; turquoise salt-water lakes are sparkling in the sunlight. A black-top road leading to Tibet, a single-track railroad line made up almost in its entirety of bridges and tunnels, and a high-voltage power line are the only evidence of the technical age.

For the Chinese, however, mention of Qinghai does not evoke the image of a picture-book landscape soon to be developed for tourism, nor does it bring to mind the fact that this province contains the headwaters of the Jangtse and the Yellow River. Rather, the name makes them think of labor camps. Serious offences against Communist China's prevailing social norms are punished--now as before--by confinement in prisons in Qinghai Province rather than in local jails.

Over 80 percent of the province is desolate highland where the temperature rises above freezing only a few weeks a year, if at all. Development of these areas and their ample resources, the work on roads and railway lines, the mining of lead, zinc and other elements--these are among the hardest jobs in China. Manpower is in short supply in Qinghai, whose population totals no more than 4 million, including close to 1 million Tibetans--herd-tending nomads living in remote mountains.

As yet, the projected railroad line to Tibet does not extend any farther than Golmud, a growing industrial city located in Qinghai's geographic center. From Qinghai to the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, close to 900 kilometers of track remain to be laid, a stretch comprising extremely difficult glacial terrain. No one in Qinghai dares make any predictions as to when the line will be completed, because there are still some unsolved construction problems. Until completion of the line, the two-lane road across Qinghai is the only surface link between Central China and Lhasa. The road passes only a few human settlements--a couple of brick or clay buildings with a gas and rest station for the army and for truck drivers; the trip from Xining to Lhasa takes at least 5 days.

The 65-year-old governor of Qinghai knows prisons and forced labor not only by virtue of his official duties: For 11 years, the head of the provincial government was a political prisoner. He had publicly expressed doubts about the truth of a statement made by Marshal Lin Biao--presently ostracized--to the effect that Mao Zedong's teachings were the fulfillment of Marxism-Leninism. At that time, this was an offence far more serious than being labeled a "capitalist."

The governor resolutely advocates opening Qinghai to tourism and economic modernization. International contacts have been established--in particular with Australia and Hongkong--to bring technical know-how and capital to the province. The governor stated, however, that there were "conservatives" in Qinghai who were not ready so quickly to open the province to outside influences.

This opposition is quite evident. Most of the functionaries meeting the first group of foreign journalists allowed to tour the province, which until recently was off limits, are as cold and inhibited as before the opening of China. This attitude is covered up by a saccharine, insincere friendliness; one senses they heave a sigh of relief when the bus or train doors fall shut behind the departing inquisitive tourists.

Governor Huang Jingbo is willing to talk--even about labor camps. The group is not allowed, however, to visit any of these institutions, by means of which Communist China wants to convert--through "education and work"--ordinary criminals and so-called counterrevolutionaries into "useful members of society." It is a fact that under Mao Zedong's successors fewer people are detained for political reasons in camps and prisons. At present, the camps hold primarily criminals and "bad elements," most of whom are between the ages of 20 and 30 and whose arrests and speedy convictions resulted from the security organs' recent draconic measures against violent and rebellious individuals.

According to the governor, there are 10 "labor farms" in Qinghai, which hold a total of 10,000 inmates, 5,000 of whom reportedly come from Qinghai. They are put to work at large-scale construction projects, in mines and in factories. From Beijing alone, 700 detainees were dispatched to Qinghai last year.

These bare figures are not very informative and no further explanation was forthcoming. They may refer to camps run in an especially strict way or they may pertain only to the main camps, excluding the so-called branch camps customary for Chinese labor camps. In light of conservative estimates of arrests and convictions in connection with crimes of violence in all of China, the figures probably do not include those prisoners who in semi-open, less isolated institutions have to submit to "reform through work." The far more communicative functionaries of Gansu, the province adjoining Qinghai, admit that in their province "0.9 persons per 1,000" are sentenced to one or another of the various kinds of "reform through work."

Most of these detainees are not sent to Qinghai; rather, the authorities try to reeducate them in the local "labor farms" that have been established in every province. Apparently, the judges and "work reform authorities" have been granted extensive discretionary powers in regard to combining penalty, work, supervision, ideological instruction and vocational training in accordance with the crime committed and the personality of the convict.

Three thousand Chinese work in a camp on the western outskirts of Xining, which the group of reporters came across by chance. On the towers above the walls surrounding the camp (extending over several square kilometers), soldiers with fixed bayonets keep watch; large panels at the entrance--likewise strictly guarded--bear the inscription: "Hydroelectric Plant."

The group got to know--again by chance--some aspects of the camp's internal life. Xieri, a "living Buddha," since 1979 abbot of the famous, reopened pagoda monastery south of Xining, was on account of his religion imprisoned in this camp for 21 years. To the surprise of the security officials accompanying the group of journalists, the well-prepared meeting with the Lama turned into a conversation not about his monastery, but about the time when he was a victim of persecution. From 1958, the year of the Tibetan uprising, until 1979, when he returned to the pagoda monastery, the 48-year-old Buddhist monk lived behind the walls of that "hydroelectric plant": According to his account, the inmates had to work between 6 and 8 hours a day, not including the reeducation lessons; he had been imprisoned together with 200 Buddhist monks from Qinghai, who were now again living in monasteries. He said he had not been assigned to factory work; after a crash course, he had been employed as a medic caring for his fellow inmates, whose number fluctuated a great deal; "fifteen at most" died every year. He stated that long before his "release from the plant" he had become one of the normal workers moving about freely.

At this point, the dialog was stopped abruptly. Among Qinghai's functionaries, there is widespread fear that foreigners may get to know things that would cast an unfavorable light on China and so there is a great deal of lying when reality and ideal diverge too much. Equally common is the non-transparency of power structures--typical of the period of cultural revolution. Repeatedly, the group witnessed a young local interpreter trying to direct the general secretary of the provincial government by means of nudges and prompting and to manipulate the situation by glossing things over in her translations; in the presence of the governor, however, she adopted an

attitude of nervous obsequiousness. Many functionaries, including vice-governors, still cling to the clichés of the past. They claim, for example, that their mandate derives exclusively and directly from the "popular masses" or that a militantly guarded labor camp is an ordinary industrial plant.

In fact, viewed from the outside, the difference is not as pronounced as might be expected. Any reasonably productive Chinese plant, including the housing units for the workers, is surrounded by a wall--as high as possible--the top of which is frequently fortified with broken glass or barbed wire intended to keep out thieves and other unwanted guests. Behind Chinese prison walls, on the other hand, one often finds industrial smoke stacks. Work is a constituent element of the Chinese penal system. Consequently, structural modifications are hardly ever needed to convert an industrial plant into a prison or labor camp or vice versa.

In Qinghai, this appears to have happened quite frequently and it seems to be the main reason why a clear distinction cannot always be made. Another factor obscuring the prison function of certain industrial plants is that some of them are "semi-open," i.e. comprising both normal workers and prisoners behind their walls, and that after good conduct the latter are allowed--during the last stages of their prison and reeducation term--to move about as unrestrictedly as the free workers.

This unclear distinction of functions appears to be one of the reasons why after an extended term in a Qinghai labor camp quite a few people stay in "their" plant or at least in Qinghai. There is no other explanation for the fact that in spite of birth control the population increase exceeds by far the influx figures quoted by the authorities. The director of a Xining woolmill stated that normal enterprises liked to employ people released from prison, "because they are more obedient," but that only few such persons were obtainable.

According to Governor Huang Jingbo, the volume of additional manpower required by Qinghai for the development projects of the next few decades largely depends on how much capital will be available. He said that as many as 8,000 workers might possibly be needed and that he was certain they would be coming of their own accord. The financial incentives are substantial, since Qinghai is in the highest wage bracket. Moreover, those going to Qinghai are moved up one level and get a highland and separation bonus. In spite of these incentives, the governor stated, no more than 10,000 Chinese moved to Qinghai in the last few years. Most of them did not come entirely of their own free will. After graduation from technical colleges or universities in Shanghai, Tientsin or some other overpopulated city, they had no alternative but to move to a place where the state had assigned them a job. Increasingly, this place is likely to be Qinghai. Hu Yaobang, the Chinese party leader, wants to push the development of China's "big, wild Northwest."

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CSO: 3620/4

NORTHWEST REGION

POINTS ON CADRE EVALUATION, PROMOTION EXPOUNDED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628]: "Evaluation and Selection of Cadres"]

[Text] To properly build the leading groups and truly select and promote superior cadres satisfying the "four requirements," the most important thing is to earnestly perform the work of cadre evaluation. Based on experiences of cadre selection and promotion in the past, I feel that the following points must be given attention.

1. We must understand what talent means. Do we select able persons, mediocrities or "slaves"? Though everyone maintains in theory that we must uphold the "four requirements" and select competent cadres with the ability to initiate a new phase, it is often otherwise in actual practice. Some leaders often consider the cadres who are courageous in pondering problems and expressing dissenting views, possess insight and the pioneering spirit and are eager to learn, explore and solve issues as arrogant, subjective, immature and difficult to control and work with, while regarding those who follow the beaten path, have no initiative, flatter and fawn, and even resort to deception and double-dealing as good cadres. Such prejudice seriously checks the enthusiasm of the cadres in reform and suppresses talents, causing great harm to the party's cause. For this reason, we should correctly regard the cadres with individuality. Under the principle of upholding the "four requirements," we should freely select and boldly promote a group of new cadres with incisive judgment, individuality, insight and innovative courage, assign them to important leading posts and enable them to initiate a new phase in the "four-modernization" program. We must firmly oppose the polished viewpoints and methods, the practice of slandering and believing in slanders, and the practice of flattering and accepting flattery. We must observe in detail the cadres' ideology and morals.

2. The first thing to evaluate in a cadre is his attitude on the party's line, principles and policies. We must determine whether he maintains political unity with the party Central Committee and whether he can start from the practical and creatively implement its various principles and policies. We must make the presence or absence of creativity, initiative and the spirit of reform an important requirement. Those who have no courage and confidence in reform and are satisfied with indiscriminately copying and transplanting the

the party Central Committee's instructions will do no creative work. How can we rely on them to initiate a new phase and further the cause?

3. We must pay attention to the practical and evaluate a cadre's political achievements. We must examine how he treats his work, the masses and those above and below him, observes and handles problems, implements the party's line, principles and policies in actual work and devotes his effort to initiating a new phase and whether he has made any achievements. We must determine whether he truly places the party's cause and the people's interest above all else, works in a down-to-earth manner, uses his brains to study and solve problems, and has made definite achievements. We must firmly oppose the practice of indulging in exaggerations, sitting back to talk principles, putting on airs and doing no real work. It will not work if we are not clear about the person under evaluation and rely on second- or third-hand information and various forms to reach a conclusion. Especially when making selections for the first and second in command and the third echelon, the higher-level leaders must personally contact and acquaint themselves with the comrades evaluated. They must divide the labor with individual responsibilities, instead of regarding cadre evaluation as the exclusive duty of the organization department. In readjusting the leading groups of the office and bureau levels this time, the standing committee of the provincial party committee must divide the labor among its members, personally contact the comrades concerned, earnestly find out about them from the cadre masses of units where they worked before, and thereby determine their actual levels and work abilities. The party committees of the various levels must also do likewise in cadre evaluation.

4. We must give serious attention to the issue of cadres who no longer do practical work the moment the word "chief" is attached. Some cadres only wish to be bureaucrats and have no desire to work. The moment they become a "chief," they no longer use their brains to ponder problems, write documents, handle affairs or do legwork to discuss issues. Instead, they make their subordinates write letters and memos and make simple telephone calls. In the readjustment, these people must not be permitted to remain at leading posts. The cadres now in the groups who refuse to change after education must also be replaced.

5. We must correctly regard the contentious cadres. Our habitual practice is to "let it ride" and "put it aside for the moment," and thus the matter in question is put off for a year or longer. As a result, talents are often stifled, making it impossible for the able comrades to be promoted to suitable posts to make the best use of their abilities. Arguing is normal. Where there is argument, there is right and wrong. Thus, we must adopt a positive attitude, clarify the right and wrong by means of investigation and unify our understanding. By so doing, it is possible to uncover talents, because the focal point of an argument is often the outstanding strong point of a cadre, and such strong point is just what is needed in our reform and most valuable.

6. We must firmly follow the fair and upright style in cadre evaluation and promotion. This is the most important quality of those in organization work and of leaders. We must eliminate the interference of factionalism, regionalism and seniority. We must appoint people on their merits and oppose favoritism and factionalism. In evaluating and promoting cadres, we must

firmly guard against relying on impressions, promoting egalitarianism, or even starting from personal feelings. We must not use the incorrect opinions or offhand remarks of individual leaders to pass judgment on a cadre and take them as the basis of selection and promotion. The opinions and remarks of leaders can only serve as references in cadre evaluation.

6080

CSO: 4005/243

NORTHWEST REGION

RETURNING XINJIANG CENTRAL PARTY SCHOOL STUDENTS MET

HK081438 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] This morning leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, including Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawmat, Janabil, and Fu Wen, met all students who had returned to Xinjiang to conduct social surveys and who had studied in the training course of the Central Party School.

In 1983, through examinations, the Central Party School admitted 69 students of eight nationalities, including Uighur, Kazakh, Han, Hui, Mongolian, and Khalkha, for the purpose of training. These students recently returned to Xinjiang. It will take 1 month for them to return to their own localities and to conduct social surveys of reform of the urban economic structure.

Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee and people's government have shown great concern for and have greatly supported their work. Yesterday and today leaders concerned of the region respectively introduced the relevant situation to them and provided conditions for the students to do a good job in this social survey.

While meeting the students, the comrades, including Wang Enmao, encouraged them to link theory with practice, to penetratingly investigate and understand the new situation and new problems in reform of the economic structure in our region, and to do well in this social survey.

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI STRIVES TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN GENERAL EDUCATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Shaanxi Province Education Department Director Zhang Kejian [1728 0344 0313]: "Problems Concerning General Education"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, there has been outstanding success in education in Shaanxi Province. Nevertheless, general education in Shaanxi falls short of the needs of the four modernizations and her fellow provinces. We must do a solid job and catch up quickly.

1. Primary school education has been neglected for a long time. Shaanxi has a population of 30,000,000, of whom more than 7,000,000 aged 12 and over are illiterate or semi-literate. Of these, there are over 2,000,000 young adults who are illiterate or semi-literate and in some localities, new illiterates are being continuously produced in great number. Those of us comrades who are directly responsible for general education stand ashamed before the elders of the province and before the coming generation! China has already entered a new historical period centered on the four modernizations and such deficiencies in educational quality on the part of the population of Shaanxi is truly a great fault. It is an even more serious situation than the grave economic losses created by bureaucratism. This year we pointed out that universal primary school education is a focal point in all education work and a primary task of local education. If they cannot accomplish the goal of the general plan on schedule, it would be the greatest dereliction of duty on the part of education departments on every level, including the provincial Education Department director and deputy director. This spring, after the provincial conference to review the experiment in Heyang with universal primary school education, new progress was made in general education, particularly in the area of mobilizing the masses to improve conditions in school management. Several localities moved quickly and promoted every area of society to pay attention to and support education. However, some localities still acted slowly and did not bring up or adopt effective measures. This type of situation should continue to exist no longer.

2. The ideology that education serves economic and social development is not firm enough. The mistaken tendency to one-sided concentration on the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade existed for a long time, which favored intellectual education and slighted moral education, while the

neglect of physical education has not been very well corrected even now. Though this is certainly a complex social problem being reflected in education, the investigations conducted by education administration departments on all levels show that uncorrected problems really do exist in the thinking of school administration leaders. In practical work, they lack measures for comprehensive administration, they often simply make negative restrictions and they do not run the schools or seek a way out through reform. At present, only a few percent of senior middle school graduates enter college, the greater part of whom will take a production or service job, while the middle school stage of vocational education is very weak. Vocational middle school students make up only 7.9 percent of the total number of senior middle level students throughout the province and middle school graduates generally lack the skill to get a job in labor. In addition, the quality of teaching in the majority of middle schools is not high and the students' foundation of basic knowledge is shallow. They lack an applied general knowledge of modern science and technology and their ability to improve through independent study after leaving school is rather poor, which affects the rate at which young people make themselves useful through independent study. The malpractice of education being divorced from the economic drive and the needs of society has already been seriously revealed.

3. The political and professional quality of the ranks of teachers is at a lower level than before the Cultural Revolution, yet the party's policy on intellectuals has not been very well implemented on the front line of general education. There are more than 310,000 staff and workers in middle and elementary schools throughout the province and the general condition of this corps is good. Due to the destruction of education during the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, the level of teachers has dropped. In 1965, before the Cultural Revolution, 83.4 percent of senior middle school teachers had attended regular colleges, 86.4 percent of junior middle school teachers had attended colleges for professional training, and 67.5 percent of elementary school teachers were graduates of a teachers college. At present, these figures have dropped to 46.5 percent, 18.2 percent and 20 percent, respectively, and the additional number of senior middle school graduates who have worked hard through independent study to meet the requirements for becoming teachers, and who are really competent to teach, do not constitute a very high proportion of teachers in either the middle schools or the elementary schools, where a considerable portion of teachers require better retraining. The organization of teachers of all special fields of study is also very irrational. Full-time teachers are lacking in subjects such as foreign languages, biology, history, geography, physical education, music and art. The majority of our teachers make rigorous enough demands of themselves, have the five stresses and the four points of beauty, are worthy of the name of teacher and are honored and praised by society. However, a minority of people and of the people's teachers do not measure up to their title of honor. Some of them disseminate doubts and incorrect opinions negating the four basic tenets in the classroom. Some do not take responsibility in their work and deal with students in a laissez-faire fashion, leading the young people astray. Some administer corporal punishment to students and even beat them. There are even one or two degenerates who adopt despicable methods to seduce their female students or engage in other criminal activities, which endanger society. As for their educational

ideology and methods, they basically follow the long-standing pattern of me-talk-you-listen, me-do-you-watch and me-teach-you memorize. In actuality, this inhibits and even smothers the ability of the broad masses of young people to use their brains and hands and hinders the rate of talented people growing to maturity.

Work on implementing the policy on intellectuals on the front line of general education is fairly weak and measures are not efficient. Since last year, we have resolved several problems, while several more problems continue to await resolution. In the cities, we should concentrate on resolving difficulties in finding housing for teachers and jobs for their children. In the countryside, we should concentrate on implementing the control of teachers' wages by the local people. We should also consider and bring up different policies to encourage teachers to improve themselves through advanced studies and formulate methods for rewarding teachers who have devoted their lives to teaching. We should work hard to create the good social habit of respecting teachers and their honorable labor and resolutely bring to justice criminals who insult, hit or injure teachers. At the same time, we should strengthen management of the corps of teachers and the ideological political work in the schools, and in particular, the moral education of teachers. As for the one or two degenerates among the teachers, they cannot be tolerated, but must be resolutely dealt with as soon as possible and brought to justice.

4. On what does the creation of a new situation in general education depend? For a long time its guiding ideology has not been made clear enough. In many localities, the desolate situation exists where they rely on a small number of people in the education departments to run the schools. General education is an enterprise for local management, for our schools are found in nearly every inhabited locale. To simply rely on a minority in the education departments is not management enough, while, in terms of the source of funding, to simply rely on the state is to fail to undertake the whole thing. Implementation of improvements in the conditions of school administration, the management of the corps of teachers and the control of teachers' wages by the local people cannot be divorced from the party committee and government of that locale or the financial aid and support of the masses of that locale. Practice demonstrates that wherever this problem is resolved satisfactorily and work in education has vitality, even if economic conditions in an area are poor, it can achieve far greater results than locales with good economic conditions. Wherever they wait, rely and demand, they will get bogged down and even if they are given a lot of money from the higher authorities, their backwardness will be slow to improve. How to arouse the enthusiasm toward running schools on the county and township level, particularly under the conditions of the current transformation of the rural economic structure, and how to reform the management system of rural education are the new problems facing education departments on every level, who should issue many articles on reform.

Naturally, while we are bringing into play the role of party and government leadership on the county and township levels, this in no way means that we can reduce the role of the departments on every level with educational functions. Cadres of education departments on every level, particularly leading cadres, should all speak the truth, deal with facts, seek substantial results and be

men of action. They should resolutely correct all abuses such as egalitarianism and "eating out of the common pot." In the distribution of funds, they should make allowances for areas under economic difficulty and encourage locales where work is being done and give support to those who work. Those who work a lot get a lot of support, those who work a little get a little support and those who do not work get no support. Schools of every type on every level should vigorously develop work-study activities, and under the prerequisite of strengthening the education of students engaged in labor, work hard to increase work-study income and improve conditions of school administration and study and living conditions for teachers and students.

Though our work in general education has had its difficulties, it has promise of high hopes!

12534

CSO: 4005/088

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU'S GENERAL EDUCATION IMPROVES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 6 Nov 84 p 2

[Article: "General Education in Gansu Province"]

[Text] Gansu's general education made a fairly significant progress in the past year, and the situation is encouraging.

In September last year, Gansu held a provincial general educational work conference. Thereafter, the various prefectures (autonomous prefectures, cities) and counties (districts) successively held similar conferences. The entire society greatly improved its understanding, and all areas formulated developmental plans on general education and proposed policies and measures to achieve them. The entire province raised the pay of teachers of schools run by local people and actively solved their difficulties in housing and party membership.

In line with the spirit of the provincial conference, educational investments by the local finance organs of the various prefectures (autonomous prefectures, cities) and counties (districts) and funds raised by enterprise units and the masses totaled more than 40 million yuan. To date, more than 474,000 square meters of middle and elementary school buildings have been erected and more than 80,000 sets of desks and chairs bought. It was the best year in history in the quantity and quality of school buildings.

At the beginning of 1983, the province had 74 intermediate agricultural and vocational schools of all types and a total enrollment of over 13,000. After 1 year's effort, it now has 139 agricultural and vocational middle schools of all types, and the recruitment of senior vocational middle school classes of just this year alone was more than 17,300, constituting 22.45 percent of all senior middle school recruitment.

The work of teacher education and training was strengthened. The provincial people's government made an additional allocation of 1 million yuan for teacher training. The 83 counties (cities, districts) throughout the province set up their own teacher training bases, and 7 prefectures (autonomous prefectures, cities) established or prepared to establish advanced teacher training academies.

Currently, 22 counties in the province have approved the measure of inspection and checking before acceptance in regard to the popularization of elementary education. It is anticipated that one-fourth of the counties in the province will complete within the year the task of popularizing elementary education.

Recently, the provincial party committee and people's government held a provincial meeting to report on general educational work. Assistant party committee secretary Liu Bing [0491 0393] gave a special-subject report on rural educational reform. The meeting passed the "Opinions on the Trial Implementation of Gansu's Rural Educational Reform," and the provincial party committee and government demanded that all areas persevere in their effort, continue to develop the excellent situation of general education and train more qualified personnel for Gansu's economic prosperity.

6080

CSO: 4005/243

NORTHWEST REGION

REFORM OF SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION URGED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Reform the Structure of Secondary School Education and Develop Vocational and Technical Education"]

[Text] In accordance with the proposals of Comrade Li Xuezhong [2621 1331 2535] and due to the "conference on reforming the structure of secondary school education and developing vocational and technical education throughout the region" convened by the autonomous region CPC committee and the people's government, this matter has become an important part of the autonomous region party rectification during its involvement in the rectification and reform period. It is an important concern to be carried out simultaneously with all economic reforms and is a practical step in serving the goal of "making Ningxia stand up first" in education.

In the 35 years since the founding of the PRC, and particularly after Comrade Liu Shaoqi formulated the two education systems and two labor systems, the development of vocational education in Ningxia was very rapid and gained tremendous success. In 1965, there were 106 agricultural and vocational secondary schools, with 5,526 students. This was destroyed in the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, when vocational and technical education was seriously wrecked, agricultural and vocational secondary schools were all closed down and all that remained of secondary education was general education. This situation was severely out of line with the needs of the national economy and the development of society. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, the autonomous region CPC committee and the people's government have carried out the spirit of the relevant directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, have issued a series of documents and directives on reforming the structure of secondary school education and developing vocational and technical education and have made arrangements and plans. At present, Ningxia has already set up 6 vocational and agricultural secondary schools and vocational classes have been attached to 25 general education secondary schools. Agricultural and vocational senior middle schools students (2,560) make up 4.9 percent of all students in senior middle schools throughout the region. The simplified conditions in the structure of secondary school education have been changed. Yet they still remain unsuited to the demands of the four modernizations and, in particular, to the strategic requirement of transferring the focus of the national economy to the northwest

and realizing that "Ningxia should be first to stand up" with regard to the need for every type of middle-rank specialized personnel and large reserves of labor. Therefore, striving to step up the reform of the structure of secondary school education and vigorously develop vocational and technical education this year and the next and during the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan will provide a big breakthrough in this area in Ningxia. It has already become an extremely pressing task in education reform in Ningxia.

Reforming the structure of secondary education lies mainly in reforming the senior middle school stage of education. In accordance with the spirit of concern of the central authorities, the autonomous region is requiring of every city and county (or district) to set up at least one vocational senior middle school within this year. By 1985, they require that there be two or more vocational secondary schools in cities and counties with populations of 200,000 and over and strive to have 5,600 students in the vocational senior middle schools throughout Ningxia, making up 15 percent or more of the total number of students in the general senior middle schools. During the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan, there should be greater development in vocational senior middle schools in cities and rural areas throughout Ningxia and there should be a 10-fold increase in students attending school, so that by that time, vocational middle school students should make up 40 percent or more of the students in general senior middle schools. This way, by 1990, the proportion of students in every type of vocational and technical school to students in the general senior middle schools may become more or less balanced.

Reforming the structure of secondary school education and developing vocational and technical education is the work of many departments, including planning, education, labor personnel affairs, finance and economy. Party committees at every level and the people's government should earnestly strengthen their leadership and make overall arrangements and every department concerned should unify its ideology, make clear the distribution of work, take responsibility for its own tasks and work well in cooperation. The planning departments should take responsibility for formulating plans for developing vocational and technical education and arranging to recruit students every year for the vocational schools. The labor personnel affairs departments should take responsibility for calculating society's requirements for labor and for managing plans, making overall arrangements and selecting the best for employment among the graduates of vocational schools entering the labor force. The finance departments should take responsibility for settling and coordinating the outlay for specialized education. The education departments should take responsibility for educational administration, organizing the recruitment of students and teaching. The economic departments of industrial, agricultural, commercial and township enterprises should all work hard at managing the vocational and technical schools within their own systems or initiate the joint operation of schools with the education departments. We have faith that following the communication and implementation of the spirit of this conference, a new situation will emerge in reforming the structure of secondary school education in Ningxia.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI STUDENT THEATRICAL FESTIVAL--The theatrical festival of students of universities and secondary vocational schools in Xining for 1984 was held in Xining from 25 to 29 last month. Twenty-four units took part in this theatrical festival of students of universities and secondary vocational schools in Xining. This festival had 86 programs, one-third of which were created by the teachers and students themselves. The outstanding programs assessed at this festival were performed three times in the Qinghai Theater. Leaders of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, including Huang Jingbo, Ma Wanli, Bainma Dandzin, and Shen Ling, watched the performances and awarded prizes to the winning units. [Excerpts] [Yining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 85]

XINJIANG EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Since the beginning of this year, educational work in Xinjiang Region has greatly developed. The region's total investment in education has exceeded 400 million yuan and is some 10 percent more than last year. Middle and primary school premises of which 470,000 square meters were in dangerous condition have been repaired this year. More than half of them have been repaired with local revenue and funds raised by communes, collectives, peasants, and herdsmen. At present 94.2 percent of the children are attending primary schools, and the pastoral areas have some 480 middle and primary boarding schools with some 68,000 students who are children of herdsmen. The number of secondary agricultural and vocational schools has increased from 47 last year to 82 now and the number their students has increased by some 20,000. Some 1,200 graduates of institutes of higher education in the interior of our country and in the region have taken up teaching jobs in middle schools. Some 76 percent of them have gone to teach in middle schools in distant rural and pastoral areas in the border areas and in mountainous areas. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Dec 84 HK]

XINHUA BOOKSTORE OPENING--Urumqi, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--The Minority Language Books Publishing Center of the XINHUA Bookstore of Urumqi City--the largest minority language books publishing center in Xinjiang--held an opening ceremony on the morning of 1 January. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and more than 200 public figures of all nationalities and sectors of Urumqi City were at the meeting to extend their congratulations. The publishing center is situated at Yanan Road of Urumqi City, where minority nationalities live in compact communities. It will provide domestic as well as foreign readers with books published in Uygur, Kazak, Mongolian, Kirgiz, and Xibe languages. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 1 Jan 85]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN MILITARY REGIONS SPOTLIGHTED

Kunming Activities

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 84 p 1

/Article by Liu De'an /0491 1795 1344/: "Emancipating Their Thinking and Striving To Carry Out Reform; Party Committee and Leading Organs in Kunming Military Region Make Changes While Carrying Out Rectification, With Emerging New Atmosphere"

/Text/ After 10 months of party rectification and study, there has emerged amidst the party committee and leading organs of the Kunming Military Region a new atmosphere of emancipated thinking, devoted reform, and various undertakings making headway with vitality.

As soon as party rectification got started in January this year, the party committee of the Kunming Military Region immediately stressed that, through party rectification, we must get rid of those conventions and formulas that used to handicap people so as to make it possible for our various pursuits and undertakings to be subsumed under, and to serve, the general task and overall objectives of the whole party and, around the central orientation of building a modern, regular revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics, thereby concentrate on reform and quickly bring about a new situation in our work on the military units. During party rectification, the military region party committee conducted a conscientious analysis of the problems encountered in its work in the past and found two major obstacles: one is that ideologically we still have not cast off the constraints imposed on us by "Leftism," and there are in our leadership work still the habits of following what used to be done and waiting to see what happens first, so that we dare not to do even what should be done; another is that our attitude toward the superior level tends most of the time to be one copying or passing the buck; we seldom proceed from the actual conditions of our units and resort to creative implementation, so that what should have been is not done at all. In response to the above problems, emphasis was put on grasping the education to thoroughly negate the "cultural revolution" and further eliminate the influence of "Leftist" thinking. Then, rectification was combined with reform organically; efforts were made first of all to begin with changing our workstyle and correcting unhealthy practices, with a number of so-called "old, big and difficult" problems thus relevantly handled as a result; efforts were also made to solemnly investigate

and dispose a number of cases of bureaucratism and practices of plotting for private gains by taking advantage of one's own authority; at various points, certain temporary organs and units within jurisdiction were also dismantled, merged, or readjusted. In order to formulate practical and feasible programs of reform and innovation, departments under the jurisdiction of the three leading organs--the command headquarters, the political commissar, and the rear service--repeatedly dispatched work teams to go down to the front, to the basic level, to conduct investigation and study on the basis of corresponding specialization so as to dissect the "sparrows" and sum up experiences and at the same time help the units to solve their practical problems.

On this basis, there has emerged from all leading departments a new situation of devoted reform. Their reform has mainly reflected two characteristics: one is that, in the case of things that can be done under their jurisdiction which they did not have the guts to do in the past, they now have the courage to do them. The party committee of the Kunming Military Region, on the basis of summing up past experiences and lessons and conducting penetrating investigation and study, has defined its conceptualization of how to bring about a new situation during the forthcoming 3-year period with a view to making changes right away wherever such changes are recognized to be definitely necessary. For instance, on the basis of the criteria of making our cadres younger, more revolutionary, more professional and better educated, the committee has promoted with courage a contingent of middle-aged and young cadres who have gone through tests in actual warfare, who are both talented and virtuous, and who have a cultural level of senior middle high school and above as well as professional knowledge, to leading posts at various levels; in some cases, the promotion broke conventional rules; in some cases, they were promoted ahead of time. Meanwhile, in the case of individual cadres who have failed to fulfill their duties and violated the "Guidelines," the committee also meted out punishments respectively by using them at reduced ranks, downgraded them while keeping their nominal positions, and subjecting them to internal party discipline. This has changed the situation in which no distinction was made whether one does well or does badly at his job. Borrowing local experiences, the committee has also resorted to the contracted responsibility system in certain undertakings, energetically mobilized the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of the cadres, and hence pushed ahead various projects of the units. Another characteristic is that it has changed the practice of seeking to play safe and "sticking to one's own stall" by consciously delving into new situations and exhibiting courage in resorting to innovation at their work. Thus, in accordance with the characteristics of the task shouldered by their own units, the various departments of the command headquarters have launched a series of military scholarly research activities over the troop-training question; 47 various academic papers have already been written in this regard. They have changed the training system with audacity, thus scoring a considerable breakthrough in troop-training. In order to reform political work among the units, the political department has since September convened at various points several forums on political work to sum up and extend the new experiences acquired during the warfare of defensive counterattack against Vietnam at Laoshan and Zheyinshan. Of these, some experiences were affirmed by the PLA General Political Department. With respect to the selection, training and use of cadres, they have also pursued some daring exploration. In accordance with the actual situation of their own work, the

professional departments of the rear service department have in succession formulated certain programs of reform, some of which have already been implemented.

Today, among the departments under the jurisdiction of the party committee's leading organs in the Kunming Military Region the trend of exploration, reform and innovation has become increasingly pronounced.

Chengdu Activities

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 84 p 1

/Article by Dai Hui'an /2071 8396 1344/ and Xiao Jianqing /5135 0256 0615/:
"Fully Taking Advantage of Present Conditions of the Military Units in Making Contributions to National Construction; Party Committee of Chengdu Military Region Convenes Plenary Session to Convey and Implement the Spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee and Forum of Party Committees of the Military"/

/Text/ From 12 to 17 November, the party committee of the Chengdu Military Region convened the 3d plenary session of the its 5th meeting to convey and implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary of the 12th party Central Committee and the forum of party committees of the military in discussing the major issues and taking into consideration of the overall situation; it made arrangements and deployment for its forthcoming undertakings.

At the session, Qiao Xueting /0829 1331 0080/, member of the standing committee of the Chengdu Military Region party committee and director of the District's political department, first conveyed the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee; then Wan Haifeng /5502 3189 1496/, secretary of the Chengdu Military Region party committee and political commissar, conveyed the spirit of the form of party committees of the military. Wang Chenghan /3769 6134 3352/, deputy secretary of the Chengdu Military Region party committee and commander, made a report entitled "Concerning 1984 Operational Situation and 1985 Operational Arrangements /Guangyu yijiubasi nian gongzuo qingkuang he yijiubawu nian gongzuo anpai 7070 0060 0001 0046 0360 0934 1628 1582 0155 1906 0735 0001 0046 0360 0063 1628 1582 0155 1344 2226/ at the session. Comrade Wan Haifeng also announced deployments for party rectification work by party rectification units of the second period in the military district.

The plenary session conscientiously studied the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure" passed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and related documents; it conscientiously discussed the important speeches delivered by leading comrades of the military commission Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun and Yu Qiuli at the forum of the Central Military Commission. It unanimously expressed support for the series of major decisions on reform of the economic structure formulated by the party Central Committee and on troop building formulated by the military commission, and its readiness to operate according to the directive put forward by Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Military Commission on the necessity of the military operating in support of the overall situation

of national construction and making contributions to that overall situation. It also expressed its determination to conscientiously do a good job in making the leading groups younger and in its work on "getting rid of the fat" /xiao zhong 3194 5209/ of the military units. Everyone is determined to conscientiously implement with practical action the various directives of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission so as to bring about a new situation in the next year's work.

At the session, Comrade Kuang Fuzhao /2568 0126 0340/, leader of the party rectification liaison group of the Military Commission gave a speech on how military units must operate in support of the overall situation of national construction; he also put forward some views on how the Chengdu Military Region may do a good job in its second period of party rectification work.

Finally, Comrade Wan Haifeng made a summingup of the session. He said, we must fully take advantage of the present conditions of our military units to make contributions to our national construction. At present, we should pay attention to performing well the following tasks: one is to demonstrate the strong points of the existing equipment of our units in contracting local projects on development and construction; a second is have our military units energetically support projects relating to inventions and achievements in science and technology that play a promotive role in the development of its economy by the local district; a third is to foster more talents of higher quality for dual military-local use in support of the construction of the four modernizations in the district; a fourth is to reduce the military off-limit areas and support the district in the development of its tourist industry; and a fifth is to mobilize the militia units to work on the "four modernizations" and run the militia units around the tasks of the "four modernizations."

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CSO: 4005/284

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SPECIFICATIONS OF 155MM TOWED HOWITZER GHN-45

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI in Chinese May 84 p 23

[Article by Liu Chen [2692 5256]: "The 155mm Towed Howitzer GHN-45"]

[Text] The 155mm towed howitzer GHN-45 is a fairly advanced gun with a fairly good performance and the longest range of current guns of the same caliber. It was developed from the 155mm towed howitzer GC-45, which was designed and developed by Belgium in the years 1975-1977, and is now being produced in Austria. Many countries have expressed interest in this howitzer and have begun to place orders for it.

Its prominent merits are: long barrel, long range, and good trajectory flexibility; it combines in one gun the features of a cannon and a howitzer.

The barrel length of the GHN-45 howitzer is 45 times that of its caliber, the longest barrel of howitzers of the same caliber. It has a large-volume powder magazine that can be loaded with a lot of propellant, and therefore the initial velocity of one of its shells can be as high as 897 meters per second. It fires a long-range full bore shell (the date stone-shaped howitzer shell), which is fairly good aerodynamically. The howitzer's maximum range is 30 kilometers, the range of other 150mm guns that fire rocket-boosted shells; if it fires a bottom-part exhaust shell, its maximum range is 39 kilometers. The long-range full bore shell possesses the merits of having a long range, being stable in flight, and having high precision in hitting targets. In external shape, the shell is pointed at both ends and thick in the middle, and no part of it is cylindrical. Its external shape reduces air resistance while it is in flight, and gives it 30 percent more range than an ordinary howitzer shell. The bottom-part exhaust shell is fitted in a concavity of the tail section of the long-range full bore shell, together with a jet device. When the shell flies out of the howitzer's mouth, the firing charge inside the jet device is ignited. This produces a gas that is under a certain pressure, which is then ejected through orifices, causing the pressure on the shell's underside to rise, thereby reducing the air resistance on the shell while it is in flight. The principle of the bottom-part exhaust shell is not the same as that of a rocket booster shell. The latter depends on the counteraction after the rocket motor burns fuel to propel the shell forward and increase its range. Because it is fitted with a motor, the weight of the lethal part of the

shell has to be reduced, so there exists the drawback of a lowering of power, a problem which does not exist in the bottom-part exhaust shell.

The GHN-45 howitzer has very good trajectory flexibility, with its firing area height ranging from -5° to $+72^{\circ}$; its powder charge has 10 fillers, and the howitzer's range is from 3.4 to 39 kilometers. The howitzer uses the complete range of shell types. Besides the long-range full bore shell, bottom-part exhaust shell, smoke shell, flare, and yellow phosphorous shell, it can use all the types of shells used by NATO in guns of the same caliber. The body of the howitzer shell is made of high-strength steel, and inside it is loaded with high-energy B explosive charge and post-explosion fragments, which are well distributed; the thickness of one fragment is two times that of a 107mm howitzer shell.

There are original parts in the structure of this howitzer's components.

The barrel is made of electroslog resmelted high-strength steel, and through self-tightening treatment the barrel has a long service life, lasting for the firing of 1,500 rounds of strong powder charges.

The howitzer has a semi-automatic screw-type gun bolt; when the gun counter-recoils the gun bolt opens automatically; its structure is simple and its gas-checking capacity good. The gun's maximum firing rate is 6 rounds per minute; the gun bolt is now being improved, so that even if the gun is fired at a big angle its firing rate can be 7 rounds per minute. When angle-firing at maximum range, 12 rounds can be fired before the first one hits the ground.

The howitzer has a gas-type shell loader that puts the shell into the bore, thereby reducing the intensity of the gunners' labor and improving their capability for protracted operations. When the howitzer is fired, the main stand and two tines form three braces, and at the gun's center of gravity there is a small auxiliary stand, making it easy for manual manipulation of the large frame; when on the march, the barrel is turned around 180° , thereby shortening the length of the gun on the march; and the howitzer has a balance beam underframe, on each side of which are two wheels, each freely revolving on its own axle, and thus, when on the march under adverse conditions, it still has good mobility.

In addition, this howitzer can be fitted with a 125-horsepower auxiliary propulsion device, and then its model name will be changed to the 155mm howitzer GHN-45 APU. This auxiliary propulsion device can independently shift the position of the gun over a short distance, and can also provide the motive power for raising and lowering the gun, so that the gun can rapidly break ranks and timely change position in complex terrain; even when there is no tractor, it can shift to a safer zone. When the gun is towed by a tractor, the motive power of the auxiliary propulsion device is usually disconnected from the wheels; when the gun is being towed in complex terrain, those within the tractor's driver compartment can control the auxiliary motor so that it drives the gun together with the tractor. When being driven both by the tractor and the auxiliary motive power, the gun's maximum

speed per hour on a first-grade road surface is 100 kilometers, the maximum speed per hour cross-country is 50 kilometers, and the maximum speed per hour on sandy land and muddy land is 15 kilometers. When only the auxiliary propulsion motive power device is used, the speed per hour is 15 kilometers on roads and 5 to 10 kilometers cross-country; the maximum slope it can climb is 42 percent with a speed per hour of 5 kilometers; and the propulsion distance is 150 kilometers on roads and 100 kilometers cross-country.

Although the 155mm howitzer GHN-45 is undergoing batch process production, it is being further improved so as to enhance its performance. The main improvements are: adding an auxiliary propulsion device, improving the gun bolt, and having a new shell loader for which the auxiliary propulsion device provides the motive power, thereby improving the gun's reliability.

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CS0: 8311/1895

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY DEPARTMENTS TO SERVE OPEN POLICY

OW241537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)—Public security departments must adopt new measures to guarantee the security for an increasing number of foreigners who have come to do business, pay visits or to travel.

Tao Siju, vice minister of public security, made this statement to a national meeting on the public security work at the grassroots level which closed here today.

With the implementing of the open policy, more and more foreigners are expected to come to China, and their just economic, cultural and other social activities must be protected and facilitated, Tao said.

He stressed that China's public security work must serve its economic restructuring and open policy. Measures on public order maintenance should help implement the open policy and advance the economic restructuring smoothly, he said, adding that his ministry is undertaking to adopt some new measures for reform.

The meeting, which started on 15 December, was attended by 200 people from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. During the ten-day meeting, participants exchanged their experience in strengthening public security work at the grassroots level and discussed their tasks and measures in the new situation.

CSO: 4000/086

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG GREETES PLA UNIT AT YUNNAN BORDER

OW070915 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] At the beginning of the new year, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, and the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government sent a joint letter of comfort to the heroes of a certain PLA unit guarding the Yunnan border, paying high respects and expressing cordial solicitude to them on behalf of the people in the province. The letter also wishes the heroes happiness in the new spring season and expresses the hope that they will perform new feats in the new year.

The letter says: At this time, as we are joyfully celebrating the new year festival, we miss all the more our kinfolk who are guarding the border region. The exciting reports of the feats performed by you heroes and the news about your victories encourage us to advance forward and blaze new trails.

The letter continues: You are resisting the enemy at the frontier. The people respect you, and the party and government are concerned about you. In the past year, party organizations and governments at all levels have taken it as their important task to do well in giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and dependents of servicemen. Subsidies to them in both urban and rural areas have been augmented. Positive efforts have been made to assist them in exploring new possibilities to promote production and become well off through industrious work. All this is aimed at making a still greater success of the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and dependents of servicemen.

The letter goes on to say: In the new year, people across the province will unite as one to implement earnestly the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on reform of the economic structure, further develop our province's economic construction, and achieve still greater success in doing the work in all fields. We will never fall short of the earnest expectations of our kinfolk in the border region. In the meantime, we hope that you will continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of the people's army, unite with one heart, exert yourselves continually and unremittingly to guard the border, and valiantly strike at the invading enemy so as to win new merits for the motherland and the people.

CSO: 4005/335

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANG DEZHI DISCUSSES PLA MODERNIZATION

HK031450 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1346 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of China's PLA, has said the PLA will further modernize its ranks so as to cut the state's military expenses.

Yang Dezhi made these remarks in an interview with a reporter of the English-language CHINA DAILY. The newspaper carries his remarks on its front page today.

Yang Dezhi said that in recent years, the state's economy has developed rapidly and revenues have increased. Our units should do their best to maintain this momentum. He said that the PLA should be further modernized and the number of noncombatant personnel should be reduced, so as to enable China to realize its modernization program.

Yang Dezhi said: To achieve this aim, it is necessary not only to economize on military expenditures, but also to send large batches of demobilized officers and soldiers to take part in the country's economic construction.

The 74-year-old officer emphasized: The Chinese Army will further improve its weapons and equipment and strengthen the education and training of its fighters. The aim is to make the PLA a powerful and modernized revolutionary army with the capability of quick response.

Yang Dezhi talked of the support rendered by the PLA to the state's modernization program last year, which was mainly manifested in the following four aspects:

- participating in the construction of more than 1,000 projects of the state and of different localities;
- providing a large number of facilities for civilian use, including the opening of over 30 military airports for commercial transport purposes;
- participating in the construction of facilities for public welfare; and
- helping rural areas develop commodity production and popularizing science and education.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG PLA ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK020315 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the discipline inspection commission of the Xizang Military District recently made arrangements for party discipline inspection work in the units in 1985. It demanded that the party and discipline inspection committees at all levels set high standards in party rectification and other discipline inspection work, centered on building a modern revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics, and ensure the implementation of the central decision on reform of the economic structure and the arrangements for reforms in the PLA.

Party rectification began in the military district CPC committee and the party organizations of the organs in mid-December. Rectification in divisional-level party committees and organs will be carried out next year. In making its arrangements, the discipline inspection commission of the military district demanded that the units carrying out rectification make full use of the experiences in first-stage party rectification in Xizang and the whole country and implement the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction. In accordance with the four tasks proposed in the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification, they should further enhance understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the central instructions on work in Xizang, and especially of the principles and policies on reform proposed by the CPC Central Committee. At the same time, the units carrying out rectification must continue to eliminate leftist ideological influence and old concepts, and bring their thinking into line with the Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure. They should sincerely and enthusiastically support the reform.

The discipline inspection commission of the military district has demanded that the discipline inspection commissions at all levels step up inspection and supervision. They must be strict in investigating and dealing with people who overtly support but covertly oppose the Central Committee decision and who engage in malpractices during the reforms. Such people must be promptly educated and curbed, to ensure the smooth progress of reforms.

The commission demanded that units at and below regimental-level which are not carrying out rectification next year continue to study the party rectification documents and implement the principle of making corrections without waiting until rectification. They must get a good grasp of solving problems in party style and discipline, and ensure that the party members strengthen sense of revolutionary cause and political responsibility, consciously correct and resist all unhealthy trends, truly and ideologically eliminate factionalism and strengthen party spirit, and uphold and improve party leadership. We must bring into full play the role of the party organizations as the leadership core and fighting force, and the vanguard and model role of the party-member cadres.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION COMMENDS INTELLECTUALS, CADRES

OW060957 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, at a meeting sponsored by a certain department of the Shenyang Military Region on 7 December last year to commend intellectuals, two cadres of a regimental level unit were also commended along with other intellectuals.

Since 1980, the department's party committee has commended 26 regimental leaders who cared for intellectuals and supported scientific research. (Wang Jiuling), president of the No 206 hospital, and (Jin Changfu), a political commissar, have been rendering active support for intellectuals' research, and arranging their advanced studies outside the barracks. The hospital has also allocated over 500,000 yuan of nonbudgetary funds for purchasing advanced medical apparatus and testing equipment. The department has also helped intellectuals solve problems by providing them the necessary logistics support. Over the last 3 years, the hospital has begun 140 new services, many of them technical.

Of these services, four were unprecedented in the military region and two reached advanced national standard.

Party organizations of various branches in the department have also taken active steps in admitting qualified intellectuals into the party. At present all intellectuals of grade 8 and above in the department have all moved into standard living quarters for regimental cadres, and 53 intellectuals have been promoted to leading bodies of various regiments. The work of implementing policies toward intellectuals has been gratifying.

CSO: 4005/335

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT REFORMS METHODS OF HOLDING MEETINGS

HK100934 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Since the implementation of party rectification in mid-December last year, the Political Department of the Provincial Military District has regarded as breakthrough points the manner in which meetings are held and reform of the work style. It has upheld the practice of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, thereby improving efficiency.

Right at the beginning of party rectification among organizations of the provincial military district, the leadership of the Political Department stressed that we should overcome the tendency of holding too many and protracted meetings, and to emancipate the cadres from the sea of meetings.

By the end of December last year, the Office for Cadre Affairs originally planned to spend 2 days on holding meeting on conveying the spirit of Guangzhou Military Region's meeting on surveying the intellectual resources of cadres. Later, the office proceeded from reality and spent only 1 day on the meeting, at which it organized the comrades in charge of statistical work from various units to study the new regulations on statistics, thereby eliminating unnecessary formalities.

In order to reduce the number of meetings, the Propaganda Office in late December merged three meetings which were basically similar in content into one meeting. In addition the office held it on the spot, thereby improving the quality of the meeting.

In the course of studying party rectification documents, the Political Department of the Provincial Military District, proceeding from the improvement of efficiency, put an end to the situation in which an action must be approved level by level. The department thus has given the lower level a free hand in work which is its sole responsibility.

By late 1984 the Changsha branch of Cultural Supplies Center of the Guangzhou Military Region launched safety activities of taking good care of projection equipment and films in a bid to project movies without troubles for a long time. In connection with this, the Political Department proposed methods, criteria and other requirements, and then it assigned its nine subordinate office heads for film delivery to implement the requirements. Thus, this simplified the formalities of implementation, improved efficiency, and guaranteed doing well in studying party rectification documents.

10-odd years, those who were born during the period of peak births from the early 1960's to the early 1970's will enter their marriageable and child-bearing age. So we will be faced with a new period of peak births and the task of bringing the population under control is arduous. However, we have the confidence and determination to accomplish the task of getting the population under control which is entrusted to us by the party and the people. We have the valid leadership of the party Central Committee, the correct line, guiding principles and policies set forth at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the superior socialist system our assurances. At present, the state has already adopted such legal forms as the "Constitution" and the "Marriage Law" to guarantee the implementation of family planning work. The "Law of Planned Parenthood" is also being worked out. Besides, the state has also formulated appropriate policies favorable to family planning in all aspects. Governments and various departments at all levels, all mass organizations and people in all walks of life have regarded family planning work as one of their own duties. The whole society is engaged in family planning work. This is the condition which is exceptionally favorable to our country.

Family planning work in our country has already won strong support by the masses. In some places where family planning work has been sustained for many years, there has been an increase in production and living conditions of the people have shown remarkable improvements. The living conditions has played an educational role among the people and "family planning is good" has become a firm belief of many people. After publicizing and practicing family planning for many years, great changes have taken place in the people's concept pertaining to childbearing today as compared with the past and the number of people who wish to have more children have been greatly reduced. This is an important foundation to further carry out our work.

We have already had a lot of experiences in doing a good job in carrying out family planning work. For instance, in conducting propaganda and education in family planning, there are statistical comparisons, "three popularizations" and "five visits and five inquiries" which include paying visits to couples who give birth to only one child without asking for a second one, to model individuals and activists on the family planning front, to comrades who have been sterilized, to comrades who have been punished for reasons of one kind or another associated with the issue of family planning and to newly married couples, and inquiring into people's adversities, into their welfare, into the health of mothers and their daughters (sons), into family difficulties and into people's opinions of their own work. In implementing the party's guiding principles and policies for carrying out family planning work, there is systematic guidance. In carrying out the regular work, priorities are placed on propaganda and education, on birth control and on regular work. This is called the "three priorities." In implementing contraceptive measures, practices such as combining state guidance with individual willingness, encouraging comprehensive measures and permitting the masses to have free choice, and so forth have all proved to be effective. Along with the deepgoing development of family planning work, more experiences which will be even more suited to the condition of our country and to the feelings of our people will be summed up. After

further perfection and promotion of these experiences, family planning work in our country will further be developed strongly.

We have organs from the national to grass-roots levels in charge of family planning work and contingents of cadres engaged in family planning work, of technical personnel and of activists. These organs and contingents of people have formed an organizational system and a network for carrying out our work. This is the organizational guarantee for us to further do a good job in family planning work.

We have already laid a solid foundation of science and technology as well as of drugs and methods for carrying out family planning in our country. At present, a nationwide scientific research network of family planning is being developed. In our country, we have already had factories and equipment capable of producing various kinds of birth control pills and methods both in quantity and in quality. Many kinds of birth control drugs and methods, techniques and devices have been developed and improved. In adopting contraceptive measures, we have a relatively good variety of different types of intrauterine devices and oral contraceptive pills and some of which have gained an upper hand internationally. From now on, it is still necessary for us to go all out to develop new paths and import advanced technologies, apparatus and drugs and methods from abroad. This is the technical guarantee for us to further do a good job in family planning work.

The direction of family planning work in our country has been made clear and the channel has been opened. As long as we conscientiously implement the party's line, guiding principles and policies, emancipate our minds and set in motion under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, proceed from the actual conditions in all our actions in order to add to our achievements, overcome our difficulties and resolve our problems, and do tenacious, arduous and thoroughgoing and painstaking work with an indomitable spirit, we certainly will be able to accomplish the task entrusted to us by the party of getting population under control. We shall make contributions to the four modernizations and bring benefit to our children and grandchildren generation after generation.

FOOTNOTES

1. Quote from JIAN KANG BAO, 20 Nov 83, p 1.
2. "Report of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 12th CPC National Congress.
3. Article 25 of "The Constitution of the People's Republic of China."
4. "The Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 35 p 145.
5. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 149.
6. & 7. "Directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council Concerning Further Doing a Good Job in Family Planning Work."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOOD RESULTS ACHIEVED IN EDUCATION

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 10, Oct 84 pp 3-9

[Article by the Ministry of Education: "Great Achievements in the People's Educational Undertakings"]

[Text] The great Chinese nation, which takes up 9.6 million square km in East Asia, goes back to ancient times. Its four great inventions have benefited generations of offspring. Its splendid cultural tradition has been characterized by an emphasis on education. The Chinese Communists integrated basic Marxist-Leninist principles with the circumstances in China and assumed the fine tradition of the Chinese nation. As early as the time of the revolutionary war, the party Central Committee treated cultural education as an important task in the overall cause of the revolution actively engaged in educational undertakings in its base area. The party was able to seize political power and found the PRC because it had nurtured hundreds of thousands of revolutionary cadres and won the support of the millions of soldiers of the People's Liberation Army and the masses.

Since the founding of the New China, the party and the people's government have actively developed and reformed educational undertakings at the same time as they have engaged in the socialist revolution and economic construction in order to eliminate poverty in China. For a country that is blessed with 5,000 years of civilization, 35 years is like the twinkling of an eye; however, the New China has achieved unprecedented results in its economic, social and educational undertakings. It has written a brand-new chapter in the history of Chinese education.

I. It Has Produced 16 Million People Who Are Talented in Areas Related to Construction. These People Have Received at Least a Technical Secondary Education and Are Socialist Minded and Professionally Competent.

The old China not only left us with extremely weak industries (which accounted for only approximately 10 percent of the national economy) but had produced a pathetically small amount of talent. In 36 years, it educated only a little more than 210,000 college graduates in addition to the 10,000 or so scholars and experts who had received training in Europe, the U.S. and Japan. Since the founding of the New China, we have recognized that the most important task in developing and restructuring education is to nurture a group of

scientific and technical talent, management personnel and party and political cadres who are socialist minded and well schooled in modern sciences in order to meet the demand for talented professionals by the state's socialist construction. On the basis of educational undertakings in the liberated zone, we took over schools in areas controlled by the KMT and regained from imperialists the sovereignty over the educational system. We modeled ourselves after the Soviet Union and actively engaged in educational undertakings. We met the demands of the national economy by observing the socialist principle of developing according to schedule and in a well-proportioned manner. We not only restructured and expanded existing higher schools and vocational secondary schools but also formed a large number of new ones. The system of the unified recruitment and deployment of graduates has been instituted in the nation's institutions of higher education since 1952. Shortly after liberation, the great leader Comrade Mao Zedong expressed personal concern over the reorganization, restructuring and expansion of Beijing University and Qinghua University. Comrade Liu Shaoqi was personally involved in the forming of the People's University of China and the Harbin College of Industry. During the period of the First 5-year Plan, Comrade Zhou Enlai urged various departments of the party Central Committee to halt the construction of office buildings temporarily and to use the state's limited capital construction budget for building schools and educating talent. The eight colleges in Beijing's Haiding District that are well known throughout the country were formed rapidly with the care and support of Premier Zhou Enlai. In the nation's large and medium-size cities, campus buildings were being constructed one after another and tens of thousands of students were able to study for the rebuilding of the motherland. Between 1949 and 1983, the number of the nation's institutions of higher learning increased from 205 to 805. In 1983, the number of students enrolled as undergraduates was 1,206,800--a 9-fold increase over the 1949 level. In total, the New China has educated 4.11 million college graduates and graduates of vocational schools--19.5 times the total number produced by the old China in 36 years. Presently, there are 37,100 postgraduate students and 41,800 people have completed their graduate studies, and 34,000 students have been sent to study overseas. There are 3,090 vocational secondary schools in China, the enrollment is 1,143,300 students--a 4-fold increase over the 1949 level--and 7,224,000 people have graduated from vocational secondary schools. If we include various types of institutions of higher learning for adults (night schools, correspondence schools and broadcasting and TV universities) and graduates of part-time vocational secondary schools, the total number of people who have received a vocational secondary education in one form or another is 16 million. These people constitute the New China's working class and intellectual class. Under the leadership of the party and the government, they have joined the peasant masses and have performed very well in building irrigation works and in developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. For example, they have contributed significantly to the cultivation and marketing of hybrid rice and have also produced impressive results in areas related to industrial construction, science and technology. Working side by side with the workers, they have constructed key projects that have met, or are close to, international standards. These include the Daqing Oil Field, the Yangtze Bridge in Nanjing and the Great Hall of the People. They are engaged in the construction of even more key projects for the state and have been instrumental

in China's successful production of atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs and man-made satellites and in its experiments with the galaxy computer which processes 100 million bits per second. They, along with senior experts and scholars, have endeavored to accomplish the greatest scientific and technical achievements. Luo Jianfu, Jiang Zhuying, Lei Yushun and Zhou Lirong serve as fine examples. They all possess the cherished virtues that characterize Chinese intellectuals: (1) Their understanding of communism is sound. They adhere to the four basic principles and devote their wisdom and talents to the four modernizations. They volunteer to handle the toughest assignments. (2) They are devoted students (case in point, while enrolled at Beijing University, Jiang Zhuying spent 8 out of the 10 summer and winter recesses studying in the school library) who study hard and bring forth new ideas. (3) They are able to make great contributions under difficult working conditions and highly inadequate living conditions. (4) Under the leadership of the party, they consciously strive to be socialist minded and professionally competent. They work side by side with the masses and integrate mental labor with physical labor. Many people with the qualities possessed by Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying have been allowed to assume leadership in the Central Committee, on the local level and in organizations, mining enterprises, schools and scientific research agencies so that our leading cadres can be revolutionary, young, intellectual and professional. As has been pointed out by Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061], the large number of intellectuals nurtured by the New China serves as the foundation of knowledge for its socialist modernization.

II. The Quality of the Chinese People and the Scientific and Cultural Level of the Working Class Should Be Enhanced.

Since the founding of the nation, China's general-course education has progressed significantly and has nurtured well-cultured laborers with a socialist consciousness who constitute the labor reserve force for every front of endeavor and who are eligible for recruitment by schools of a higher grade. Up to now, 380 million Chinese have received a primary education. The number of young illiterates has been reduced by 150 million. According to statistics collected in 1983, the number of general-course high schools was 96,500, and the enrollment was 43,977,300 students--an increase of 41.5 times over the 1949 level; the number of elementary schools was 862,200, and the enrollment was 135.78 million students--an increase of 4.5 times over the 1949 level; the percentage of school-age children who started school had grown from 20 percent in the old China to 94 percent; and a quarter of the nation's counties (including cities and regions with county status) have popularized primary education. Large and medium-size cities and coastal areas such as Shanghai's Jiaoqu County, Jiangsu's Suzhou area, Shandong's Yantai area, Jilin's Yanbian area and Guangdong's Foshan area that have been economically more developed have not only popularized primary education but also are close to having popularized education at the junior high school level. Out of the 386.48 million people who graduated from primary schools between 1949 and 1983, 251,430,000 have received an education at the junior high school level.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Chinese rural economy has witnessed unprecedented vigor and prosperity. A lot of the progressive figures of specialty and priority households, which account for 10

to 20 percent of the total agricultural households, are young people who have received schooling. A study of the 22 specialty "outstanding households" in 11 communes located in 7 counties in Anhui Province indicates that 7 people have completed their education at the senior high school level, 12 at the junior high school level and 3 at the elementary level. The majority of the exemplary figures, such as Lei Feng and Wang Jie, who emerged in large numbers in the 1960's; the labor models on the industrial front, in the commercial service industries and in scientific, educational and health undertakings; the shock workers of the new Long March; the observers of the three phrases and eight characters; and the outstanding teachers who have come to the fore in the 1980's are new socialist talents with ideals, a sense of morality and culture who were born after the New China had been founded, who have grown up under the red flag and who have received formal schooling.

China's preschool education has been progressing relatively fast in order to develop the intellect at the earliest possible stage. According to statistics collected in 1983, the number of kindergartens (including classes that have been formed independently) was 136,300, and the enrollment was 11.4 million students--an increase of more than 80 times over the 1950 level.

Since the founding of the nation, the party and the people's government have placed special emphasis upon education for minority nationalities. In terms of recruitment, minority nationality students are given priority over other students with similar qualifications by the nation's institutions of higher learning. Institutions of higher learning and vocational secondary schools have been formed in areas inhabited by minority nationalities (in Xinjiang alone 14 institutions of higher learning and 104 vocational secondary schools have been founded.) In 1982, the enrollment of minority nationality students in the nation's institutions of higher learning was 53,700--an increase of 40 times over the 1950 level; the enrollment of minority nationality students in vocational secondary schools was 75,700 and in general-course and professional high schools, 1.8 million. During the 34 years since the founding of the nation, 150,000 overseas Chinese have arranged to study in China. China has a total of 319 schools for the blind and deaf mutes; the enrollment is 35,700 students.

III. Vocational and Adult Education Has Been Gradually Formed.

In 1957, Comrade Liu Shaoqi proposed that work-study schools be formed. In 1958, he initiated the institution of "two separate educational systems and two separate labor systems" which enabled vocational education to develop considerably. By 1965, the enrollment of the nation's agricultural high schools and vocational high schools of other types reached 44.33 million students. These schools were closed down completely during the "great cultural revolution." Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's 1978 proposal to "increase the proportion of schools that are vocational technical schools," China's vocational education has progressed from the experimental stage to the point where it is developing steadily. The unified structure of secondary education has also undergone changes. By 1983, there were already 5,481 agricultural high schools and vocational schools in China; the enrollment was 12.201 million students (4,073 of these schools, with a total enrollment of 681,500 students,

were agricultural high schools). According to statistics for 18 provinces and cities, approximately 400 specialized fields of study and types of work in production have been set up by vocational schools in various locales. Vocational and technical education has witnessed a relatively fast development in Liaoning, Shandong and Jiangsu Provinces. In Shandong Province, the average number of vocational schools per county is two. Suzhou City has initiated a system of pre-employment vocational and technical education.

In the cities and townships of China, a self-study campaign aimed at rebuilding China and realizing the four modernizations is being waged in order to enhance the political consciousness and the scientific and cultural levels of the masses of staff members, workers and peasants. China's adult education has also witnessed considerably progress. In 1983, there were 1,196 institutions of higher learning of one form or another for adults. Moreover, 155 general-course institutions of higher learning are offering correspondence education, 169 have formed evening classes and 54 have both. The total enrollment of institutions of higher learning for adults is 112.84 million. Since 1981, 259,174 people have taken the higher-education self-study examination, and 113,800 certificates have been given for competence in various fields. The 4-year-old Central Television University has graduated 160,000 people and has issued certificates to 200,000 people for competence in various fields.

IV. Institutions of Higher Learning Have Achieved Impressive Results in the Area of Scientific Research.

Institutions of higher learning constitute one of the state's five branches in scientific research and have contributed significantly in this area. Fifty-six of the 122 awards for achievements in natural sciences given by the State Science Council in July 1982 were won by institutions of higher learning (including affiliated agencies in other systems). Since the 1978 reinstitution of the practice of giving awards for inventions, institutions of higher learning have, as of 1983, won 170--or 26.5 percent--of the 642 awards for inventions given by the state. The accumulative economic profits from certain inventions have reached over 100 million yuan. For example, the "high pressure container with thin inner tube and straps" newly put out by Zhejiang University has had an accumulated economic profit of 150 million yuan; the accumulated economic profit from the "steam dewaxing method" jointly formulated by the East China Academy of Chemical Engineering and Nanjing Refinery has reached 130 million yuan. Xian Jiaotong University's research in "the application of the theory of maximizing the strengths of metals" has been successfully utilized in 13 projects and has reduced expenditures by 110 million yuan--30 times the amount of money the state has put into the research. The military, fishing and petroleum ports constructed by the Dalian College of Engineering with the assistance of concerned departments not only have met international standards but have also saved the state hundreds of millions of yuan in foreign exchange. Research conducted by Qinghua University in the most advanced branches of defense science, in controlling floods along the Yellow River and in energy conservation also has practical value. Every year, more than 300 of the 3,000 to 4,000 scientific research projects conducted by institutions of higher learning directly affiliated with the Ministry of Education

produce positive results and approximately 500 million yuan in profit have been generated from these projects. Of these projects, 50 to 60 percent can be considered advanced by domestic standards; 10 to 20 percent of them have been experimented with before in China, and 20 percent have met international standards.

People in institutions of higher learning who are in liberal arts constitute an important force in China's research in philosophy and the social sciences. This force includes more than 60,000 liberal arts instructors, more than 4,000 full-time research personnel, more than 130 research institutes, 300 research sections, 208 school journals and more than 50 kinds of specialty journals. Statistics collected in 1982 show that more than 14,000 theses had been published in university journals alone. Numerous people are engaged in research aimed at resolving realistic and theoretical problems that are crucial to the construction of the four modernizations. In recent years, institutions of higher learning have resumed research in sociology and population problems. Positive effects have been generated by the research in the area of population problems conducted by Hu Huanyong of the East China Normal University.

Favorable criticisms have also been given to the "Anthology of Historical Maps of China" compiled by Prof Tan Qixiang of Fudan University, "History of the 1911 Revolution" edited by Prof Zhang Kaiyuan of the Central China Normal College and classics organized by Prof Zhang Peiheng of Fudan University.

V. Schools of Various Levels Have Become the Basis for, and Have Expedited, the Construction of a Socialist Spiritual Civilization.

Having inherited the educational tradition of the liberated area, China's schools of various levels have always taken the ideological and political education of young people seriously by adhering to Marxism-Leninism, the ideology of Mao Zedong and the communist sense of morality in educating the next generation. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the educational front has implemented thoroughly the party's educational policy and strengthened its ideological and political undertakings. The Ministry of Education has issued "Rules for College Students," "Rules for High School Students" and "Rules for Elementary School Students" to observe both ideologically and morally. On the basis of patriotism and communism, colleges and high schools have initiated programs in idealism, outlook on life, morality, labor, discipline and the legal system; elementary schools in both urban and rural areas have also begun ideological and moral education. Schools of various levels are engaged in campaigns such as the "five stresses, four points of beauty and three devotions" and "model after Lei Feng and create three aspects of good." The ideological awareness of the masses of students has been enhanced considerably. What is being formed gradually is an overall sentiment of concern for the future of the country and the collective cause and respect for discipline, courteous behavior and public morality. A group of progressive figures who firmly believe in communism has emerged. For example, Zhang Hua, a party member and student of the 4th Military District's university who gave his life rescuing an old peasant, has been eulogized as "an outstanding young man who had the qualities of Lei Feng and who represented the new generation of college students." More than 100 students of the 4th Military District's university and several students of the Xian Academy of

Physical Education have been praised nationwide for having rescued people heroically at Huashan. A group of youngsters has demonstrated the style and spirit of China's young people of the 1980's. Cases in point are senior students Wang Jixiu and Chen Xiuhua of Huangtang School in Henan Province's Shangqiu County, who confronted organized criminal activities in order to protect public properties. Wang Jiuxiu was killed in the process and is being eulogized as "a young heroine with the virtues of Liu Wenxue." These events have found an echo in the hearts of the masses of youngsters. A new generation of people with ideals, a sense of morality, culture and a sense of order is thriving.

VI. International Academic Exchange Programs Should Be Extensively Engaged in by Sending Students To Study Abroad and Allowing Foreign Students To Study in China.

Prior to 1965, China had sent tens of thousands of students to study abroad, of whom 9,106 students and teachers were sent to the Soviet Union for advanced studies. Since 1978, China has allowed more than 18,500 students to study at public expense in 54 countries on 5 continents; over 7,000 of them have completed their studies and have returned to China. Presently, approximately 7,000 Chinese students are studying overseas at their own expense. At the same time China has admitted a large number of foreign students. In 1983, more than 5,000 students from over 100 countries on 5 continents were studying in China. At the invitation of 28 countries, more than 120 Chinese instructors are teaching at institutions of higher learning in foreign countries; most of them are language teachers. Many scholars and instructors have also been invited to lecture abroad for short periods of time. Between 1979 and 1982, 839 instructors of China's institutions of higher learning have been invited to attend 307 international conferences. At present, 106 institutions of higher learning in China (mostly the nation's key-point higher schools) have established ties of one sort or another with 151 foreign institutions of higher learning.

VII. New Teaching Material Has Been Developed in an Active Manner.

Since liberation, six sets of textbooks for use in high schools and elementary schools have been compiled and published. The first 5 sets include 63 teaching principles, 326 volumes of textbooks and 277 volumes of reference materials. The sixth set, compiled and written in 1982, includes textbooks for 6-year key-point high schools.

Between 1961 and June 1966, 187 textbooks and reference books in 73 liberal arts subjects have been written for institutions of higher learning. Since 1978, the concerned departments have been engaging in the writing of 4 sets of, or more than 430, textbooks. More than 70 percent of these have already been completed.

During the days immediately after liberation, Soviet textbooks in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine were used extensively by institutions of higher education; some of the national textbooks had been written by ourselves as well. Between 1958 and June 1966, we engaged in an extensive effort to

write our own textbooks. In 1961 alone, 360 of the more than 530 special fields of study in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine offered by the nation's institutions of higher learning and 300 of the 340 specialized fields of study offered by the nation's vocational secondary schools produced their own textbooks. Since 1977, 2,881 textbooks and reference books in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine have been written and put out by 30 ministries, commissions and bureaus and 34 publishing houses. These books fulfilled the most basic needs of our educational undertakings.

VIII. A Group of Teachers and Staff Members Who Are Socialist Minded and Professionally Competent Has Been Formed.

After 35 years of nurturing, education and discipline, schools of various levels have produced a group of instructors and cadres who are not only socialist minded but also professionally competent to engage in political undertakings, administrative management and rear-echelon services. According to statistics collected in 1983, the nation's universities, high schools, elementary schools and kindergartens had a total of 11.474 million teachers and staff members; this figure was approximately 10 percent of the total number of staff members in China. Of these teachers and staff members, 89,943,000 were full-time employees. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, educational departments and schools in various locales have thoroughly implemented the party's policy toward intellectuals by redressing a large number of unjust, falsified and misjudged cases and by instituting a series of measures regarding the evaluation of the titles of instructors, upgrading their classroom performances and improving their working and living conditions. Many instructors who should have been promoted during the 10 chaotic years of the "great cultural revolution" did not get promoted because the titles of instructors were not evaluated at all in those days. In recent years, a large number of instructors in institutions of higher learning have received promotions. In 1983, of the 300,029 instructors in institutions of higher learning, 5,282 were professors, 31,782 were associate professors and 149,987 were lecturers; this comes to a total of 187,051--approximately 5 times the number of people (37,080) with the titles of lecturers or higher in 1965. The quality of high school and elementary school teachers has been upgraded after consolidation, reform and training. As a percentage of all teachers, the number of high school teachers who are locally supported has begun to decline. The percentage of locally supported high school teachers dropped from 35.8 in 1979 to 19.8 in 1982. The percentage of locally supported elementary school teachers dropped from 63.8 to 54.2. In addition to teachers' training programs, classes for advanced studies and discussion groups of various kinds, normal education has also been stressed in order to strengthen the nurturing and training of teachers. In 1983, there were 197 normal universities and 861 secondary normal schools in China. In addition to vocational training, the ideological and political stance of teachers has been stressed so that their function as the 'architect of the human soul' can be fully realized. A large number of progressive figures have emerged from among the teachers. In addition to superteachers such as Si Xia and Huo Maozheng, many talented people have emerged from among high school and elementary school teachers, and 857 distinguished teachers and 176 progressive agencies on the educational front were publicly commended at the national conference for representatives of the

"5 stresses, 4 points of beauty and exemplary virtues" held in Beijing on 1 April 1983. On 14 April 1984, 2,913 outstanding class directors were awarded by 7 newspapers published in Beijing and Shanghai.

Distinguished educators of the previous generation have set good examples for the masses of teachers. Famed educators of our party such as Xu Teli, Wu Yuzhang and Cheng Fangwu can be described as models for our teachers. Comrade Wu Yuzhang's "Poem of Self-encouragement" states that "as in death the silk-worm stops spinning, humans should not rest even in ill health. One should exert oneself until the last grasp, so as to be a model for youth." This poem reflects Comrade Wu Yuzhang's "exemplary virtues" most vividly. Another group of famed senior professors such as Li Da, Ma Yinchu, Liu Xianzhou, Cheng Yuan, Jian Bozan and Meng Xiancheng, who dedicated themselves to the cause of education, have students all over the world.

IX. The Facilities and Conditions of Schools Have Been Gradually Improved.

After liberation, the state constructed a large number of school buildings, installed teaching facilities and purchased books (a total of 190 million volumes) for schools of various levels and kinds. The state has appropriated a large sum of money to redress the damage done to buildings, books and other facilities in schools during the "great cultural revolution." Since 1977, educational funding has increased each year. Of the state's funding for financial enterprises, educational funding increased from 9.65 percent in 1979 to 13.3 percent in 1981. Of the state's investment in capital construction, investment in construction for educational purposes has increased from 1 percent to 3 percent. Each year, hundreds of millions of yuan are appropriated by various ministries of the party Central Committee and the various provinces, cities and autonomous regions for the purchase of school equipment. Between 1950 and 1983, the state spent approximately 135 billion yuan on education--12.7 billion yuan in 1983 alone. Mining enterprises, collective economic units in rural areas, overseas Chinese and private individuals have also invested a lot of money in educational undertakings. China's audiovisual educational programs have progressed considerably since 1978. Presently, they hire 15,000 full-time and 28,000 part-time employees. According to statistics collected in September 1982, there were approximately 200,000 slide projectors, 200,000 tape recorders, 70,000 phonographs, 20,000 movie projectors, hundreds of units of video recorders and thousands of videotape players in the nation's educational institutions. There were also a number of language labs and classrooms with audiovisual equipment. Some schools have begun to offer courses in computer science. In order to strengthen the 500 keypoint subjects offered by the nation's keypoint higher institutions, the World Bank in 1981 loaned China \$200 million so that 28 keypoint schools could purchase advanced equipment from other countries, invite experts to lecture in China and send instructors abroad for advanced studies.

In addition to the above-mentioned achievements, many things have been experienced in the process of implementing socialist education. Most of these things are positive; however, errors have been made in some areas. For example, in terms of the relations between education and the national economy, we sometimes tried planning the nation's economy and the educating of talent in a

unified manner so that they could be in tune with one another, and at other times we tried stressing material production over the development of intellect. In terms of the relations between politics and vocational work and between being socialist minded and being professionally competent, we have sometimes succeeded in nurturing talents who are socialist minded, professionally competent and well developed morally, intellectually and physically; on the other hand, we have also had the experience of either making "leftist" mistakes by replacing academic and scientific research with political struggles or leaning erroneously toward the right by neglecting ideological and political undertakings. In terms of relations between party leadership and the role of intellectuals, we sometimes relied on intellectuals to run our schools, and at other times we made "leftist" mistakes by setting the party leadership against the intellectuals. In terms of accepting and criticizing our cultural tradition, we have succeeded in "borrowing from antiquity and other countries" while adhering to Marxism-Leninism and the ideology of Mao Zedong; on the other hand, we have at times made the mistake of neglecting the importance of accepting our tradition. So far as the structure of higher education was concerned, subjects in science and engineering were once stressed for the realization of industrialization; as a result, courses in literature, law, finance and economics were terribly overlooked and the structure of higher education became lopsided. The development of education in China since liberation has been a tortuous process. Due to "leftist" mistakes, educational undertakings were severely damaged by the anti-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing during the 10 chaotic years of the "great cultural revolution." The so-called "two estimates" coined by them devastated the educational front. The masses of staff members, in particular the cadres and instructors of various levels, were ruthlessly persecuted. Many professors and scholars were labeled "reactionary academic authorities" and killed. The talent shortage we experience today is due to the fact that during those 10 years the state was not able to educate more than 100,000 graduate students, 1 million college students and 2 million vocational secondary students whom it could have educated. Since the crackdown on the "gang of four" and the thorough negation of the "two estimates," the red line that served as the principal guidance on the education front during the 17 years prior to the "cultural revolution" has been affirmed again. The majority of intellectuals have become part of the working class, and the spiritual shackles imposed upon educational undertakings have been broken. In particular, since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have achieved impressive results in bringing order out of chaos on the educational front by observing the party Central Committee's goal and policy. Educational undertakings have gradually gotten into the right track and now show signs of being successful in the future.

Under the guidance and care of senior proletarian revolutionaries and with the efforts of the comrades on the educational front, the positive and negative educational experiences acquired over the past 35 years have taught us important lessons. In view of the new historical circumstances, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has enlarged upon and theoretically summarized these experiences. In September 1983, he delineated the direction of our educational undertakings in his poem dedicated to Beijing's Jingshan School: "Education should be geared toward modernization, the world and the future." We must engage in

educational reform so that our education will soon meet this requirement. Every aspect of socialist modernization and socialist educational enterprises should undergo reform. Without reform there is no progress.

So far as higher education is concerned, we should not only accelerate the reorganization of its structure, administrative levels, design and system of leadership (by granting greater authority to various departments and locales and more autonomy to schools) but also arouse the enthusiasm of instructors and staff members by restructuring the managerial system operating within the schools. In recent years, Jiaotong University in Shanghai has upgraded its performance, done away with the practice of "eating out of one giant pot" and improved its treatment of intellectuals by restructuring its managerial system through the integration of the labor, personnel and wage systems. In view of the fact that positive results were achieved by the Beijing College of Industry in the experimental reform of its managerial system, Beijing Municipality has decided to expand the experiment by instituting the systems of personal responsibility, overall evaluation and floating wages in reforming the managerial system operating within certain schools that have competent leaders, a fixed number of staff members and sufficient resources and that have completed fundamental ideological work. We must gradually restructure our educational system and research efforts in science and upgrade the quality of our education in order to meet the requirements of the four modernizations and the challenge of the new technological revolution. We must relax the restrictions on specialized subjects and increase our knowledge of things and our adaptability. We must do our best to initiate certain urgently needed specialized fields of study. We must focus on underdeveloped specialized fields of study such as finance and economics, political science, management and liberal arts in order to produce talented managerial personnel for the state. We must adjust the improper ratio between regular college courses and vocational courses by developing active 2-year and 3-year higher and secondary vocational schools. We must engage in scientific research earnestly and integrate it with education and production in order to resolve the problems that arise in the four modernizations. We must reform also our recruitment policy and the system of deploying graduates so that people's talents can be fully developed and utilized.

So far as general-course education is concerned, we must first make sure that the ideology which directs it is correct and then redress the tendency to stress the proportion of students entering schools at a higher grade. We must accelerate the restructuring of secondary education, actively develop vocational and technical education and realize the two-fold function of general-course high schools. Our primary goal should be to nurture laborers who are ideologically sound, cultured and skilled. We must integrate education with productive labor, and we must preach diligence and studiousness. Educational reform should be achieved by observing the principle of "smaller quantity, better quality and flexibility." We should reduce the burden on students so that they can become active participants in the learning process. This will lay for students a solid academic foundation, foster their ability to learn and develop their intellect. In reforming general-course education, we may try forming one continuous line that runs through kindergarten, elementary school and junior and senior high schools and study the progress of students throughout these connected stages. General-course education should also

undergo managerial reform in order to arouse fully the initiative of all sectors in our society to participate in educational undertakings and to accelerate the pace of educational development.

We must reform and develop rural education. Rural areas must provide service to the modernization of agriculture and overcome the tendency to be alienated from rural reality. Just as China's agriculture has transformed from a self-contained, small-scale peasant economy to relatively modernized production of social products, people who are talented in areas related to science, technique and equipment are in urgent demand by rural villages and by town and township enterprises. Agricultural academies and other relevant colleges must find channels through which talent can be attracted to rural villages by instituting measures such as recruitment, recruitment and deployment and post-study training. Agricultural senior and junior high schools should produce vocational, technical and managerial talent in a variety of forms: for specialty households, integrated units and cooperative industries and sideline production in rural villages. In setting up specialized professions, we should redress the tendency to put too much emphasis on manufacturing, production and pre-production measures and neglect processing, management and post-production care in order to strengthen specialized professions related to post-production (e.g., the processing and storing of agricultural by-products), agricultural engineering, environmental protection and economic management. Just as the socialization of primary education lays the foundation for the nurturing of people talented in areas related to construction, it must be carried out in accordance with resolutions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. Primary education in rural villages can be offered in a variety of formats. Vocational education should be initiated in areas that have the resources to do so.

We must estimate correctly the kind of talent that will be needed and formulate plans to produce them so that our educational undertakings can be well coordinated with the national economy. Moreover, educational reform should be integrated with the labor, personnel and wage systems.

Educational reform should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the four modernizations and the resources available to schools. We should conduct research and investigation before we become involved in overall planning. We should be realistic and form plans according to the conditions in various schools and locales and proceed systematically and steadily. All reform measures must first be implemented on a trial basis before they are instituted extensively.

We must adhere to ideological guidance for educational undertakings proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in order to accelerate the reform and development of education in China. We should particularly stress the following approaches:

(1) Enhance Our Awareness of the Importance of Education. Scientific technology is the key to, and constitutes the foundation of, the four modernizations. When bringing the 13th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang categorically declared education as one of the key sectors in economic construction. During the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang

categorized the nurturing of talent as one of the a priori conditions for an economic renaissance. The scale and pace of educational development should be in tune with economic construction and social development. As the nurturing of talent is the kind of "capital construction" that takes a longer period of time to complete than energy construction, we should, on the one hand, economize investments in other areas so that more resources can be made available to education and, on the other hand, readjust, restructure, reorganize and upgrade our educational system in order to produce the maximum number of talent with the minimum amount of manpower and material and financial resources.

(2) Adhere to the Socialist Approach. We must aim at producing students who are well developed morally, intellectually and physically and who are socialist-minded and professionally competent. We must observe the policy of integrating intellectuals and mental labor with peasants and physical labor. Schools of various levels must strive first of all to achieve the correct political stance. They must educate students in patriotism and communism and instill in them the correct learning attitude so that they can be well developed morally, intellectually and physically. We must do our utmost to train a group of young Marxists who will be successors to the cause of communism. These people should believe sincerely in communism, be strong enough to withstand trials of one kind or another, be able to recognize and criticize erroneous ideological tendencies and be well schooled in scientific theories and possess technical know-how. The quality of our talent must be continuously upgraded in order to meet the demands of the new historical era. As the class struggle is expected to continue to exist for a long time, ideological and political work conducted by our schools should also be improved and strengthened continuously instead of being diminished.

(3) In Running Educational Enterprises, We Must "Work Along Both Lines." In deciding in what formats education should be offered, the individual circumstances in, and the characteristics of, various locales must be taken into consideration by schools of various levels and types. We should run our schools through a variety of administrative levels, methods and formats by coordinating uniformity with versatility and popularization with quality enhancement. As far as higher education is concerned, we should not only stress regular college courses but also try to develop vocational courses and post-graduate programs. In addition to daytime colleges, we should develop various forms of adult education by initiating correspondence courses, night schools, TV and broadcasting universities and higher schools for staff members to encourage self-study efforts. In addition to ordinary colleges, we should stress certain keypoint schools and subjects so that these schools can become centers for education and scientific research. So far as general-course high schools are concerned, we should pay equal attention to ordinary high schools and experimental keypoint high schools. Funding for education should be collected through a variety of channels. On the one hand, the Central Committee and various locales should gradually increase both the absolute amount of money devoted to education and the percentage of total state expenditures allocated to education; on the other hand, we should encourage mining units, enterprise agencies, rural cooperatives and the general public to donate money to education.

(4) Implement Further the Policy Toward Intellectuals in Order To Upgrade the Quality of Teachers. The biggest problem encountered by various schools in instituting administrative reform is how to make instructors and people in other sectors more enthusiastic about education. This requires a more thorough implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. The nurturing of instructors is an inherently strategic problem that cannot be solved in a short period of time. Due to the devastation caused by the 10-year "great cultural revolution," the quality of teachers in China is inadequate; this is particularly true at the high school and elementary school levels. We must engage in the overall planning of on-the-job training programs for teachers at the college, high school, elementary school and kindergarten levels. We must also implement effective measures to improve both the ideological beliefs and classroom performances of teachers. We should put a sufficient amount of manpower and material and financial resources into normal education and formulate a network of normal schools in order to produce competent teachers for high schools and elementary schools.

(5) The Party's Leadership in Educational Undertakings Should Be Observed and Improved. Party committees and governments of various levels must include educational undertakings in their agenda of important issues and review them several times a year so that schools can be run successfully and the demands of the construction of the "two types of civilization" can be met. Leaders of educational departments and schools of various levels should be "revolutionary, young, intellectual and professional." The leading party group in each school should prioritize ideological and political work.

Educational undertakings shoulder a heavy burden in the new historical era. We must adhere to Marxism-Leninism and the ideology of Mao Zedong. We should draw lessons from our experience, understand new circumstances, resolve recently developed problems and summarize newly acquired experiences in order to upgrade education and efforts in scientific research. We should form and perfect an educational system that is uniquely Chinese in order to achieve the goal set forth by the 12th Party Congress and initiate a new phase in our socialist modernization.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHANGES IN MINORITY NATIONALITY EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7, 25 Jul 84 pp 3-4

[Article by Piao Shengyi [2613 516B 0001] of the Nationalities Education Department of the Ministry of Education: "Minority Nationality Education Must Meet the Demands of the 'Three Faces '"]

[Text] In addressing the directive that "education must face modernization, the world and the future," Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stood on a high strategic plane while pointing out directions for the long-term development of China's socialist education and for present and future educational reform. He has also placed even higher demands on education.

If China's minority nationality education is to achieve the "three faces," it must establish a correct guiding ideology and do plenty of pioneering work. Its task is extremely arduous. To be sure, by dint of more than 30 years of hard work, minority nationality education has developed greatly and obtained fine results. For example, many cadres and specialists of all kinds have been trained to bring socialist revolution and construction to the minority nationality areas, while the masses' scientific and educational levels have risen. Nevertheless, as far as the whole country is concerned, the level of educational development is inferior in terms of both quantity and quality. It falls far short of the need for trained talent for the building of the two kinds of socialist civilization in minority nationality areas and the need for a further elevation of the masses' scientific and educational levels. Development is uneven in each region and within each nationality, as education remains relatively backward in the considerable majority of regions. In sum, minority nationality education must make substantial progress before it meets the demands of the "three faces."

The most basic characteristics of China's minority nationality areas are their vast territory and abundant resources both above and under the ground. Many of the agricultural, pastoral and mountainous areas inhabited by minority nationalities have exceptionally good conditions for the development of commodity production. On the other hand, they display the glaring contradiction of a lack of trained talent, scientific knowledge and educational knowledg. Moreover, they have long suffered from the severe restrictions of small-scale production, and they have stuck to old ways in their mode of production. In some mountainous areas, the inhabitants even

retain traditional "slash-and-burn cultivation," and so their productive forces are at a low level. As a result, the minority nationality areas' advantages in natural resources cannot be easily converted into advantages in products and commodities. Nor can these areas make more and greater contributions to the development of China. A key problem is the lack of education: a major effort must be made for the development of education, the exploitation of intellectual resources, the elevation of scientific and educational levels and the training of all sorts of talent. In terms of minority nationality population, Northwest China and Southwest China are the chief regions. Blessed with abundant natural resources, these regions are treasure troves waiting to be exploited through a major national effort. The central authorities have clearly pointed out that the focus of future national development will gradually move to these areas. In order to meet the needs of this focus on the development of the northwestern and southwestern regions, we must vigorously develop education from now on and must lose no time in making preparations in terms of trained talent.

If minority nationality education is to meet the demands of the "three faces," we must first resolve intellectually and practically to place education in a position of high strategic importance. As far as the question of earnestly strengthening leadership is concerned, it is a fact that the degree to which the leadership values and stresses education plays a key role in the growth of education in any one region and in the changes in the look of education. In our view, since the implementation of the "Resolution on Several Problems in the Spread of Elementary Education" (issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in 1980) and the spirit of the Twelfth Congress of the CPC, emphasis by the leadership and the support of the masses have led to fairly rapid growth and improvement in ordinary education in some minority nationality areas. In the space of several years, some counties have basically achieved universal elementary education and taken on an entirely new look. The necessity of valuing education has become commonplace as a phrase over many years. In some minority nationality areas, however, there still exists the view that "production is the difficult task, and education is the easy task." Thus we cannot speak of the "three faces" of education unless we firmly overcome and correct every type of mistaken thinking that takes education lightly.

Then we must have correct guiding principles for the development of minority nationality education. The basic points are to be realistic, to suit measures to local conditions and to avoid "arbitrary uniformity." These points refer to the speed of, the scale of and the demands on the development of education. The speed is fundamentally restricted by economic conditions. The national economy still faces difficulties, and the minority nationality areas have limited local financial resources. In some of those areas, the masses are not well-off, or the problems of clothing and food remain unsolved. Hence we cannot commit more funds to education in such areas. At the same time, the educational foundation in minority nationality areas is generally quite deficient. Given such a foundation, a high level cannot be attained rapidly. In addition, other factors influence the development of education. These include traditional concepts such as male chauvinism, as well as the restrictions of small-scale production. Another problem is that the masses

must actually be educated before they can gradually become more enthusiastic about education. For a long time, however, one important lesson of minority nationality education has been that these many objective factors have not been taken into account. There have been blind pursuit of matriculation and advancement rates and zealous seeking of too much too fast. Let us assume that the original educational foundation was at level 1. By disregarding preconditions and possibilities and by thinking that in a short time the foundation would leap to level 10 or 20, we got half the result with twice the effort in quite a few bitter experiences. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to formulate a correct policy for the development of education, a policy that is based on the actual conditions in minority nationality areas.

In addition, since we are in a new historical period, we should place new demands on the training of every kind of minority nationality cadre. If we compare our period with the 1950's and the 1960's, at least four characteristics stand out in this regard. First, the main thing today is for cadres to get an education in school, particularly the standard training offered in higher education and in secondary technical education, and then to continue their tempering and improvement in practical work. This is unlike the past method of stressing training through practical work or political movements. Second, in the past the main thing was to train party and government cadres; today, in addition to such cadres, we need to train large numbers of cadres in every field of specialization. Third, current demands are also different with regard to cadre quality. We want cadres to be more revolutionary and younger in average age, but we also want them to be better educated, to be more professionally competent and to possess a certain managerial ability. Fourth, because of the small number or long training period of minority nationality cadres in the past, the cadres and trained personnel required by minority nationality areas often came primarily from the hinterland. Today, in addition to continuing to support the essential trained personnel, we should primarily assign to those areas minority nationality cadres and personnel trained in very field of specialization. This requires that our schools adapt to new characteristics and demands in the training of personnel. They must improve their standards, administrative levels, specialized curricula, pedagogy and distribution, as well as their ideological education of the students. They must earnestly reorganize and reform their own unsuitable aspects.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7, 25 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Liu Fonian [0491 0154 1628], president of East China Normal University: "The Management System in Education Should Be Reformed"]

[Text] Management systems throughout China are now being reformed. Such reform is a prerequisite for all other reforms. Educational reform is no exception. Without reform of the management system, educational reform will be hard to carry out. With regard to reforming the management system in secondary schools, I believe that the following three relationships should be taken into account.

The relationship between the school and the society around it is very important, because the school is part of society. In the past, our schools formed a relatively closed system and inadequately served China's socioeconomic development. For example, our universities once made teaching their sole task. Later they increased their scientific research, and only in recent years have they begun to pay attention to serving society. It has been a process of gradual understanding for them. Thus we must open our secondary schools, tap the potential of their buildings, equipment and instructors and serve the four modernizations. Under conditions that do not affect secondary education, we can run factories, conduct training classes and vocational classes and do other things. If the school serves society, each unit of society will also reward the school: this is one way the school can raise funds for itself.

Then there is the relationship between top and bottom within education. The central and local education departments cannot do without a set of rules in such areas as funds, authorized strengths and plans. Thus we cannot require that the entire educational system be "untied." On the other hand, stifling overcentralization in that system is also out of the question. In the world as a whole, there are two kinds of leadership exercised by high-level agencies over the schools: the centralized and the decentralized. China was fairly inclined toward centralization in the past. In other countries, we have already seen two trends, from excessive decentralization toward centralization and from excessive centralization toward decentralization. It is not enough for the school to demand that the departments that administer education be "untied," because there are many things that those departments cannot be in a

position to decide. The center is now advocating reform, and it is "untied" in the areas of agriculture and industry. At the same rate it will also be "untied" in personnel matters, finance and every other sector. Change is irresistible, and education too will move from relative centralization toward proper decentralization and autonomy.

Finally there is the school's internal relationship. Each school should constitute a vigorous system. But vigor is absent from a school in which good and bad do not matter and everyone eats from the same big pot. The most important question in school reform is the authority of the principal. If he or she lacks authority, then he or she has no responsibility. We must first try out a responsibility system for principals and solve the problems of the division of labor and the interrelation between party and government. Given authority over the school's people, finances and instruction, the principal can help push educational reform. Then we can implement a system of personal responsibility for the purpose of earnestly assessing the work of the teaching and administrative staff. Those with innovative spirit and good results will be rewarded. We can have floating wages, wage reform and bonuses, and personnel can be mobile. In this way the school will operate vigorously.

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STATISTICS ON WORK-STUDY IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7, 25 Jul 84 p 41

[Statistical chart: "The Work-Study Program in China's Primary and Secondary Schools in 1983 (Not Including Secondary Technical Schools)"]

Use of Income (10,000 Yuan)

Area	Schools With Work-Study Programs	Students Participating in Labor as Part of General Curriculum (10,000 Students)	Net Income From Work-Study Programs (10,000 Yuan)	Income Per Enrolled Student (Yuan)	Improvement of School Operation	Development of Production	Collective Welfare of Students and Teachers
Total	553159	10070.65	73894.47	4.07	24991.82	22192.19	9424.18
Beijing	1078	28.50	1955.73	14.66	384.12	754.06	271.64
Tianjin	892	23.44	1526.18	13.70	356.38	411.98	252.23
Hebei	38501	642.52	2706.65	3.06	859.05	814.11	354.60
Shanxi	37505	430.00	2147.21	4.16	746.07	405.63	340.14
Nei Monggol	14236	233.56	1927.79	5.39	810.28	698.71	176.66
Liaoning	16565	161.00	8216.00	13.25	3702.00	2225.00	754.00
Jilin	12488	381.00	7200.00	15.65	2626.00	2357.00	635.00
Heilongjiang	16406	405.00	6144.00	8.65	1943.00	1673.00	407.00
Shanghai	962	35.20	2657.40	19.52	485.10	454.10	659.60
Jiangsu	12592	430.05	7103.73	7.10	2007.99	2310.88	651.78

Use of Income (10,000 Yuan)

Area	Schools With Work-Study Programs	Students Participating in Labor as Part of General Curriculum (10,000 Students)	Net Income From Work-Study Programs (10,000 Yuan)	Income Per Enrolled Student (Yuan)	Improvement of School Operation	Development of Production	Collective Welfare of Teachers and Students
Zhejiang	8610	151.00	3137.00	5.54	712.00	1458.90	213.00
Anhui	12688	309.95	1075.34	1.17	368.52	409.06	126.86
Fujian	8369	221.10	808.99	1.76	196.50	354.69	91.42
Jiangxi	16850	335.59	648.64	0.94	251.26	182.20	98.67
Shandong	75557	1067.75	7463.21	5.84	3150.51	1876.30	1179.19
Henan	34190	858.46	2752.33	1.96	1094.81	1079.82	379.26
Hubei	30965	548.50	3126.77	3.35	1343.21	896.25	387.12
Hunan	44838	664.63	2753.74	2.65	1090.88	878.94	371.18
Guangdong	21406	615.68	2736.75	2.67	662.23	717.59	789.47
Guangxi	14083	486.00	2221.00	3.54	693.00	571.00	224.00
Sichuan	64724	1238.78	3304.92	1.76	899.08	1024.49	753.83
Guizhou	1729	33.16	109.18	0.21	33.97	34.56	22.75
Yunnan	20491	207.13	417.77	0.76	78.16	74.49	72.36
Tibet							
Shaanxi	32178	309.37	804.15	1.47	257.30	328.98	104.14
Gansu	10138	120.45	270.55	0.76	105.31	56.56	49.85
Qinghai	790	13.97	31.59	0.41	12.43	10.34	7.08
Ningxia	808	45.75	65.61	0.83	12.02	17.95	9.59
Xinjiang	3520	73.13	522.24	1.83	110.64	115.62	41.76
Taiwan							

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WEAKNESSES IN INVESTIGATION OF CADRES OUTLINED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 84 p 8

/Article by Wang Yuanrui /3769 0337 3843/: "Many Weaknesses Plague the Investigation of Cadres"/

/Text/ In their discussions about qualified personnel, people often concentrate on the leading cadres. In fact many factors and issues are involved in the training of experts. For instance, just how well the organizational department performs its functions in recruiting, nurturing and utilizing talent plays an important part in promoting the next generation of leaders and quickening the pace of the city-oriented economic structural reform.

From what I know, the way the comrades of certain departments investigate cadres does not meet present needs in a number of ways.

First, some comrades judge a cadre solely by the views of an individual leading cadre. Before examining a grassroots unit in depth, the investigator tries to get a clear understanding of what the leading comrade intends to do with the cadre in question, whether to promote, transfer or dismiss him. His judgment thus colored, the investigator then proceeds to collect relevant "opinions." Next he wracks his brains to hammer out an investigation report which satisfies the leader and confirms his "brilliant views." In this way, the inaccurate ideas or extempore motion of a leading comrade become the criterion for the evaluation of a cadre.

Second, some comrades allow their assessment of a cadre to be governed by narrow departmental interests. When they are under investigation by a higher organizational department or the organizational department of a fraternal unit, they do not take the party perspective or give priority to the general interest by describing the situation as it really is. Instead they go all out to promote departmental interests and deal with the investigator expediently and tactfully, in accordance with their "practical needs." To get rid of their deadwood, some cadres resort to falsehoods and exaggerations. Incompetents are made out to be capable workers, sick employees are said to be completely healthy. On the other hand, to retain qualified personnel, they go so far as to present a good cadre in very negative terms in the hope that others would keep their hands off him. Such schemings and maneuverings are dignified as "preventing other people from pulling out the rug from under one's feet."

Third, they adopt a noncommittal attitude towards controversial cadres. In units with involved relations, talented comrades often attract diametrically opposite comments. There is nothing wrong about controversies. A controversy inevitably involves right and wrong. At the center of a controversy is either a cadre's outstanding virtues or his glaring weaknesses. And this is exactly where comrades from organizational departments should devote their attention to. They should go to the grassroots and hear the masses' opinions. Only after an elaborate and detailed process of winnowing would they be able to identify the really-qualified personnel. However, the comrades in some departments are too timid to stick their necks out by taking a stand or assuming responsibility. Their investigation is superficial and their reporting skimpy, being confined to merely stating two different points of view, "strictly in accordance with the facts." Since leading cadres cannot take a decision on this kind of report, they have no choice but to put the case on Hold "until sometime in the future." All too often, "sometime" means several years. In the meantime, experts who should promptly be discovered and used remain neglected.

Fourth, some comrades fall back on old impressions in their reporting. Hard pressed to finish an assignment on schedule, they are often reluctant to spend time re-examining a cadre who has been investigated in the past. Instead of taking a fresh look at him to find out whether or not things have changed and whether the old appraisal has withstood the test of time, some comrades just muddle through by knocking together a report with old facts and impressions, with some hearsay and gossip thrown in. Moreover, the so-called old impressions were often formed from the old "leftist"-influenced viewpoint which took "class struggle as the key link." This investigating method frequently misleads some bureaucratic leaders and limits the vision of the organizational department itself so that it fails to discover really competent cadres who are both courageous and insightful.

Why do such old practices still survive in some organizational departments. There are several reasons, the main ones being the influence of longstanding "leftist" thinking, the disturbance and destruction of 10 years of turmoil and the undemocratic ways of a minority of leading cadres.

Leadership emerges in each generation. Now is the time when we need thousands upon thousands of competent people to work hard in a concerted effort to achieve the four modernizations. The task of organizational departments is to find a way to improve themselves and reform organizational work: reform is also indispensable to organizational departments.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AIDS DEVELOPMENT OF COAL INDUSTRY

Respect of Specialists Urged

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

/Article: "Party Group of Ministry of Coal Industry Respects Knowledge, Respects Talents; No Approval Rendered Without Affirmative Views of Experts"

/Text/ According to a report in the China Coal Journal: The Coal Industry Technical Consultation Committee composed of over 100 specialists has, as an advisory group to the party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry, gained the full trust and respect of the Ministry's party group after 4 years since its first establishment and has played an important staff role.

At the beginning of the establishment of this technical consultation committee, Comrade Cao Yangwen /7559 2254 2429/, minister of Coal Industry, pointed out right away: all major questions of science and technology and major projects of construction must organize experts to carry out discussion; without their affirmative opinions, approval shall not be granted. Because this view has been conscientiously implemented, it has fully developed the braintrust role of technical experts of all categories, changed the approach of having major technical and economic questions subjected to the decision of a few, put the decisionmaking processes of the party group on a scientific basis, avoided major failures, and thus assured the healthy development of our coal industry.

First of all, in prognosticating the plans of development for our coal industry, the specialists have undertaken certain concentrated study. In July 1981, i.e., when readjustment of our coal industry made important progress, the technical consultation committee immediately took up the discussion on "how to develop the superiority of China's coal resources and make a go of our coal industry within 10 years"; in April 1982, the specialists again undertook to carefully examine and verify the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" for our coal industry. The results of these two reviews provided important bases for the formulation by the party group of the Ministry of a series of major decisions.

On the question of technical policies that are of great concern to the development of our coal industry, the views of the specialists have also gained the respect of the party group of the Ministry and leaders of the concerned departments. At the forum on scientific and technical development plans and technical

policies for coal held in April last year, the specialists not only expressed their own respective views but also selected a batch of major questions of science and technology for concerned experts to jointly investigate and study and carry out specialized considerations. Their views and suggestions became the bases for concerned departments to formulate their respective technical policies.

These specialists have during the past few years also reviewed, examined and given advice on the feasibility study reports for the construction of 14 new mines and 8 open-pit mines. They have also gone to the spots to carry out surveys and inspections, to make repeated comparisons, and to render comprehensive reviews. This has made it possible for these new projects to succeed in achieving sophistication in technology and economy in investment. In the case of the Lingwu mining area in Ningxia, the original plan divided it into four well-fields; but the specialists suggested that it be divided into only three; this enabled the yearly planned energy extraction to be increased to 20 million tons. After corrective calculations, this adoption of the specialists' suggestion made it possible to have the 10,000-ton digging rate controlled at about 100 meters, and coal can be extracted only 2 or 3 years after the launching of the operations.

Consultation, Research Stressed

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

/Commentary: "Put Emphasis on Consultation and Research"

/Text/ Further strengthening consultation and research work prior to the making of economic decisions, improving the scientific character of economic decision-making and avoiding major failures are of great significance to the four modernizations drive; at the same time, they are also an important content of the reform of our economic system.

During the past few years, governments at various levels have rather generally paid more attention to consultation and research work prior to the making of their economic policies. Many municipalities and districts under the direct jurisdiction of a province have established economic research centers, technical and economic research centers or similar economic consultation and research organs to help the government to do a good job in staff and consultation work; these have played a positive role, achieved results, and accumulated plenty of good experiences.

The key to establishing and perfecting consultation and research organs lies in respecting talents, respecting knowledge. In the meantime, efforts must also be made to strengthen the exchange and coordination between the economic research centers of various localities and departments. The determination of the orientation of research and selection of research issues must follow the party's line, principles and policies and tasks and keep in line with actual conditions in the respective localities and departments themselves, earnestly grasp the key issues of social development, and thereby carry out investigation and study, put forward correct and effective proposals, so as to give full play to the role of consultation and research work.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DRIVEN

LITERARY AND ART WORKERS' PERFORMANCE--Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--Literary and art workers in the capital gave a special show at the Capital Stadium tonight to extend their festive regards and greetings to those who distinguished themselves by their outstanding contributions to the nation's frontier areas. The show was called 'Planting Models on the Frontier Areas' Outstanding Children.' Song Ping, He Kang, Yang Bo, and Lin Liyun, who are members of the committee for guiding the selection of outstanding children in the frontier areas, watched tonight's show with keen interest. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1711 CTT 20 Dec 74 02]

CHINESE FILMS IN 1984--Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--China produced 144 new feature films in 1984, an average of 2.5 a week, said Culture Ministry Film Bureau Director Shi Fangyu here today. Over 60 percent had contemporary themes. "It shows that our film makers pay great attention to present-day life," said Shi. Others were on history, folk tales, legends and children. The feature films "Wreaths at the Foot of the Mountain" and "Life" topped the list, he said. "Wreaths" is set in China's battle against Vietnamese invasion, and "Life" is about a young school teacher in the countryside. Films in 1984 had a wider variety of subject, style, form and characterization, Shi said. But there are still low-quality films, he admitted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 CTT 9 Jan 85 02]

CSO. 4005/332

EAST REGION

JIANGSU IMPLEMENTS TRAINING PROGRAM FOR CADRES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 4

/Article by Ji Yongquan /0370 3057 3123/: "Going Through Training, Acquiring Greater Talent; Jiangsu Dispatches Members of Third Echelon at Provincial Level To Take up Posts at Municipalities"

/Text/ In August this year, the Jiangsu provincial party committee selected nine comrades from the third echelon at the provincial level to take up posts and training at principal leading stations of the party and government at the municipal level.

After the establishment of the third echelon at the provincial level in Jiangsu, the provincial party committee conducted some analysis and considered that these comrades are of good quality and have a future of growth lying ahead of them, but that they also have some shortcomings. Some have rather solid professional skills and management capabilities, but they have never done any party or government leadership work; some may have gone through periods of party and government work, but they lack the training in undertaking principal leadership work.

The Jiangsu provincial party committee holds that, in order to adapt to the needs of our reform and opening to the outside world, our party and government cadres must have not only professional knowledge and management capabilities but also leadership talent and leadership art of a higher caliber, being good at overall planning the coordination and capable of standing up to tests in stormy situations. For this reason, there ought to be plans to place the third echelon at the provincial level at different periods and in different batches in principal leadership stations for them to go through pertinent training, enhance their talent, and foster their skills in guiding overall tasks. Even in the case of those young cadres who have already embarked upon leadership stations at the provincial level, they should, too, go back and make up for this lesson.

In its process of determining the posts of these comrades, Jiangsu Province has paid attention to the following points:

1. Seriously analyzing everybody's strong points and characteristics so as to place him in a post most suitable for him to demonstrate his talent. Making a

point to succeed as far as possible in putting his strong points to application and bringing about mutual satisfaction between the person and his job.

2. Penetratingly and carefully doing a good job in succession work, especially work on old comrades. Prior to determining the posts of these nine comrades, leading comrades of the provincial party committee went respectively to the responsible persons of the concerned municipalities and municipal party committees as well as municipal governments and basic-level cadres to exchange views with them; after these posts were determined, they again respectively invited the new and old comrades of the various municipalities to their own office for a chat; finally, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee also respectively went to the concerned municipalities to make the announcement about the determination on the new comrades' posts, and continued to try to do a good job in their work on the old comrades.

3. Supporting and looking after the work of the young cadres who have just arrived at their posts. Before they arrived at their posts, leading comrades of the provincial party committee would relate to them the histories and realistic conditions of the respective localities to which they were assigned; after their arrival, the provincial party committee would through various channels again extend its support to their work. In the case of the problems they encounter, efforts would be made to help them solve them; in the case of progress they make in their work, efforts would be made to affirm it.

9255

CSO: 4005/274

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S JINHUA COUNTY PLACES CADRES ON JOB ROTATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 4

/Article by Chai Rong, /2693 2837/ and Huang Peijun /7806 0160 6511/: "Changing the Situation in Which Leading Cadres Are Confined for Long Periods in a Single Locality; One-third of County Leaders in Jinhua Prefecture Are Exchanged Between Localities"/

/Text/ Party committee of Jinhua Prefecture, Zhejiang Province, has actively launched its cadres rotation work, thus preliminarily changing the situation in which principal leading cadres at the county level are confined to a single locality.

Among the leading groups of party and government of the 13 counties and municipalities in this prefecture, there are now 169 members; 57 of them have already been rotated among different localities, making up 33.7 percent of the total. The extent of rotation among the secretaries and deputy secretaries of county party committees and county governors and deputy county governors who remain behind has reached 39 percent.

The Jinhua prefectural party committee started this work from the time organs at the county level began their reform. In the process of this rotation of cadres, comrades of the prefectural party committee and its organizational department went to every county of the entire prefecture and listen to reports one after another. They carried out overall examinations of the county-level leading groups, especially the principal leading cadres thereof, and grasped the opinions of all cadres and the masses so as to achieve a comprehensive perception in their minds. A great many situations have enabled them to understand that a cadre, if confined to a single location in his work for a long time, would, on account of the fact that his relatives and friends would become more and more numerous, find it rather awkward to handle many matters in terms of human relations; some comrades had become rather heavily influenced by factionalism during the "cultural revolution," so that their handling of work can hardly be transcendent; in particular, the structure of certain groups can hardly be regarded as rational, as they have not met the requirements of making the cadre rank younger, more revolutionary, professionally more competent and better educated and need to have their memberships replenished. In response to conditions such as these, the Jinhua prefectural party committee mainly adopted two forms in launching its rotation of cadres: one is rotation among cadres of

the same position by carrying out transfers and exchanges of cadres of similar positions between various counties within the entire prefecture according to the performance of these cadres at their work and the situations with the leading groups of the respective counties; another is rotation through promotion by selecting cadres from prefectural organs or a given county and put them in the offices of another county.

In order to assure the smooth progress of such rotationary work the prefectural party committee, after specifically designating the objects of the rotation, has also paid great attention to the proper carrying out of ideological and political work on every cadre and his family members by seeking them out one by one for a chat in keeping with their respective actual situations so as to explain to them the meaning of cadres rotation and thereby enable them to understand that cadres rotation is required in our work and a normal feature in our revolutionary ranks, and that, as a party member, a cadre should obey such transfer or assignment by his organization.

9255

CSO: 4005/275

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI OFFICIAL ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK030308 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Excerpt] On the morning of 30 December, 300 experts, professors, scientific and technical personnel, as well as celebrities from various fronts and trades gathered in the hall of the (Mingyuan) Hotel with a feeling of joy. They attended a tea party to extend greetings to intellectuals, which was jointly held by the regional CPC committee leading group for implementing policies on intellectuals, the regional CPC Committee Organization Department, the regional Scientific and Technological Committee, the regional Labor and Personnel Department, and the regional Scientific and Technological Association.

Leading party and government comrades of the region, such as Qiao Xiaoguang, Jin Baosheng, Huang Rong, Qin Yinji, Wang Zhuguang, Hou Depeng, (Ou Zhiwen), and (Li Xianliang), attended the tea party. (Ou Zhiwen), Standing Committee member of the regional CPC committee, presided over the tea party. Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech at the party.

In his speech, he first extended greetings to the participating comrades on behalf of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government. He expressed the wish that everyone will make still greater achievements in the forthcoming new year.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: In 1984 a large number of intellectuals in the region who possess both ability and political integrity have been promoted into various leading groups at and above the county level. Some 21,000 intellectuals have been accepted as members of the CPC, and some 22,000 members of the technical core have settled problems concerning their spouses living far apart for a long time. Many intellectuals have moved into new housing, while both their working and living conditions have remarkably improved. In the future we should implement the policies on intellectuals in a more down-to-earth manner and a better way.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: Over the past year a number of outstanding qualified personnel have emerged in the region's various undertakings. I hope that everyone will take part in the work of developing and training them, as well as giving them the right jobs.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang pointed out: At present some departments and units face the serious problem of wasting qualified personnel. We must put an end to this situation at an earlier date. Since we have to train the qualified personnel, we should attach great importance to giving the right jobs to the present right persons in various fields. In addition, we should actively import those qualified personnel who are needed in the region. We warmly welcome the region's native intellectuals who are working outside the region to return and take part in the four modernizations. We also warmly welcome scientific and technological personnel from other parts of the country to come and work in the region. We should actively import intellectual resources from overseas, and send students to advanced countries for advanced study. We should also hire foreign experts and scholars to give technical lectures in the region.

Finally, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang expressed the hope that the participating comrades will make valuable suggestions to the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government so as to improve the work and to strive to make greater achievements in the new year.

CSO: 4005/336

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SUCCESS OF FIRST-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK310705 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] At the end of December our reporter learned from the party rectification work guiding group office of the Provincial CPC Committee that the first-stage party rectification in our province has scored notable success as a result of being carried out in a down-to-earth way in accordance with the decision of the Party Central Committee regarding party rectification and the series of instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. According to statistics of 96 units, of the 5,157 problems listed for being and rectified and corrected, 4,561 problems have been rectified and corrected through extensively soliciting opinions of the masses inside and outside the party, accounting for 88.4 percent of the total.

The biggest success of the first-stage party rectification in our province is to have done a relatively good job in unifying ideology, particularly in straightening out the guiding ideology towards vocational work. The party members and party-member cadres, through thorough education in completely negating the cultural revolution, have conscientiously eliminated the influence of leftism and broken away from the fetter of taking class struggle as the key link; they pay attention to discussing big affairs, understanding the whole situation, and taking good care of their own business, with the result that their own work serves and obeys the general task and objective of the party still better, and their consciousness of carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies is enhanced.

At present, more than 90 units have put forward and effected concrete measures to create a new situation, and a large number of leaching groups which are bold in doing reform and blazing new trails have sprung up. Many units have further implemented the party's policies and mobilized initiative from all sides. Judging from the statistics of 81 units, 552 outstanding intellectuals were admitted into the party in 1984, accounting for 83.4 percent of the total recruitment.

Regarding the rectification of the style of work, these party rectification units have generally proceeded from grasping typical cases and seriously solved some problems of unhealthy trends of bureaucracy and using power to seek personal gain. Up to the end of November, of 99 party-member cadres who occupied more than one residence, 94 had handed over the residence to which they were

not entitled. Of 955 party member cadres whose residences are larger than they should be, 946 have been charged more rent according to regulations. The problems of 43 who had their wages adjusted in violation of policies have been basically rectified. More than 20 units have seriously exposed and cleared up more than 170 incidents which resulted in grave economic losses because of bureaucracy, and formulated measures for improvement.

This stage of party rectification has also been closely integrated with the reform, economic work, and other professional work, thereby vigorously expediting and giving impetus to the development of the economy and the smooth progress of the reform.

CSO: 4005/339

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PROVINCIAL CYL COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK101456 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The 3d Enlarged Meeting of the 7th Provincial CYL Committee concluded today. The meeting stressed that the focal point of this year's work for the province's CYL organizations at all levels is to have their feet firmly planted in the towns and townships, to keep in view the broad masses of the province, to invigorate undertakings at the grassroots, to lead youths to actively participate in reform, and to lead them to become useful people through studying so as to strive for a better living and to make greater contributions for promoting economic reform and developing a new generation.

The meeting urged CYL organizations at all levels to proceed from the point of promoting economic construction and developing a new generation when greatly developing the intelligence of youths. The organizations should grasp well the knowledge training of youths through steps, launch in an all-round way the activities of studying politics, economics, science, and management skills, and strive to improve the knowledge structure of youths. The provincial CYL schools have been making preparations for running classes at the university level so as to strengthen the training of young qualified personnel. CYL organizations in all prefectures, cities, and units must establish various training bases in light of actual conditions. The organizations should strive to form a provincial network for youths' intellectual development and should strive to make the organizations a cradle for developing youths into pioneers.

Furthermore, the meeting urged the CYL organizations at all levels to get rid of outdated thinking, to lead the youths to create better livelihoods, to encourage and support them in consumption, and to advocate them to beautify their lives in the course of creating material and spiritual wealth for society. The organizations should do more specific things for youths. Organizations in large and medium-sized cities should attach importance to doing well in the building of young pioneers' cultural palaces so as to provide bases for them to take part in such healthy activities as culture, recreation, sports and social contacts. Those in the rural areas should continue to run well in the homes for young pioneers, and to develop youths' cultural section.

In the course of meeting, Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STANDARD CHINESE DIALECT FOR GUANGDONG URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 1

/Article: "Ren Zhongyi Says Language of Open Area Should Not Be Self-enclosed; Guangdong Should Unify the Province's Spoken Language with the Common Dialect"

/Text/ According to a report in the Yangcheng Evening News, on 30 November, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, made an emphatical point when he received Liu Daosheng /0491 1418 3932/, chairman of the Chinese Language Reform Committee, that Guangdong must unify the spoken language of the province with the common dialect.

He said: a noteworthy situation in our present effort to promote the common dialect in Guangdong is that, when we are making our cadre rank younger, many among the newly-promoted cadres turn out to be local comrades; thus, when some county party committees hold a meeting, people have stopped to use the common dialect. In the case of certain localities and units, the practice is no longer promoting the common dialect but to promote the Cantonese dialect. Shenzhen has started to run a medium-sized guest house, where among the service personnel there are Cantonese, Swatow natives and Meixian natives. The manager has chosen not to unify spoken language at the guest house with the common dialect but to do so with the Cantonese dialect. I have asked leading comrades of the municipality to tell them that they must promote the common dialect; this is based on the provision of our Constitution.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi holds that there is only about one-third of those living in Guangdong who speak the Cantonese dialect, while two-thirds speak the Chaozhou dialect, Hakka dialect, Hainan dialect, etc. Guangdong cannot unify the spoken language of the province's various localities with the Cantonese dialect; it must do so with the common dialect. The language of the open cities and areas should not be self-enclosed.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out that, in the schools, the teachers must take the lead in speaking the common dialect and the students, once they come to school, must also speak it. On the buses in Canton, station announcements must also be made in the common dialect as well as the Cantonese dialect. Taking a step further, they should be made only in the common dialect. Because the local people of Canton can recognize the stops themselves, but those who require an announcement at each stop are riders from outside. From now on, when workers are recruited for the service industries, their common dialect speaking ability must be examined; those who cannot speak the common dialect should not be hired.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS FOR TEACHERS URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by reporter Fan Yunfang [2868 7189 5364]: "Create Better Working Conditions for Teachers Back from Advanced Studies Abroad"]

[Text] All institutions of higher education in Wuhan Prefecture have gone all out to create better working conditions for the more than 400 teachers who have returned from advanced studies abroad, to allow them to give full play to their skills and repay their debt to the nation.

He Keqing [0149 0344 3237], a 37-year old lecturer at Wuhan University, won two inventor's prizes from a Japanese firm while he was engaged in advanced studies in software engineering in Japan. After his return to China, the university immediately established a software engineering research institute for him and he selected 19 assistants on his own. In order to raise funds for scientific research, university president Liu Daoyu [0491 6670 3768] convened four presidential business meetings and the university scientific research department made 11 trips to Beijing. Two years after his return to China, He Keqing's book on software engineering, the first in China, was published, and the software institute that he heads has undertaken 3 major national tasks, all of which have shown periodic results.

Professor Xu Huibi [1776 6540 3880] of Zhonghua Industrial Institute went to the U.S. to take advanced courses in biochemistry, where her research on "the relationship between trace elements and disease" attracted attention from foreigners in her field. While she was engaged in her advanced studies, the school organized a team and collected materials for her, purchased instruments and made preparations to set up a laboratory. When she returned to China, college president Zhu Jiusi [2612 0046 1835] gathered the relevant responsible people to hear her plans and needs and they set aside more than 50,000 yuan in scientific research funds and 4 laboratories for her and provided her with a science echelon of 11 people. The college's scientific research department also established cooperative relations with over 10 large hospitals in the province and outside on her behalf. Xu has only been back in China for 2 and ½ years, but the task force she directs is using computer matrix spotting in trace elements charts research and has already identified and developed an anti-cancer drug enzyme. In June of this year, Xu's teacher came to China and after appraising the situation, said with real feeling, "I never really

imagined that you could make such great progress after returning to China. Some working conditions in the U.S. are not as good as this."

Every institution of higher education in Wuhan Prefecture asked the teachers who had returned from advanced studies abroad to give lectures to research students and to conduct all manner of lecture courses and seminars, or, by setting up relevant new subjects and specialities, to allow the students to study for the purpose of application, with each one properly provided for. Zhang Jiayuan [1728 1367 3293], a teacher at the Huazhong Agricultural Institute, was engaged in advanced studies in "food processing" in Canada. The Huazhong Agricultural Institute lacked this speciality, so after repeated discussion by the school, they decided to set up a "food processing department," which is now in preparation.

12534

CSO: 4005/088

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN CONFERENCE ON JUDICIAL WORK CLOSES

HK110609 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The 4-day provincial congress of advanced units and individuals in the judicial field ended yesterday morning at the Hall of the Provincial Military District.

Provincial party and government leading Comrades Zhou Wenfu, Song Zhaosu, Ma Ruihua, (Hu Jiyun), and others attended the closing ceremony, and awarded prizes to 31 advanced units and 266 advanced individuals.

The Ministry of Justice sent a congratulatory cable to the congress.

Song Zhaosu, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Politics and Law Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the congress.

During the congress, all the participants earnestly studied and discussed the speech of the leading comrade of the Provincial CPC Committee and a work report by the CPC group of the Provincial Judicial Department.

Thirty-five comrades delivered speeches or written speeches at the congress, and exchanged experiences with each other.

The delegates were determined to further implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure in the new year, further emancipate their minds, forge ahead, reform judicial administration, and launch an emulation drive of learning from, catching up with, and bringing up the advanced and making new achievements on the judicial front of the province, so that more advanced units and individuals will emerge on the province's judicial front.

The congress adopted a written proposal to all comrades on the province's judicial front.

(Zhao Liwen), director of the Provincial Judicial Department, delivered a closing speech.

CSO: 4005/339

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR PERFORMANCE

HK030930 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening the Hainan District CPC Committee gave a New Year theatrical performance party for retired cadres at the Haikou City Workers' Theater. More than 1,000 retired cadres in Haikou District were invited to watch the premiere of the dancing group of the Shanghai Opera in the district.

Leading comrades of the district CPC committee and government Yao Wenxu, Lei Yu, Meng Qingpeng, Lin Taosen, Cao Wenhua, Zhang Jintao, and Chen Yuyi watched the performance together with the retired cadres.

Before the performance Yao Wenxu, secretary of the district CPC committee, delivered a speech. He extended New Year's greetings to all veteran cadres in the district.

In his speech, Comrade Yao Wenxu highly valued the retiring veteran cadres for their great contributions in various stages of the Chinese revolution. He said: Many veteran comrades have retired, but they still pay attention to state affairs. They continue to show concern for the party's cause, the destiny of the country, and the growth of the younger generation. They support the members of new leading bodies in carrying out work, and endeavor with their remaining efforts within their power to exploit and build this precious island.

He hoped that the veteran cadres will continue to make new contributions to the district's socialist construction in the new year.

CSO: 4005/336

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN PARTY RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS--Since the implementation of party rectification in November 1983, organizations directly under the provincial authorities have achieved rather great breakthrough points in recruiting outstanding intellectuals as party members. From January to September this year, 686 people have been admitted to the party, equivalent to the total for the past 4 years. More than 79 percent of them are intellectuals. In the organizations, there are quite a large number of old intellectuals. Some of the comrades have an exploiting class family background, as well as complicated social connections. The party organs at various levels have emphatically educated the organizations on the status and role of intellectuals in the four modernizations, and on correctly handling the family background and social connections of intellectuals. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Dec 84 HK]

HENAN ELECTORAL WORK--By 23 December, Henan Province had completed the handing over of power by the preceding county, city, district, township, and town people's congresses to the succeeding ones and the election of the county, city, district, township, and town people's congresses. According to statistics, the whole province elected 50,715 people's delegates at the county level. Compared with the preceding people's congresses, the number of middle-aged and young delegates markedly increased and the cultural level was universally raised. The number of intellectual delegates increased from 11.2 percent in the preceding people's congresses to 17 percent in the succeeding people's congresses. The number of delegates who were returned Overseas Chinese and representatives of the PLA and the armed police force was larger than in the preceding people's congresses. According to statistics, the average age of the heads and deputies of the counties, cities, and districts was 42.3, 5.2 years younger than that in the preceding people's congresses, and 64.3 percent of them had the cultural level of university or a college. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 84 HK]

HENAN YOUNG ACTIVISTS CONGRESS--The first Henan congress of shock hands on the new long march concluded in Zhengzhou on 7 January after 3 days in session. Leading comrades of the party and government in the province Liu Jie, Zhao Di, Zhao Wenfu, Qin Kicai, and Li Baoguang attended the congress and were photographed with the delegates. A commendation order of the provincial CYL committee was read out at the closing ceremony. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie made an important speech. Provincial CYL Committee Deputy Secretary (Kong Yufang) delivered a summation. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 85]

ZHAO INSPECTS GUANGZHOU MEDICINE PLANT--Guangzhou, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--The Guangshou City CPC Committee and the City People's Government have decided to popularize the basic experience of the Baiyunshan Pharmaceutical Plant in the city to further accelerate the city's economic structural reform and opening to the outside world. The Baiyunshan Pharmaceutical Plant, respecting knowledge and talented persons and paying attention to reform and development, has doubled its output year after year, and become the pharmaceutical plant which has produced the most new products, yielded the greatest output value, made the fastest development, and achieved the best economic results among the pharmaceutical plants in Guangdong Province. After a recent inspection of this plant, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: The plant made such achievements by relying primarily on correct policy, talented persons, and good management. [Excerpts] [By reporter Shi Meisi] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 5 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/339

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES 1985 TASKS

HK310707 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The regional conference of propaganda department chiefs, now in session, has proposed that the focal point in the region's propaganda work in 1985 is to create a new situation in propaganda work, centered on being subordinate to and serving economic construction and focusing on reform of the economic structure, and to score new achievements and bring about a new mental outlook to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

The meeting stressed: Propaganda work must be done in close connection with the practice of reform of the economic structure in Xizang. A good job of work must be done in the following respects:

1. Carry out propaganda on the theory of economic reform. It is necessary to study in depth the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure and the views of the regional CPC committee on implementing it.
2. Study economic relations and publicize reform schemes and measures.
3. Strengthen ideological and political work during the reforms and get a timely grasp of ideological trends.
4. Vigorously publicize advanced figures, collectives, and experiences that emerge in the course of economic reform.
5. Provide economic information and knowledge. Newspapers, publications, radio, and television must publicize market information and knowledge of science and technology, management and commodities, and use modern propaganda media to link with the producers, managers, and consumers, and promote the development of commodity production.

CSO: 4005/337

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN TO SET UP TALENT CENTER FOR CADRE SELECTION

HK101505 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] In a talk with a SICHUAN RIBAO reporter, a responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee's organization department pointed out that in order to discover and employ more talents to meet the needs of the four modernizations, the provincial CPC committee's organization department has decided to set up a talent information center, to gradually form provincewide information networks, and to further reform cadre selection and promotion methods. The previous method of selecting cadres in a mysterious way and in the form of a small producer should be changed. Cadres should be selected openly rather than in a closed way, and in various channels rather than in a sole organizational channel. It is necessary to adopt the mass line and not to stick to one pattern in selecting talents. It is hoped that the vast number of cadres and masses in the province will recommend outstanding talents to the provincial CPC committee organization department for taking up leading posts above the county level in such fields as finance, trade, monetary affairs, business management, foreign relations, culture and education, and party and government administrative work.

The responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee organization department said that every comrade in factories, institutions, schools, and scientific research institutions can recommend talents for taking up leading posts. The recommended person should meet the following requirements: they should be generally around 30 or 40 years old, in good health, have attained the cultural level of a college student or above or the equivalent, including those who have become talents by self-study, uphold the four basic principles, resolutely implement the party's policies and principles, possess active ideas, are career-minded, are honest and upright in their ways, have a pioneering spirit, and have made achievements in practical work. Whether CPC and CYL members or ordinary people, so long as they meet the above requirements, they should be recommended.

The responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee organization department said that writing recommendation letters is the major method for recommending talents. A recommendation letter should state the following: 1) the relevant information of the recommended person, such as his name, sex, age, academic level, unit, and current post; 2) the reason for recommendation, including profession, special skills, ability, and achievements of the recommended persons; 3) the trade, department, or unit in which the recommended person can neatly take up a leading post; and 4) the name and correspondence address of the recommended person.

CSO: 4005/337

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG SETS UP COMMITTEE TO PREPARE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

HK101422 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The 20th anniversary of the founding of Xizang Region will fall on 1 September this year. The regional CPC committee and people's government recently issued a call, demanding that the people of all nationalities throughout the region vigorously get mobilized, closely unite, dare to carry out reform, work hard, endeavor to engage in production, and greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region with practical actions and outstanding achievements.

The regional CPC committee and people's government demanded that from now on, CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must seriously sum up and publicize the great achievements and experiences in implementing the party's policies toward nationalities, unfolding nationality work, carrying on economic and cultural building, and doing other aspects of work in our region. They must mobilize and lead the people of all nationalities throughout the region to penetratingly implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and of the series of the important instructions of the central authorities on work in Xizang. With reform as a powerful impetus, they must strengthen unity, must work hard, and must greatly push forward all aspects of work with economic work as the focus. It is necessary to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region with a brand-new attitude and with outstanding achievements.

The Preparatory Committee for Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Region has been organized and has commenced work. The chairman of the preparatory committee is Duojiecaidan, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's government. There are eight comrades as vice chairmen, including Yangling Duojie, secretary of the regional CPC committee; Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee; Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; Shengqin Luosangjianzan, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; Duoicaicang, vice chairman of the regional people's government, (Du Chen), deputy political commissar; Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and (Yang Youcai), first secretary of the Lhasa City CPC Committee. The Preparatory Committee comprises 21 members: Zhang Xiangming, Dan Zeng, Zheng Ying, (Wang Guangqi), (Ma Daohua), (Xi Ping), (Zhang Ling), (Yuedeng Pingcuo), Dainba Gyaincain, (Lu Jianguang), (Li Weimou), (Baima Duoji), (Zheng Yanzhou), (Zhang Luzhen), (Wangdui Jaba), (Tian Fujun), (Pingcuo Wangxiu Suizha), (Xu Jia), (Guo Baolan), (He Maoling), and (Danzeng Cilai).

The Preparatory Committee has set up a general office under it as a functional organ to be specifically responsible for making preparations for celebrations. (Wang Guangqi), secretary general of the General Office of the Regional People's Government, has been appointed the director of the general office. The general office has been set up in the General Office of the Regional People's Government.

CSO: 4005/337

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU NATIONALITY TOWNSHIPS—To date, Guizhou Province has established 355 nationality townships. The province is a multinational province and has some 7 million people of minority nationalities. In compliance with the provisions in the state Constitution and with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial government, it is necessary to turn into a nationality township, townships where minority nationalities live in compact communities. [Summary] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/337

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CPC COMMITTEE DIRECTS EFFORTS AGAINST UNHEALTHY TRENDS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

/Article: "Resolutely Rectify Unhealthy Practices Under New Situation"

/Text/ According to a report in the BEIJING RIBAO, leading comrades of the Beijing municipal party committee stressed at a meeting convened recently by the municipal party committee and attended by leading cadres of the various departments, commissions, offices and prefectures, counties and bureaus that in studying the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," emphasis should be placed on putting efforts on understanding its spiritual essence; it is necessary to rectify the unhealthy practices that have emerged under the new situation so that the smooth carrying out of the reform of our economic structure can be assured.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee said, in studying the document, we must keep closely in line with reality, especially the reality in respect to our reform of the economic structure in recent years. However, the purpose of keeping in line with reality lies in deepening our understanding of the spirit of the document, improving our thinking, and unifying our perception. What we perceive to be accurate and in accord with the spirit of the "Decision," we should then make changes as we learn it; but we must also guard against the situation in which we have still not quite learned well and still fall short of comprehending the spirit of the document but already become too eager to take action on problems that involve the whole situation and which we are not yet too sure of. This would easily lead to deviations and a roundabout journey.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee stressed that the "Decision" points out: "The carrying out of reform should serve to advance, and not to impair, social stability, expansion of production, improvement of the people's living standards and the growth of state revenue" and should "take as the most important criterion for testing the success or failure of our reform whether or not it facilitates the growth of the forces of production." In our municipality, most units have been following the spirit of the "Decision" in their operations and the development of their reform has therefore been healthy. But, under the new situation, there have also emerged two unhealthy trends. One is that some units, some inservice cadres, comrades who have retreated to the secondary line and some children of cadres have taken advantage of their office or convenient at work in illegally buying up state resources in short supply

and reselling them at a profit, with the price jumping level after level, thus entrapping the consumer and entrapping the state and obtaining their windfalls in the process. Another is that some enterprises, while in the process of reform, choose not to put emphasis on improving their management, raising the quality of their products, reducing their cost of production or enhancing their economic results but, instead, to resort to devious practices, raise prices at random, and thereby obtain illegal revenues. Those who wave such banners as "reform," "catering to the benefit of society" and "enlivening the economy" while resorting to such unhealthy practices can in their behavior never be compatible with the spirit of the party Central Committee in respect to enlivening our economy and reform. In the face of these unhealthy trends, party organizations at various levels must resolutely resist and struggle against them in order to assure the smooth progress of our reform. Apart from the above-mentioned two new unhealthy trends, there have also been certain party and government cadres who resort to improper means in the buying and selling activities of enterprises by demanding kickbacks or asking for a percentage, an incentive for favor, or even bribing or accepting bribes; some also confer favors or make promises at random by suddenly raising the official status or rank of people. The erosive and amaging character of such unhealthy practices is quite severe. All those comrades who have partaken in resorting to such unhealthy practices must stop themselves forthwith, wake up as soon as possible, and refrain from continuing their journey on the road of wrongdoing. Otherwise, they shall be punished by party discipline and state law.

9255

CSO: 4005/274

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI VISITS PLA DIVISION ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

SK030211 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Excerpt] On New Year's day, leading comrades of the regional party government and army and Baotou City, including Zhou Hui, Cai Ying, Ma Zhenduo, (Lu Yibeng), and (Zhang Cangong), visited cadres and fighters at a certain PLA division and joyfully spent the New Year's day with them.

Amid a total joyful atmosphere, Comrade Zhou Hui told them that all fronts in the region are having a good situation. The achievements cannot be separated from the supports of the PLA units. The PLA units have certainly made contributions. In the long-term struggle, the PLA units made everlasting contributions to the people's liberation undertakings and the safeguarding and establishment of socialism. We cannot forget them.

Zhou Hui and his party visited the artillery regiment and heard that the PLA units had made great achievements in studying science and general knowledge and training talented persons for army and civilian use over the past few years. He urged them: A man should have high aspirations and the PLA units should have morale. The PLA units must be vitalized to enhance the construction, to carry forward the fine traditions, and to cooperatively build the northern Great Wall.

After watching the division's exhibit on the achievements in training talented persons for army and civilian use, Comrade Zhou Hui set forth demands. He pointed out: Training talented persons for army and civilian use is of great importance to the PLA units. The PLA units which have long stationed in areas where conditions are hard have done a great deal of work. We should learn from the PLA units, make good contributions, pay attention to talented persons, learn from them, and do our work with high standards.

CSO: 4005/320

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS JOURNALISTS' TEA PARTY

SK020344 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] On New Year's eve, the NEI MONGGOL GUANGBO DIANSHI BAO [INNER MONGOLIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION JOURNAL] held a tea party to sum up its experience gained in the past and to study how to further do a good job in running the periodical.

Attending the tea party were leading comrades of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, including Zhou Hui, Bu Re, Tian Congning, Wu En, and Wen Jing. Upon hearing the favorable change made by the periodical office after conducting reforms and enforcing responsibility systems, Comrade Zhou Hui happily stated: Everything will be fine as long as it has been reformed. He urged the periodical office to publicize its experience gained in conducting reforms.

Other leading comrades also urged the personnel concerned to resolutely conduct reforms and to make continuous efforts to do a good job in running the periodical and serving the broad masses of readers.

Since April 1984, the periodical office has tried trial enforcement of responsibility systems, resulting in bringing into full play the enthusiasm of editorial personnel, upgrading the periodical quality, and increasing its publication volume from more than 60,000 copies in the past to more than 100,000 copies at present.

CSO: 4005/320

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI VISITS VETERAN PARTY MEMBER

SK010905 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 64

[Excerpts] On the eve of the New Year, regional party, government, and party leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Cai Yiang, went to a hospital to visit Comrade Kui Bi, member of the CPC Advisory Commission, who is hospitalized for rest and recuperation.

In the hospital, Comrade Zhou Hui and other comrades asked in detail about old Kui's diet and health. Comrade Zhou Hui said: Old Kui is a founding member and the oldest party member of Nei Mongol. We have very few comrades with such a long party life. When we drink water, we think about its source. None of us would ever forget veteran comrades' contributions to the revolutionary cause. We should tell comrades of all leagues and cities and their subordinate organs to arrange time to visit retired veteran comrades during the Spring Festival period.

Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Cai Ying wished old Kui good health and a long life.

CSO: 4005/320

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS TRADE UNION SOIREE 31 DECEMBER

SK010414 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday evening, the municipal trade union council held a new year's soiree for staff members and workers at the First Workers Cultural Palace. Municipal leading comrades, model workers, technical cooperation activists, trade union cadres, and the masses of workers, a total of some 3,000 persons gathered happily under the same roof to say goodbye to the past year and to greet the new year with a joyous spirit.

Ni Zhifu, member of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Wang Shudong, and Chen Yiyi, Standing Committee members of the Municipal CPC Committee; Li Zhongyuan, vice chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhu Biao, advisor of the Tianjin Garrison District attended the soiree.

Also present at the soiree was (Jin Zhaodian), leader of liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Tianjin.

Municipal leading comrades watched the musical performance presented by the Hebei Provincial Opera and Ballet Theater together with the masses of staff members and workers. They also joined the activities at the reception room together with the people, and sent New Year greetings to them.

CSO. 4005/320

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU INSPECTS RADIO TV STATIONS 30 DECEMBER

SK310235 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] On the morning of 30 December, accompanied by Xiao Yuan, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the municipal CPC Committee, Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, inspected Tianjin People's Broadcasting Station and Tianjin TV Station.

During his inspection tour, he stressed the important functions of the radio and TV work in the four modernizations and urged them to further achieve the radio and TV propaganda work and to serve the broad masses of the people.

Through the inspection, Comrade Ni Zhifu understood the situation in the development of Tianjin's radio and TV undertakings and visited the broadcasting studio, recording room and general control room.

At the radio and TV technology room, he said that we should have a program for the development of radio and TV work and a fighting goal for the radio and TV work. In conducting equipmental innovations, we should rely on importing advanced foreign equipment as well as our own. Only by so doing can we make rapid and good developments in radio and TV undertakings.

During his inspection tour, Comrade Ni Zhifu urged them to produce good radio and TV programs to entertain the broad masses of the people and to ceaselessly enrich the people's cultural life.

Comrade Ni Zhifu also got together with the CYL members and young men of the Radio and TV Bureau.

CSO 4005/320

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU CREATES OPENING OF FOOD SERVICE STREET

SK020230 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Recorded report by station reporter on participation of 200 noted personages in the celebration of the 1 January opening of Nanshi Food Street]

[Excerpt] The newly opened food street is decorated with bright neon lights and lanterns of various colors. This has brought blazing colors and a joyful atmosphere to the street. Happy visitors went into various restaurants to spend their new year's evening. More than 200 noted personages from the circles of literature and art, education, theory, journalism, and medical and public health gathered in the Penglaichun Restaurant on the street to express their congratulations on the opening of the street.

Joining the congratulatory activities were responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government, including Ni Zhifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen.

These congratulatory activities were divided into two parts: one was give performances in the restaurant by literary and noted art workers, and the other one was a demonstration of calligraphy and paintings by some noted artists.

CSG: 4005/320

NORTH REGION

REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES TO INTELLECTUAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION URGED

Strict Enforcement

Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 84 p 3

/Text/ According to a report in SHANXI RIBAO, the CPC committee of Jindongnan Prefecture, Shanxi Province, has taken firm measures to deal with a minority of units and departments which have not been carrying out the policy on intellectuals. It has dismissed or replaced the tardy leaders of nine units, including the prefectural lumber factory and the college of education, thus speeding up the implementation of the policy. Up to the end of October, 495 outstanding intellectuals have been honorably admitted into the party throughout the prefecture and over 3,100 fine young and middle-aged intellectuals appointed to leadership positions.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in the prefecture have helped intellectuals solve their study, living and work problems. Because of "leftist" influences or personal prejudices, however, the leaders of a minority of departments and units have failed to enforce the intellectual policy. Consequently, intellectuals in some units are still slighted, suppressed and rejected. Responsible comrades on the prefectural committee have gravely commented that at a time when the whole party and society respect knowledge and honor intellectuals, it is intolerable to let such leading cadres continue to thwart our purposes. We must take organized measures to deal with people who fail to straighten out their thinking even after being educated many times. Qin Yansen /4440 3508 2773/, deputy director of the prefectural lumbering factory, is a college graduate and well versed in technology and management. After joining the factory in 1970, he applied for party membership several times only to be blocked time and again by the jealousy of the then party secretary and director of the factory. After leading comrades on the prefectural committee found out about this case, they acted promptly and decisively to replace the leading cadres of the factory. Since assuming the directorship, Qin Yansen has increased the factory output by implementing the economic responsibility system and was recently admitted into the party. There used to be a responsible comrade on the original CPC committee of the prefectural college of education who narrow-mindedly was dead set against letting a lecturer and the vice president into the party. He said, "As long as I am in charge, you might as well give up the idea." Although relevant departments on the committee talked to him several times hoping to change his mind, he continued to act willfully. It is this behavior that prompted the prefectural CPC committee to resolve to rectify the leading cadres of the college.

In addition, the prefectural committee conducted indepth investigations, urged areas with a relatively large number of intellectuals, such as Jincheng, Gaoping, Yangcheng, Changzi and Laicheng, to enforce the intellectual policy and firmly remove all leading cadres who stand in the way. A gratifying situation has emerged in many units which were formerly dragging their feet.

Selfish Interest Criticized

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Ye Ban /5509 0133/: "Let the General Interest Prevail"]

[Text/ What is our goal as communists? To serve the people. This is something every party member must remember. With this goal as our premise, we must first consider the interests of the people, the party and the overall situation whenever we are dealing with a problem. Some party members and cadres, however, are concerned only with selfish personal interests in their handling of the policy on intellectuals. For instance, a leader on the old party committee of the college of education in Jindongnan Precture told the vice president who was applying to join the party, "As long as I am in charge, you might as well forget the whole idea." To put it bluntly, he was worried that once people who have both political integrity and ability are admitted into the party, he would be outshone. Driven by departmentalism, he was hell bent on safeguarding his petty personal interests.

To achieve the four modernziations is in the people's basic interests. And respecting knowledge and intellectuals and implementing the party's intellectual policy are exactly what the four modernizations need. Given this overriding need, we should not tolerate selfish personal calculations on the party of individual party members and cadres. When an individual's personal interests clash with the general interest, we have no alternative but to remove him, as the Jindongnan prefectural committee did. In fact, the very act of removing those comrades who stand in the way of implementing the policy furthers the party purpose and benefits the country.

12581

CSO: 4005/272

NORTH REGION

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY TO RESTORE MING TOMBS

OW040812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--All the mausoleums roofed with gilded tiles where 13 emperors of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) lie buried deep underground, will be restored, the Beijing Municipal Government announced yesterday.

Scattered in an area of scenic valleys 40 km northwest of Beijing, the Ming tombs are the best preserved imperial tombs in China.

One of the first projects of the program, to be started this year, is the restoration of Zhao Ling, the tomb of Emperor Mu Zong (1567-1572). The mausoleum structure is badly damaged at present.

According to the program, the 800-meter-long "Divine Road" about 1.5 km south of the tombs, will be re-paved with square bricks as it had been in the Ming Dynasty. Horse-drawn carriages will be arranged for tourists to ride along the road, which is flanked with stone statues of camels, elephants, and horses, as well as civil and military officials, and has two memorial archways.

As early as the late 1950's, two of the 13 tombs were restored and opened to tourists. They are Chang Ling--the biggest of the Ming tombs--and Ding Ling, known as the "underground palace"--attracting more than three million Chinese and foreign visitors every year.

Around the Ming tombs reservoir built in 1958 south of the tombs area, facilities will be constructed where archery, swimming, golf, etc. will be available. A pond will be built nearby from which a fountain will spout as high as 200 meters.

More trees will be planted in the international friendship forest near Ding Ling to connect the reservoir harmoniously with the tombs in a half-moon shape with a radius of 50 km.

In addition, overhead railways are being planned to shorten the travel time from the present two hours to one hour from the city proper to the tombs. Most people combined their Ming-tomb trips with visits to the Great Wall.

BRIEFS

LI LIGONG ATTENDS STAGE PERFORMANCE--The Dongfang Song and Dance Troupe performed for the first time in the Hubin Hall in Taiyuan on the evening of 3 January. Since its founding in 1962, this troupe has performed in over 40 countries and regions. Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong, deputy secretaries Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, and Wang Kewen, and responsible comrades of departments concerned watched the performance. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jan 85 AN]

BEIJING STUDENTS' NEWS AGENCY INAUGURATED--The BEIJING ZHONGXUESHENG [MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS] NEWS AGENCY was inaugurated on 5 January. It is the first of its kind in China. In the past 2 months, the agency recruited a group of young reporters from over 3,000 middle school students who had applied and taken examinations for the job. They will gather news for the agency in their spare time, being trained in news writing and reporting. The agency will distribute its news reports to related newspapers and journals. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jan 85 OW]

LEGAL TRAINING CLASS OPENS--Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipality's first training class on education in socialist democracy and the legal system opened at the municipal party committee party school today. At the opening ceremony, Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, said that in the future, mastery of essential legal knowledge will be an important consideration when selecting and promoting leading cadres in Beijing so as to put an end to the general ignorance of laws among cadres at present. This training class is held for the sake of facilitating the implementation of a recent decision by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee on certain questions related to strengthening socialist democracy and legal system. It is aimed at popularizing legal knowledge among cadres so that they will keep up with the development of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, and meet the needs of current reform of economic structure. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1350 GMT 7 Jan 85 OW]

BEIJING 1984 BIRTHRATE DROPS 10,000--Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Some 10,000 fewer babies were born between January and November in 1984 in Beijing, compared with the same period in 1983, according to the Municipal Family Planning Committee. The committee's statistics showed that last year's birthrate was 14.28 per thousand, 1.3 per thousand lower than in 1983. A series of measures including intensified publicity work and availability of better contraceptives had contributed to the continuous fall in birth-rate, said the committee's chairman Wang Kangqiu. The city cut the birth-rate by almost 60 percent in the past 20 years. Beijing had a population of 9,230,687, according to a 1982 national census. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 6 Jan 85 OW]

NEI MONGGOL LEGAL JOURNAL--Entrusted by the Political and Legal Commission of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, the Nei Monggol Judicial Department will publish NEIMENGGU FAZHI BAO [NEI MONGGOL LEGAL JOURNAL] beginning 1 January 1985, on a trial basis. The purpose of the journal is to disseminate socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in line with the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies on the socialist system, to popularize legal knowledge, to give guidance to the people's legal activities, to serve the region's legal affairs and economic construction, to serve the building of highly developed spiritual and material civilizations, and to serve the fundamental improvement of public security and social conduct. During its trial publication period, the journal will be published twice a month. It will be published in Chinese and, when conditions are ripe, copies in the Mongolian language will also be published. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84 SK]

HEBEI ART PERFORMANCE--A group of actors and actresses gave their first performance as guest performers in Shijiazhuang on 5 January evening. The performance was one of a series sponsored by this station and the Behei People's Broadcasting Station. Among the spectators were Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee; and Gao Zhanxiang and Xie Feng, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee. Yang Zhaolin, director of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, delivered an opening speech. [Excerpt] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Jan 85]

CSO: 4005/333

NORTHWEST REGION

WANG ENMAO CITED ON XINJIANG CORPS ANNIVERSARY

OW271406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Urumqi, 27 Dec (XINHUA)—The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps has brought economic prosperity and cultural advances to the multinational Xinjiang Autonomous Region, said a senior party official of the region.

Speaking on the occasion of 30th anniversary of the founding of the corps, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the party committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, said that this has contributed to the unity among the people of various nationalities.

Their "historic deeds" will always remain in the memory of the local ethnic minorities, he said.

Wang Enmao is the founder of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps which came into being in 1954 with demobilized soldiers as the main group. Later, some local peasants and middle school graduates from large cities in the coastal areas joined in.

Soon after the liberation of the region in 1949, the late Chairman Mao Zedong told cadres of the Han nationality working in the region to "do as many good things as possible for the local ethnic minorities and work in the spirit of recompensing them for their oppression by reactionary rulers."

Over the past 30 years, Wang said, the corps has set up 170 state farms on the fringe of the vast desert, reclaiming more than 930,000 hectares of land. They have also built a number of modern factories and more than 10,000 km of roads, opened 2,000 colleges, primary and middle schools, and built a number of new towns.

According to Wang, the corps has sent 5,000 people to work as cadres in the localities and trained 11,000 local agro-technicians. In addition, the corps turned over to the localities 40,000 hectares of reclaimed land, helped local people plough it and gave them good strains of seeds and farm implements. They also dug more than 600 km of irrigation ditches for the local people.

More than 266,000 hectares of farmland in the locality have benefited from the irrigation facilities built by the corps. Since 1982, the corps has sent out more than 600 technicians to serve the local peasants and herdsmen.

The production and construction corps itself has also grown apace. Its total industrial output value accounts for 24.2 percent of the region's total. By the end of 1983, the corps had delivered more than 2.86 million tons of grain, 488,000 tons of cotton and 49,900 tons of meat to the regional government.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CPC SECRETARY MAKES REPORT AT RALLY AGAINST CRIMES

HK091455 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Excerpts] At the regional rally to commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals in sternly struggling against serious crimes, Amudong Niyazi, member of the Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the regional Political and Legal Committee, pointed out in his report that our region has won an important victory in sternly struggling against serious crimes. At present, the situation concerning social order in our region has markedly improved.

Comrade Amudong Niyazi said: In this struggle, all cadres and policemen on the political and legal front throughout the region have given play to their role as a shock force and a main force. Comrade Amudong Niyazi stated that the victory won by our region in sternly struggling against serious crimes over the past year and the steeling received by the improvement made by our political and legal force are all encouraging. However, when they are measured with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee for the basic improvement of social order by 1986, we will shoulder heavy responsibility and must embark on a long journey. In the future we must organize all cadres and policemen on the political and legal front to seriously study the relevant documents of the central authorities, must further deepen our understanding, must unify our thinking, policies, and our actions, and must continue to severely struggle against serious crimes and serious economic crimes. We must persistently and unswervingly serve the general task and the general aim of the party. We must go all out to defend and promote socialist modernization, with economic construction as the center, in our region. We must guarantee the smooth progress of the restructuring of the national economy as a whole, with the focus on the urban economy. We must bring about excellent social order in production and work to exploit and build Xinjiang and to build Xinjiang into an important economic base in our country in the 21st century.

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

EXPERTS OF SPEECH AT CADRES' TRAINING WORK FORUM

HK020835 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 84 p 2

["Speech by Comrade Wang Zhaohua at the Xian Forum on Giving Cadres Secondary Technical Education (excerpts)"]

[Text] This forum is focused on the question of giving the cadres a secondary technical education. The objectives of this forum are: First, to study the instruction on giving the cadres a secondary technical education, which was issued by the secretariat of the Central Committee in April; second, to discuss and study how to implement it and, mainly, to properly revise the "Provisional Regulations Concerning Several Questions in Giving the Cadres a Secondary Technical Education (Draft for Discussion)," which is only a tentative draft prepared by us; and third, to exchange our experiences in giving the cadres a secondary technical education and to examine the problems that exist in our work.

Following is what I have learned from my study of the instructions issued by the secretariat of the Central Committee.

First, it is necessary to pay close attention to giving the cadres a secondary technical education or training.

The country has more than 20 million cadres. The "Outline of the Plan for Training the Country's Cadres," which was prepared last year, stipulated several requirements concerning the pre-1990 training of cadres of all categories. At present, we still have much to do in training the cadres. The Secretariat of the Central Committee has raised the question of training those people who are under 45 and who do not have a secondary technical education. In the past, we did not study the question thoroughly. According to the criterion of age, these cadres can work until the year 2000 and they belong to the generation that forms a connecting link between the preceding and following generations on all fronts. According to the criterion of numbers, the number of these cadres is over 5 million, that is, one quarter of the total number of the country's cadres, hence they are an important group. By accomplishing the task of training these cadres, we can rather safely ensure that we can give our cadres a secondary technical education or a senior high school education before 1990 and that we can satisfactorily fulfill the 8-year plan for training the country's cadres.

Second, success in the secondary technical education for the cadres will have great significance for forming a rational overall distribution of cadres educated to different levels.

For a long time, we have not paid enough attention to giving people a secondary technical education in our national education or in the education for cadres. Thus, there is the outstanding problem of reversing the ratio of professionals with a high education to those with a secondary education. At the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang unambiguously pointed out: "China's specialized secondary school education has grown slowly over the years, with the result that the ratio of intermediate and high-level specialists is seriously out of balance." According to the World Bank, the ratio of intermediate and higher-level technical workers to junior technical workers should best be 1:3 to 10. The reverse is true in our country. According to a survey conducted in 72 ministries, commissions, bureaus, and corporations, they have a total of 2.3 million workers with the title of assistant engineer or a corresponding title and a total of 2.19 million workers with the title of technician or a corresponding title. The ratio between the two categories of workers is approximately 1:0.95. Regarding the education of cadres, in 1983, throughout the country, about 1.3888 million cadres were enrolled in the television universities, spare-time universities, and correspondence universities or taught themselves. Of them, 878,000 were given a college education and 510,000 were given a secondary technical education. Because of the serious shortage of people with a secondary technical education, many cadres with higher education cannot wholeheartedly do the explorative work in production, the development of technologies, scientific research, and management and they have to devote a considerable amount of energy to doing work that can be done by workers at lower levels. By using talented people for trivial tasks, we have wasted the valuable funds for training senior workers. What is even more important is that time and knowledge have been wasted and the cause of the four modernizations has been affected. Only a "pyramidal" distribution of trained people can be in consonance with modern science and technology. That means, the minority of trained people should always be those who have mastered advanced professional knowledge and the majority of trained people should be those who have mastered secondary professional knowledge. This can be likened to a train, which has only one locomotive but many cars. This reflects the principle that man acquires knowledge in a step-by-step manner. In addition, in this way, the distribution of trained people can comply with the objective requirements necessitated by the multi-level character of the social and natural sciences, technology, and the setup of production. Our understanding of this problem is far from adequate. Previously, in drafting the regulations governing the training of cadres as well as in routine work, we paid more attention to giving the cadres a college education (this is of course also necessary and it is also necessary to continue to vigorously develop college education) than to studying the problem of giving the cadres a secondary technical education or training. There are some cadre schools and party schools which, regardless of their inferior conditions and the poor quality of the education they provide, blindly "promote their own status" by offering college courses or running colleges. Many cadres with a junior high school education or less enter themselves for examinations in college subjects. Thus, we are profoundly aware of the fact that the Secretariat of the Central Committee had issued the instructions at the right time. These instructions have great significance for straightening out the ideology guiding our educational thinking and greatly helps us to put an end to the imbalanced proportional distribution of cadres.

Third, it is necessary to pay close attention to giving the cadre ranks a specialized education in order to make the cadres specialized and to embody the principle of training people along specific lines.

For a long time, in secondary education, we overlooked the importance of special and vocational education in socialist construction and we have not given it an appropriate place. However, ordinary senior high school education has steadily developed. Ordinary senior high schools are blindly aimed at achieving a high proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. The teaching programmes, curricula, and the things taught in ordinary senior high schools are basically designed to foster a few high-level specialists and to prepare students for college. In fact, for many years, the number of students entering institutions of higher education to further their education remained very small. Over 80 percent of the senior high school graduates are confronted with the problem of finding a job as soon as they leave school. Many of them have joined our cadre ranks. However, since they have received no special training, they do not suit the needs of the cause of construction. In recent years, the Secretariat of the Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized the importance of the question of giving the cadres special training. As early as June 1982, it pointed out the need to give formal training to cadres with a junior high school education or more but without professional knowledge. We can consider the feasibility of offering college and special secondary school courses in order to give, within a certain period of time, those young comrades quite well trained in various fields a college education. As for those comrades without adequate professional and cultural knowledge nor the proper qualifications and who have difficulties receiving a college education, we should give them a secondary technical education. In April this year, the Secretariat of the Central Committee again stressed the importance of giving the cadres special training. All this has made us realize that in giving the cadres a secondary education, we should concentrate on giving them a secondary technical education along specific lines (even the cultural subjects should be aimed at helping them lay a foundation for receiving a secondary technical education). This is favorable for making the cadres better educated and more professionally competent in a shorter time. In addition, this important measure can enable the education for cadres to more directly and more quickly serve the causes centering on economic construction, further arouse the cadres' enthusiasm for learning, and help us improve the results of the investment in intellectual resources.

Fourth, we must further carry out cadres' training work in a down-to-earth manner.

In light of the directives made by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, we should work out concrete plans for the cadres' secondary technical education respectively according to the cadres of different types, different ages, and different education level and regarding the content, teaching materials, and objectives of the study. It can thus be seen that the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee expects us to be meticulous, profound, and solid while working out the plans. This should also be our work style in carrying out cadres' training work. If we compare and examine the situation at the previous phase, we can realize that a small number of units and localities actually did not analyze the practical circumstances of the ranks of cadres while carrying out

cadres' training work. They did not make a scientific forecast of talented people, acted blindly in determining the proportion and curricula of the college and secondary training classes, and even rushed headlong into mass action or went through the motions. Such unhealthy phenomena should not be allowed to continue any longer. There are only 6 years left to 1990. In accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee, provided we can have the actual situation well at hand and can contribute arduous labor in properly arranging the training work, we will certainly be able to accomplish the task of training cadres set forth by the CPC Central Committee.

CS0: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

LABOR CAMPS IN QINGHAI DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Sep 84 pp 9-10

/Article by Carol Bargmann: "Frequently There Is Not That Big a Difference Between Factory and Prison"

/Text/ Xining, in September. On Qinghai, the guide-books are not very informative. Most of them do not even mention this Chinese province, which borders on Tibet and which is nearly three times as large as the Federal Republic. The Provincial Government's publicity brochures--hot from the printing press--compare Qinghai's scenic beauty to the Swiss Alps. But a thousand years ago, a poet of the Tang Period prophesied spring would never come to "this desolate, miserable region."

Traveling in mid-summer across the eastern part of the province--from the capital of Xining to the high-altitude (over 3,000 meters) Qaidam Basin--one sees Qinghai's attractive side. In the terraced fields, the wheat is growing splendidly; horses, sheep and shaggy yaks are grazing on the mountain slopes above; turquoise salt-water lakes are sparkling in the sunlight. A black-top road leading to Tibet, a single-track railroad line made up almost in its entirety of bridges and tunnels, and a high-voltage power line are the only evidence of the technical age.

For the Chinese, however, mention of Qinghai does not evoke the image of a picture-book landscape soon to be developed for tourism, nor does it bring to mind the fact that this province contains the headwaters of the Jangtse and the Yellow River. Rather, the name makes them think of labor camps. Serious offences against Communist China's prevailing social norms are punished--now as before--by confinement in prisons in Qinghai Province rather than in local jails.

Over 80 percent of the province is desolate highland where the temperature rises above freezing only a few weeks a year, if at all. Development of these areas and their ample resources, the work on roads and railway lines, the mining of lead, zinc and other elements--these are among the hardest jobs in China. Manpower is in short supply in Qinghai, whose population totals no more than 4 million, including close to 1 million Tibetans--herd-tending nomads living in remote mountains.

As yet, the projected railroad line to Tibet does not extend any farther than Golmud, a growing industrial city located in Qinghai's geographic center. From Qinghai to the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, close to 900 kilometers of track remain to be laid, a stretch comprising extremely difficult glacial terrain. No one in Qinghai dares make any predictions as to when the line will be completed, because there are still some unsolved construction problems. Until completion of the line, the two-lane road across Qinghai is the only surface link between Central China and Lhasa. The road passes only a few human settlements--a couple of brick or clay buildings with a gas and rest station for the army and for truck drivers; the trip from Xining to Lhasa takes at least 5 days.

The 65-year-old governor of Qinghai knows prisons and forced labor not only by virtue of his official duties: For 11 years, the head of the provincial government was a political prisoner. He had publicly expressed doubts about the truth of a statement made by Marshal Lin Biao--presently ostracized--to the effect that Mao Zedong's teachings were the fulfillment of Marxism-Leninism. At that time, this was an offence far more serious than being labeled a "capitalist."

The governor resolutely advocates opening Qinghai to tourism and economic modernization. International contacts have been established--in particular with Australia and Hongkong--to bring technical know-how and capital to the province. The governor stated, however, that there were "conservatives" in Qinghai who were not ready so quickly to open the province to outside influences.

This opposition is quite evident. Most of the functionaries meeting the first group of foreign journalists allowed to tour the province, which until recently was off limits, are as cold and inhibited as before the opening of China. This attitude is covered up by a saccherine, insincere friendliness; one senses they heave a sigh of relief when the bus or train doors fall shut behind the departing inquisitive tourists.

Governor Huang Jingbo is willing to talk--even about labor camps. The group is not allowed, however, to visit any of these institutions. By means of which Communist China wants to convert--through "education and work"--ordinary criminals and so-called counterrevolutionaries into "useful members of society." It is a fact that under Mao Zedong's successors fewer people are detained for political reasons in camps and prisons. At present, the camps hold primarily criminals and "bad elements," most of whom are between the ages of 20 and 30 and whose arrests and speedy convictions resulted from the security organs' recent draconic measures against violent and rebellious individuals.

According to the governor, there are 10 "labor farms" in Qinghai, which hold a total of 10,000 inmates, 5,000 of whom reportedly come from Qinghai. They are put to work at large-scale construction projects, in mines and in factories. From Beijing alone, 700 detainees were dispatched to Qinghai last year.

These bare figures are not very informative and no further explanation was forthcoming. They may refer to camps run in an especially strict way or they may pertain only to the main camps, excluding the so-called branch camps customary for Chinese labor camps. In light of conservative estimates of arrests and convictions in connection with crimes of violence in all of China, the figures probably do not include those prisoners who in semi-open, less isolated institutions have to submit to "reform through work." The far more communicative functionaries of Gansu, the province adjoining Qinghai, admit that in their province "0.9 persons per 1,000" are sentenced to one or another of the various kinds of "reform through work."

Most of these detainees are not sent to Qinghai; rather, the authorities try to reeducate them in the local "labor farms" that have been established in every province. Apparently, the judges and "work reform authorities" have been granted extensive discretionary powers in regard to combining penalty, work, supervision, ideological instruction and vocational training in accordance with the crime committed and the personality of the convict.

Three thousand Chinese work in a camp on the western outskirts of Xining, which the group of reporters came across by chance. On the towers above the walls surrounding the camp (extending over several square kilometers), soldiers with fixed bayonets keep watch; large panels at the entrance--likewise strictly guarded--bear the inscription: "Hydroelectric Plant."

The group got to know--again by chance--some aspects of the camp's internal life. Xieri, a "living Buddha," since 1979 abbot of the famous, reopened pagoda monastery south of Xining, was on account of his religion imprisoned in this camp for 21 years. To the surprise of the security officials accompanying the group of journalists, the well-prepared meeting with the Lama turned into a conversation not about his monastery, but about the time when he was a victim of persecution. From 1958, the year of the Tibetan uprising, until 1979, when he returned to the pagoda monastery, the 48-year-old Buddhist monk lived behind the walls of that "hydroelectric plant": According to his account, the inmates had to work between 6 and 8 hours a day, not including the reeducation lessons; he had been imprisoned together with 200 Buddhist monks from Qinghai, who were now again living in monasteries. He said he had not been assigned to factory work; after a crash course, he had been employed as a medic caring for his fellow inmates, whose number fluctuated a great deal; "fifteen at most" died every year. He stated that long before his "release from the plant" he had become one of the normal workers moving about freely.

At this point, the dialog was stopped abruptly. Among Qinghai's functionaries, there is widespread fear that foreigners may get to know things that would cast an unfavorable light on China and so there is a great deal of lying when reality and ideal diverge too much. Equally common is the non-transparency of power structures--typical of the period of cultural revolution. Repeatedly, the group witnessed a young local interpreter trying to direct the general secretary of the provincial government by means of nudges and prompting and to manipulate the situation by glossing things over in her translations; in the presence of the governor, however, she adopted an

attitude of nervous obsequiousness. Many functionaries, including vice-governors, still cling to the clichés of the past. They claim, for example, that their mandate derives exclusively and directly from the "popular masses" or that a militantly guarded labor camp is an ordinary industrial plant.

In fact, viewed from the outside, the difference is not as pronounced as might be expected. Any reasonably productive Chinese plant, including the housing units for the workers, is surrounded by a wall--as high as possible--the top of which is frequently fortified with broken glass or barbed wire intended to keep out thieves and other unwanted guests. Behind Chinese prison walls, on the other hand, one often finds industrial smoke stacks. Work is a constituent element of the Chinese penal system. Consequently, structural modifications are hardly ever needed to convert an industrial plant into a prison or labor camp or vice versa.

In Qinghai, this appears to have happened quite frequently and it seems to be the main reason why a clear distinction cannot always be made. Another factor obscuring the prison function of certain industrial plants is that some of them are "semi-open," i.e. comprising both normal workers and prisoners behind their walls, and that after good conduct the latter are allowed--during the last stages of their prison and reeducation term--to move about as unrestrictedly as the free workers.

This unclear distinction of functions appears to be one of the reasons why after an extended term in a Qinghai labor camp quite a few people stay in "their" plant or at least in Qinghai. There is no other explanation for the fact that in spite of birth control the population increase exceeds by far the influx figures quoted by the authorities. The director of a Xining woolmill stated that normal enterprises liked to employ people released from prison, "because they are more obedient," but that only few such persons were obtainable.

According to Governor Huang Jingbo, the volume of additional manpower required by Qinghai for the development projects of the next few decades largely depends on how much capital will be available. He said that as many as 8,000 workers might possibly be needed and that he was certain they would be coming of their own accord. The financial incentives are substantial, since Qinghai is in the highest wage bracket. Moreover, those going to Qinghai are moved up one level and get a highland and separation bonus. In spite of these incentives, the governor stated, no more than 10,000 Chinese moved to Qinghai in the last few years. Most of them did not come entirely of their own free will. After graduation from technical colleges or universities in Shanghai, Tientsin or some other overpopulated city, they had no alternative but to move to a place where the state had assigned them a job. Increasingly, this place is likely to be Qinghai. Hu Yaobang, the Chinese party leader, wants to push the development of China's "big, wild Northwest."

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NORTHWEST REGION

POINTS ON CADRE EVALUATION, PROMOTION EXPOUNDED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628]: "Evaluation and Selection of Cadres"]

[Text] To properly build the leading groups and truly select and promote superior cadres satisfying the "four requirements," the most important thing is to earnestly perform the work of cadre evaluation. Based on experiences of cadre selection and promotion in the past, I feel that the following points must be given attention.

1. We must understand what talent means. Do we select able persons, mediocrities or "slaves"? Though everyone maintains in theory that we must uphold the "four requirements" and select competent cadres with the ability to initiate a new phase, it is often otherwise in actual practice. Some leaders often consider the cadres who are courageous in pondering problems and expressing dissenting views, possess insight and the pioneering spirit and are eager to learn, explore and solve issues as arrogant, subjective, immature and difficult to control and work with, while regarding those who follow the beaten path, have no initiative, flatter and fawn, and even resort to deception and double-dealing as good cadres. Such prejudice seriously checks the enthusiasm of the cadres in reform and suppresses talents, causing great harm to the party's cause. For this reason, we should correctly regard the cadres with individuality. Under the principle of upholding the "four requirements," we should freely select and boldly promote a group of new cadres with incisive judgment, individuality, insight and innovative courage, assign them to important leading posts and enable them to initiate a new phase in the "four-modernization" program. We must firmly oppose the polished viewpoints and methods, the practice of slandering and believing in slanders, and the practice of flattering and accepting flattery. We must observe in detail the cadres' ideology and morals.

2. The first thing to evaluate in a cadre is his attitude on the party's line, principles and policies. We must determine whether he maintains political unity with the party Central Committee and whether he can start from the practical and creatively implement its various principles and policies. We must make the presence or absence of creativity, initiative and the spirit of reform an important requirement. Those who have no courage and confidence in reform and are satisfied with indiscriminately copying and transplanting the

the party Central Committee's instructions will do no creative work. How can we rely on them to initiate a new phase and further the cause?

3. We must pay attention to the practical and evaluate a cadre's political achievements. We must examine how he treats his work, the masses and those above and below him, observes and handles problems, implements the party's line, principles and policies in actual work and devotes his effort to initiating a new phase and whether he has made any achievements. We must determine whether he truly places the party's cause and the people's interest above all else, works in a down-to-earth manner, uses his brains to study and solve problems, and has made definite achievements. We must firmly oppose the practice of indulging in exaggerations, sitting back to talk principles, putting on airs and doing no real work. It will not work if we are not clear about the person under evaluation and rely on second- or third-hand information and various forms to reach a conclusion. Especially when making selections for the first and second in command and the third echelon, the higher-level leaders must personally contact and acquaint themselves with the comrades evaluated. They must divide the labor with individual responsibilities, instead of regarding cadre evaluation as the exclusive duty of the organization department. In readjusting the leading groups of the office and bureau levels this time, the standing committee of the provincial party committee must divide the labor among its members, personally contact the comrades concerned, earnestly find out about them from the cadre masses of units where they worked before, and thereby determine their actual levels and work abilities. The party committees of the various levels must also do likewise in cadre evaluation.

4. We must give serious attention to the issue of cadres who no longer do practical work the moment the word "chief" is attached. Some cadres only wish to be bureaucrats and have no desire to work. The moment they become a "chief," they no longer use their brains to ponder problems, write documents, handle affairs or do legwork to discuss issues. Instead, they make their subordinates write letters and memos and make simple telephone calls. In the readjustment, these people must not be permitted to remain at leading posts. The cadres now in the groups who refuse to change after education must also be replaced.

5. We must correctly regard the contentious cadres. Our habitual practice is to "let it ride" and "put it aside for the moment," and thus the matter in question is put off for a year or longer. As a result, talents are often stifled, making it impossible for the able comrades to be promoted to suitable posts to make the best use of their abilities. Arguing is normal. Where there is argument, there is right and wrong. Thus, we must adopt a positive attitude, clarify the right and wrong by means of investigation and unify our understanding. By so doing, it is possible to uncover talents, because the focal point of an argument is often the outstanding strong point of a cadre, and such strong point is just what is needed in our reform and most valuable.

6. We must firmly follow the fair and upright style in cadre evaluation and promotion. This is the most important quality of those in organization work and of leaders. We must eliminate the interference of factionalism, regionalism and seniority. We must appoint people on their merits and oppose favoritism and factionalism. In evaluating and promoting cadres, we must

firmly guard against relying on impressions, promoting egalitarianism, or even starting from personal feelings. We must not use the incorrect opinions or offhand remarks of individual leaders to pass judgment on a cadre and take them as the basis of selection and promotion. The opinions and remarks of leaders can only serve as references in cadre evaluation.

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NORTHWEST REGION

RETURNING XINJIANG CENTRAL PARTY SCHOOL STUDENTS MET

HK081438 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] This morning leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, including Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawmat, Janabil, and Fu Wen, met all students who had returned to Xinjiang to conduct social surveys and who had studied in the training course of the Central Party School.

In 1983, through examinations, the Central Party School admitted 69 students of eight nationalities, including Uighur, Kazakh, Han, Hui, Mongolian, and Khalkha, for the purpose of training. These students recently returned to Xinjiang. It will take 1 month for them to return to their own localities and to conduct social surveys of reform of the urban economic structure.

Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee and people's government have shown great concern for and have greatly supported their work. Yesterday and today leaders concerned of the region respectively introduced the relevant situation to them and provided conditions for the students to do a good job in this social survey.

While meeting the students, the comrades, including Wang Enmao, encouraged them to link theory with practice, to penetratingly investigate and understand the new situation and new problems in reform of the economic structure in our region, and to do well in this social survey.

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI STRIVES TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN GENERAL EDUCATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Shaanxi Province Education Department Director Zhang Kejian
[1728 0344 0313]: "Problems Concerning General Education"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, there has been outstanding success in education in Shaanxi Province. Nevertheless, general education in Shaanxi falls short of the needs of the four modernizations and her fellow provinces. We must do a solid job and catch up quickly.

1. Primary school education has been neglected for a long time. Shaanxi has a population of 30,000,000, of whom more than 7,000,000 aged 12 and over are illiterate or semi-literate. Of these, there are over 2,000,000 young adults who are illiterate or semi-literate and in some localities, new illiterates are being continuously produced in great number. Those of us comrades who are directly responsible for general education stand ashamed before the elders of the province and before the coming generation! China has already entered a new historical period centered on the four modernizations and such deficiencies in educational quality on the part of the population of Shaanxi is truly a great fault. It is an even more serious situation than the grave economic losses created by bureaucratism. This year we pointed out that universal primary school education is a focal point in all education work and a primary task of local education. If they cannot accomplish the goal of the general plan on schedule, it would be the greatest dereliction of duty on the part of education departments on every level, including the provincial Education Department director and deputy director. This spring, after the provincial conference to review the experiment in Heyang with universal primary school education, new progress was made in general education, particularly in the area of mobilizing the masses to improve conditions in school management. Several localities moved quickly and promoted every area of society to pay attention to and support education. However, some localities still acted slowly and did not bring up or adopt effective measures. This type of situation should continue to exist no longer.

2. The ideology that education serves economic and social development is not firm enough. The mistaken tendency to one-sided concentration on the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade existed for a long time, which favored intellectual education and slighted moral education, while the

neglect of physical education has not been very well corrected even now. Though this is certainly a complex social problem being reflected in education, the investigations conducted by education administration departments on all levels show that uncorrected problems really do exist in the thinking of school administration leaders. In practical work, they lack measures for comprehensive administration, they often simply make negative restrictions and they do not run the schools or seek a way out through reform. At present, only a few percent of senior middle school graduates enter college, the greater part of whom will take a production or service job, while the middle school stage of vocational education is very weak. Vocational middle school students make up only 7.9 percent of the total number of senior middle level students throughout the province and middle school graduates generally lack the skill to get a job in labor. In addition, the quality of teaching in the majority of middle schools is not high and the students' foundation of basic knowledge is shallow. They lack an applied general knowledge of modern science and technology and their ability to improve through independent study after leaving school is rather poor, which affects the rate at which young people make themselves useful through independent study. The malpractice of education being divorced from the economic drive and the needs of society has already been seriously revealed.

3. The political and professional quality of the ranks of teachers is at a lower level than before the Cultural Revolution, yet the party's policy on intellectuals has not been very well implemented on the front line of general education. There are more than 310,000 staff and workers in middle and elementary schools throughout the province and the general condition of this corps is good. Due to the destruction of education during the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, the level of teachers has dropped. In 1965, before the Cultural Revolution, 83.4 percent of senior middle school teachers had attended regular colleges, 86.4 percent of junior middle school teachers had attended colleges for professional training, and 67.5 percent of elementary school teachers were graduates of a teachers college. At present, these figures have dropped to 46.5 percent, 18.2 percent and 20 percent, respectively, and the additional number of senior middle school graduates who have worked hard through independent study to meet the requirements for becoming teachers, and who are really competent to teach, do not constitute a very high proportion of teachers in either the middle schools or the elementary schools, where a considerable portion of teachers require better retraining. The organization of teachers of all special fields of study is also very irrational. Full-time teachers are lacking in subjects such as foreign languages, biology, history, geography, physical education, music and art. The majority of our teachers make rigorous enough demands of themselves, have the five stresses and the four points of beauty, are worthy of the name of teacher and are honored and praised by society. However, a minority of people and of the people's teachers do not measure up to their title of honor. Some of them disseminate doubts and incorrect opinions negating the four basic tenets in the classroom. Some do not take responsibility in their work and deal with students in a laissez-faire fashion, leading the young people astray. Some administer corporal punishment to students and even beat them. There are even one or two degenerates who adopt despicable methods to seduce their female students or engage in other criminal activities, which endanger society. As for their educational

ideology and methods, they basically follow the long-standing pattern of me-talk-you-listen, me-do-you-watch and me-teach-you memorize. In actuality, this inhibits and even smothers the ability of the broad masses of young people to use their brains and hands and hinders the rate of talented people growing to maturity.

Work on implementing the policy on intellectuals on the front line of general education is fairly weak and measures are not efficient. Since last year, we have resolved several problems, while several more problems continue to await resolution. In the cities, we should concentrate on resolving difficulties in finding housing for teachers and jobs for their children. In the countryside, we should concentrate on implementing the control of teachers' wages by the local people. We should also consider and bring up different policies to encourage teachers to improve themselves through advanced studies and formulate methods for rewarding teachers who have devoted their lives to teaching. We should work hard to create the good social habit of respecting teachers and their honorable labor and resolutely bring to justice criminals who insult, hit or injure teachers. At the same time, we should strengthen management of the corps of teachers and the ideological political work in the schools, and in particular, the moral education of teachers. As for the one or two degenerates among the teachers, they cannot be tolerated, but must be resolutely dealt with as soon as possible and brought to justice.

4. On what does the creation of a new situation in general education depend? For a long time its guiding ideology has not been made clear enough. In many localities, the desolate situation exists where they rely on a small number of people in the education departments to run the schools. General education is an enterprise for local management, for our schools are found in nearly every inhabited locale. To simply rely on a minority in the education departments is not management enough, while, in terms of the source of funding, to simply rely on the state is to fail to undertake the whole thing. Implementation of improvements in the conditions of school administration, the management of the corps of teachers and the control of teachers' wages by the local people cannot be divorced from the party committee and government of that locale or the financial aid and support of the masses of that locale. Practice demonstrates that wherever this problem is resolved satisfactorily and work in education has vitality, even if economic conditions in an area are poor, it can achieve far greater results than locales with good economic conditions. Wherever they wait, rely and demand, they will get bogged down and even if they are given a lot of money from the higher authorities, their backwardness will be slow to improve. How to arouse the enthusiasm toward running schools on the county and township level, particularly under the conditions of the current transformation of the rural economic structure, and how to reform the management system of rural education are the new problems facing education departments on every level, who should issue many articles on reform.

Naturally, while we are bringing into play the role of party and government leadership on the county and township levels, this in no way means that we can reduce the role of the departments on every level with educational functions. Cadres of education departments on every level, particularly leading cadres, should all speak the truth, deal with facts, seek substantial results and be

men of action. They should resolutely correct all abuses such as egalitarianism and "eating out of the common pot." In the distribution of funds, they should make allowances for areas under economic difficulty and encourage locales where work is being done and give support to those who work. Those who work a lot get a lot of support, those who work a little get a little support and those who do not work get no support. Schools of every type on every level should vigorously develop work-study activities, and under the prerequisite of strengthening the education of students engaged in labor, work hard to increase work-study income and improve conditions of school administration and study and living conditions for teachers and students.

Though our work in general education has had its difficulties, it has promise of high hopes!

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU'S GENERAL EDUCATION IMPROVES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 6 Nov 84 p 2

[Article: "General Education in Gansu Province"]

[Text] Gansu's general education made a fairly significant progress in the past year, and the situation is encouraging.

In September last year, Gansu held a provincial general educational work conference. Thereafter, the various prefectures (autonomous prefectures, cities) and counties (districts) successively held similar conferences. The entire society greatly improved its understanding, and all areas formulated developmental plans on general education and proposed policies and measures to achieve them. The entire province raised the pay of teachers of schools run by local people and actively solved their difficulties in housing and party membership.

In line with the spirit of the provincial conference, educational investments by the local finance organs of the various prefectures (autonomous prefectures, cities) and counties (districts) and funds raised by enterprise units and the masses totaled more than 40 million yuan. To date, more than 474,000 square meters of middle and elementary school buildings have been erected and more than 80,000 sets of desks and chairs bought. It was the best year in history in the quantity and quality of school buildings.

At the beginning of 1983, the province had 74 intermediate agricultural and vocational schools of all types and a total enrollment of over 13,000. After 1 year's effort, it now has 139 agricultural and vocational middle schools of all types, and the recruitment of senior vocational middle school classes of just this year alone was more than 17,300, constituting 22.45 percent of all senior middle school recruitment.

The work of teacher education and training was strengthened. The provincial people's government made an additional allocation of 1 million yuan for teacher training. The 83 counties (cities, districts) throughout the province set up their own teacher training bases, and 7 prefectures (autonomous prefectures, cities) established or prepared to establish advanced teacher training academies.

Currently, 22 counties in the province have approved the measure of inspection and checking before acceptance in regard to the popularization of elementary education. It is anticipated that one-fourth of the counties in the province will complete within the year the task of popularizing elementary education.

Recently, the provincial party committee and people's government held a provincial meeting to report on general educational work. Assistant party committee secretary Liu Bing [0491 0393] gave a special-subject report on rural educational reform. The meeting passed the "Opinions on the Trial Implementation of Gansu's Rural Educational Reform," and the provincial party committee and government demanded that all areas persevere in their effort, continue to develop the excellent situation of general education and train more qualified personnel for Gansu's economic prosperity.

6080

CSO: 4005/243

NORTHWEST REGION

REFORM OF SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION URGED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Reform the Structure of Secondary School Education and Develop Vocational and Technical Education"]

[Text] In accordance with the proposals of Comrade Li Xuezhi [2621 1331 2535] and due to the "conference on reforming the structure of secondary school education and developing vocational and technical education throughout the region" convened by the autonomous region CPC committee and the people's government, this matter has become an important part of the autonomous region party rectification during its involvement in the rectification and reform period. It is an important concern to be carried out simultaneously with all economic reforms and is a practical step in serving the goal of "making Ningxia stand up first" in education.

In the 35 years since the founding of the PRC, and particularly after Comrade Liu Shaoqi formulated the two education systems and two labor systems, the development of vocational education in Ningxia was very rapid and gained tremendous success. In 1965, there were 106 agricultural and vocational secondary schools, with 5,526 students. This was destroyed in the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, when vocational and technical education was seriously wrecked, agricultural and vocational secondary schools were all closed down and all that remained of secondary education was general education. This situation was severely out of line with the needs of the national economy and the development of society. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, the autonomous region CPC committee and the people's government have carried out the spirit of the relevant directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, have issued a series of documents and directives on reforming the structure of secondary school education and developing vocational and technical education and have made arrangements and plans. At present, Ningxia has already set up 6 vocational and agricultural secondary schools and vocational classes have been attached to 25 general education secondary schools. Agricultural and vocational senior middle schools students (2,560) make up 4.9 percent of all students in senior middle schools throughout the region. The simplified conditions in the structure of secondary school education have been changed. Yet they still remain unsuited to the demands of the four modernizations and, in particular, to the strategic requirement of transferring the focus of the national economy to the northwest

and realizing that "Ningxia should be first to stand up" with regard to the need for every type of middle-rank specialized personnel and large reserves of labor. Therefore, striving to step up the reform of the structure of secondary school education and vigorously develop vocational and technical education this year and the next and during the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan will provide a big breakthrough in this area in Ningxia. It has already become an extremely pressing task in education reform in Ningxia.

Reforming the structure of secondary education lies mainly in reforming the senior middle school stage of education. In accordance with the spirit of concern of the central authorities, the autonomous region is requiring of every city and county (or district) to set up at least one vocational senior middle school within this year. By 1985, they require that there be two or more vocational secondary schools in cities and counties with populations of 200,000 and over and strive to have 5,600 students in the vocational senior middle schools throughout Ningxia, making up 15 percent or more of the total number of students in the general senior middle schools. During the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan, there should be greater development in vocational senior middle schools in cities and rural areas throughout Ningxia and there should be a 10-fold increase in students attending school, so that by that time, vocational middle school students should make up 40 percent or more of the students in general senior middle schools. This way, by 1990, the proportion of students in every type of vocational and technical school to students in the general senior middle schools may become more or less balanced.

Reforming the structure of secondary school education and developing vocational and technical education is the work of many departments, including planning, education, labor personnel affairs, finance and economy. Party committees at every level and the people's government should earnestly strengthen their leadership and make overall arrangements and every department concerned should unify its ideology, make clear the distribution of work, take responsibility for its own tasks and work well in cooperation. The planning departments should take responsibility for formulating plans for developing vocational and technical education and arranging to recruit students every year for the vocational schools. The labor personnel affairs departments should take responsibility for calculating society's requirements for labor and for managing plans, making overall arrangements and selecting the best for employment among the graduates of vocational schools entering the labor force. The finance departments should take responsibility for settling and coordinating the outlay for specialized education. The education departments should take responsibility for educational administration, organizing the recruitment of students and teaching. The economic departments of industrial, agricultural, commercial and township enterprises should all work hard at managing the vocational and technical schools within their own systems or initiate the joint operation of schools with the education departments. We have faith that following the communication and implementation of the spirit of this conference, a new situation will emerge in reforming the structure of secondary school education in Ningxia.

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI STUDENT THEATRICAL FESTIVAL--The theatrical festival of students of universities and secondary vocational schools in Xining for 1984 was held in Xining from 25 to 29 last month. Twenty-four units took part in this theatrical festival of students of universities and secondary vocational schools in Xining. This festival had 86 programs, one-third of which were created by the teachers and students themselves. The outstanding programs assessed at this festival were performed three times in the Qinghai Theater. Leaders of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, including Huang Jingbo, Ma Wanli, Bainma Dandzin, and Shen Ling, watched the performances and awarded prizes to the winning units. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 85]

XINJIANG EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Since the beginning of this year, educational work in Xinjiang Region has greatly developed. The region's total investment in education has exceeded 400 million yuan and is some 10 percent more than last year. Middle and primary school premises of which 470,000 square meters were in dangerous condition have been repaired this year. More than half of them have been repaired with local revenue and funds raised by communes, collectives, peasants, and herdsmen. At present 94.2 percent of the children are attending primary schools, and the pastoral areas have some 480 middle and primary boarding schools with some 68,000 students who are children of herdsmen. The number of secondary agricultural and vocational schools has increased from 47 last year to 82 now and the number their students has increased by some 20,000. Some 1,200 graduates of institutes of higher education in the interior of our country and in the region have taken up teaching jobs in middle schools. Some 76 percent of them have gone to teach in middle schools in distant rural and pastoral areas in the border areas and in mountainous areas. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Dec 84 HK]

XINHUA BOOKSTORE OPENING--Urumqi, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--The Minority Language Books Publishing Center of the XINHUA Bookstore of Urumqi City--the largest minority language books publishing center in Xinjiang--held an opening ceremony on the morning of 1 January. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and more than 200 public figures of all nationalities and sectors of Urumqi City were at the meeting to extend their congratulations. The publishing center is situated at Yanan Road of Urumqi City, where minority nationalities live in compact communities. It will provide domestic as well as foreign readers with books published in Uygur, Kazak, Mongolian, Kirgiz, and Xibe languages. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 1 Jan 85]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN MILITARY REGIONS SPOTLIGHTED

Kunming Activities

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 84 p 1

/Article by Liu De'an /0491 1795 1344/: "Emancipating Their Thinking and Striving To Carry Out Reform; Party Committee and Leading Organs in Kunming Military Region Make Changes While Carrying Out Rectification, With Emerging New Atmosphere"/

/Text/ After 10 months of party rectification and study, there has emerged amidst the party committee and leading organs of the Kunming Military Region a new atmosphere of emancipated thinking, devoted reform, and various undertakings making headway with vitality.

As soon as party rectification got started in January this year, the party committee of the Kunming Military Region immediately stressed that, through party rectification, we must get rid of those conventions and formulas that used to handicap people so as to make it possible for our various pursuits and undertakings to be subsumed under, and to serve, the general task and overall objectives of the whole party and, around the central orientation of building a modern, regular revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics, thereby concentrate on reform and quickly bring about a new situation in our work on the military units. During party rectification, the military region party committee conducted a conscientious analysis of the problems encountered in its work in the past and found two major obstacles: one is that ideologically we still have not cast off the constraints imposed on us by "Leftism," and there are in our leadership work still the habits of following what used to be done and waiting to see what happens first, so that we dare not to do even what should be done; another is that our attitude toward the superior level tends most of the time to be one copying or passing the buck; we seldom proceed from the actual conditions of our units and resort to creative implementation, so that what should have been is not done at all. In response to the above problems, emphasis was put on grasping the education to thoroughly negate the "cultural revolution" and further eliminate the influence of "Leftist" thinking. Then, rectification was combined with reform organically; efforts were made first of all to begin with changing our workstyle and correcting unhealthy practices, with a number of so-called "old, big and difficult" problems thus relevantly handled as a result; efforts were also made to solemnly investigate

and dispose a number of cases of bureaucratism and practices of plotting for private gains by taking advantage of one's own authority; at various points, certain temporary organs and units within jurisdiction were also dismantled, merged, or readjusted. In order to formulate practical and feasible programs of reform and innovation, departments under the jurisdiction of the three leading organs--the command headquarters, the political commissar, and the rear service--repeatedly dispatched work teams to go down to the front, to the basic level, to conduct investigation and study on the basis of corresponding specialization so as to dissect the "sparrows" and sum up experiences and at the same time help the units to solve their practical problems.

On this basis, there has emerged from all leading departments a new situation of devoted reform. Their reform has mainly reflected two characteristics: one is that, in the case of things that can be done under their jurisdiction which they did not have the guts to do in the past, they now have the courage to do them. The party committee of the Kunming Military Region, on the basis of summing up past experiences and lessons and conducting penetrating investigation and study, has defined its conceptualization of how to bring about a new situation during the forthcoming 3-year period with a view to making changes right away wherever such changes are recognized to be definitely necessary. For instance, on the basis of the criteria of making our cadres younger, more revolutionary, more professional and better educated, the committee has promoted with courage a contingent of middle-aged and young cadres who have gone through tests in actual warfare, who are both talented and virtuous, and who have a cultural level of senior middle high school and above as well as professional knowledge, to leading posts at various levels; in some cases, the promotion broke conventional rules; in some cases, they were promoted ahead of time. Meanwhile, in the case of individual cadres who have failed to fulfill their duties and violated the "Guidelines," the committee also meted out punishments respectively by using them at reduced ranks, downgraded them while keeping their nominal positions, and subjecting them to internal party discipline. This has changed the situation in which no distinction was made whether one does well or does badly at his job. Borrowing local experiences, the committee has also resorted to the contracted responsibility system in certain undertakings, energetically mobilized the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of the cadres, and hence pushed ahead various projects of the units. Another characteristic is that it has changed the practice of seeking to play safe and "sticking to one's own stall" by consciously delving into new situations and exhibiting courage in resorting to innovation at their work. Thus, in accordance with the characteristics of the tasks shouldered by their own units, the various departments of the command headquarters have launched a series of military scholarly research activities over the troop-training question; 47 various academic papers have already been written in this regard. They have changed the training system with audacity, thus scoring a considerable breakthrough in troop-training. In order to reform political work among the units, the political department has since September convened at various points several forums on political work to sum up and extend the new experiences acquired during the warfare of defensive counterattack against Vietnam at Laoshan and Zheyinshan. Of these, some experiences were affirmed by the PLA General Political Department. With respect to the selection, training and use of cadres, they have also pursued some daring exploration. In accordance with the actual situation of their own work, the

professional departments of the rear service department have in succession formulated certain programs of reform, some of which have already been implemented.

Today, among the departments under the jurisdiction of the party committee's leading organs in the Kunming Military Region the trend of exploration, reform and innovation has become increasingly pronounced.

Chengdu Activities

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 84 p 1

/Article by Dai Hui'an /2071 8396 1344/ and Xiao Jianqing /5135 0256 0615/:
"Fully Taking Advantage of Present Conditions of the Military Units in Making Contributions to National Construction; Party Committee of Chengdu Military Region Convenes Plenary Session to Convey and Implement the Spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee and Forum of Party Committees of the Military"/

/Text/ From 12 to 17 November, the party committee of the Chengdu Military Region convened the 3d plenary session of the its 5th meeting to convey and implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary of the 12th party Central Committee and the forum of party committees of the military in discussing the major issues and taking into consideration of the overall situation; it made arrangements and deployment for its forthcoming undertakings.

At the session, Qiao Xueting /0829 1331 0080/, member of the standing committee of the Chengdu Military Region party committee and director of the District's political department, first conveyed the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee; then Wan Haifeng /5502 3189 1496/, secretary of the Chengdu Military Region party committee and political commissar, conveyed the spirit of the form of party committees of the military. Wang Chenghan /3769 6134 3352/, deputy secretary of the Chengdu Military Region party committee and commander, made a report entitled "Concerning 1984 Operational Situation and 1985 Operational Arrangements /Guangyu yijiubasi nian gongzuo qingkuang he yijiubawu nian gongzuo anpai 7070 0060 0001 0046 0360 0934 1628 1582 0155 1906 0735 0001 0046 0360 0063 1628 1582 0155 1344 2226/ at the session. Comrade Wan Haifeng also announced deployments for party rectification work by party rectification units of the second period in the military district.

The plenary session conscientiously studied the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure" passed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and related documents; it conscientiously discussed the important speeches delivered by leading comrades of the military commission Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun and Yu Qiuli at the forum of the Central Military Commission. It unanimously expressed support for the series of major decisions on reform of the economic structure formulated by the party Central Committee and on troop building formulated by the military commission, and its readiness to operate according to the directive put forward by Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Military Commission on the necessity of the military operating in support of the overall situation

of national construction and making contributions to that overall situation. It also expressed its determination to conscientiously do a good job in making the leading groups younger and in its work on "getting rid of the fat" /xiao zhong 3194 5209/ of the military units. Everyone is determined to conscientiously implement with practical action the various directives of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission so as to bring about a new situation in the next year's work.

At the session, Comrade Kuang Fuzhao /2568 0126 0340/, leader of the party rectification liaison group of the Military Commission gave a speech on how military units must operate in support of the overall situation of national construction; he also put forward some views on how the Chengdu Military Region may do a good job in its second period of party rectification work.

Finally, Comrade Wan Haifeng made a summingup of the session. He said, we must fully take advantage of the present conditions of our military units to make contributions to our national construction. At present, we should pay attention to performing well the following tasks: one is to demonstrate the strong points of the existing equipment of our units in contracting local projects on development and construction; a second is have our military units energetically support projects relating to inventions and achievements in science and technology that play a promotive role in the development of its economy by the local district; a third is to foster more talents of higher quality for dual military-local use in support of the construction of the four modernizations in the district; a fourth is to reduce the military off-limit areas and support the district in the development of its tourist industry; and a fifth is to mobilize the militia units to work on the "four modernizations" and run the militia units around the tasks of the "four modernizations."

9255

CSO: 4005/284

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SPECIFICATIONS OF 155MM TOWED HOWITZER GHN-45

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI in Chinese May 84 p 23

[Article by Liu Chen [2692 5256]: "The 155mm Towed Howitzer GHN-45"]

[Text] The 155mm towed howitzer GHN-45 is a fairly advanced gun with a fairly good performance and the longest range of current guns of the same caliber. It was developed from the 155mm towed howitzer GC-45, which was designed and developed by Belgium in the years 1975-1977, and is now being produced in Austria. Many countries have expressed interest in this howitzer and have begun to place orders for it.

Its prominent merits are: long barrel, long range, and good trajectory flexibility; it combines in one gun the features of a cannon and a howitzer.

The barrel length of the GHN-45 howitzer is 45 times that of its caliber, the longest barrel of howitzers of the same caliber. It has a large-volume powder magazine that can be loaded with a lot of propellant, and therefore the initial velocity of one of its shells can be as high as 897 meters per second. It fires a long-range full bore shell (the date stone-shaped howitzer shell), which is fairly good aerodynamically. The howitzer's maximum range is 30 kilometers, the range of other 150mm guns that fire rocket-boosted shells; if it fires a bottom-part exhaust shell, its maximum range is 39 kilometers. The long-range full bore shell possesses the merits of having a long range, being stable in flight, and having high precision in hitting targets. In external shape, the shell is pointed at both ends and thick in the middle, and no part of it is cylindrical. Its external shape reduces air resistance while it is in flight, and gives it 30 percent more range than an ordinary howitzer shell. The bottom-part exhaust shell is fitted in a concavity of the tail section of the long-range full bore shell, together with a jet device. When the shell flies out of the howitzer's mouth, the firing charge inside the jet device is ignited. This produces a gas that is under a certain pressure, which is then ejected through orifices, causing the pressure on the shell's underside to rise, thereby reducing the air resistance on the shell while it is in flight. The principle of the bottom-part exhaust shell is not the same as that of a rocket booster shell. The latter depends on the counteraction after the rocket motor burns fuel to propel the shell forward and increase its range. Because it is fitted with a motor, the weight of the lethal part of the

shell has to be reduced, so there exists the drawback of a lowering of power, a problem which does not exist in the bottom-part exhaust shell.

The GHN-45 howitzer has very good trajectory flexibility, with its firing area height ranging from -5° to $+72^{\circ}$; its powder charge has 10 fillers, and the howitzer's range is from 3.4 to 39 kilometers. The howitzer uses the complete range of shell types. Besides the long-range full bore shell, bottom-part exhaust shell, smoke shell, flare, and yellow phosphorous shell, it can use all the types of shells used by NATO in guns of the same caliber. The body of the howitzer shell is made of high-strength steel, and inside it is loaded with high-energy B explosive charge and post-explosion fragments, which are well distributed; the thickness of one fragment is two times that of a 107mm howitzer shell.

There are original parts in the structure of this howitzer's components.

The barrel is made of electroslag resmelted high-strength steel, and through self-tightening treatment the barrel has a long service life, lasting for the firing of 1,500 rounds of strong powder charges.

The howitzer has a semi-automatic screw-type gun bolt; when the gun counter-recoils the gun bolt opens automatically; its structure is simple and its gas-checking capacity good. The gun's maximum firing rate is 6 rounds per minute; the gun bolt is now being improved, so that even if the gun is fired at a big angle its firing rate can be 7 rounds per minute. When angle-firing at maximum range, 12 rounds can be fired before the first one hits the ground.

The howitzer has a gas-type shell loader that puts the shell into the bore, thereby reducing the intensity of the gunners' labor and improving their capability for protracted operations. When the howitzer is fired, the main stand and two tines form three braces, and at the gun's center of gravity there is a small auxiliary stand, making it easy for manual manipulation of the large frame; when on the march, the barrel is turned around 180° , thereby shortening the length of the gun on the march; and the howitzer has a balance beam underframe, on each side of which are two wheels, each freely revolving on its own axle, and thus, when on the march under adverse conditions, it still has good mobility.

In addition, this howitzer can be fitted with a 125-horsepower auxiliary propulsion device, and then its model name will be changed to the 155mm howitzer GEN-45 APU. This auxiliary propulsion device can independently shift the position of the gun over a short distance, and can also provide the motive power for raising and lowering the gun, so that the gun can rapidly break ranks and timely change position in complex terrain; even when there is no tractor, it can shift to a safer zone. When the gun is towed by a tractor, the motive power of the auxiliary propulsion device is usually disconnected from the wheels; when the gun is being towed in complex terrain, those within the tractor's driver compartment can control the auxiliary motor so that it drives the gun together with the tractor. When being driven both by the tractor and the auxiliary motive power, the gun's maximum

speed per hour on a first-grade road surface is 100 kilometers, the maximum speed per hour cross-country is 50 kilometers, and the maximum speed per hour on sandy land and muddy land is 15 kilometers. When only the auxiliary propulsion motive power device is used, the speed per hour is 15 kilometers on roads and 5 to 10 kilometers cross-country; the maximum slope it can climb is 42 percent with a speed per hour of 5 kilometers; and the propulsion distance is 150 kilometers on roads and 100 kilometers cross-country.

Although the 155mm howitzer GHN-45 is undergoing batch process production, it is being further improved so as to enhance its performance. The main improvements are: adding an auxiliary propulsion device, improving the gun bolt, and having a new shell loader for which the auxiliary propulsion device provides the motive power, thereby improving the gun's reliability.

9727

CSO: 8311/1895

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY DEPARTMENTS TO SERVE OPEN POLICY

OW241537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Public security departments must adopt new measures to guarantee the security for an increasing number of foreigners who have come to do business, pay visits or to travel.

Tao Siju, vice minister of public security, made this statement to a national meeting on the public security work at the grassroots level which closed here today.

With the implementing of the open policy, more and more foreigners are expected to come to China, and their just economic, cultural and other social activities must be protected and facilitated, Tao said.

He stressed that China's public security work must serve its economic restructuring and open policy. Measures on public order maintenance should help implement the open policy and advance the economic restructuring smoothly, he said, adding that his ministry is undertaking to adopt some new measures for reform.

The meeting, which started on 15 December, was attended by 200 people from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. During the ten-day meeting, participants exchanged their experience in strengthening public security work at the grassroots level and discussed their tasks and measures in the new situation.

CSO: 4000/086

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG GREETES PLA UNIT AT YUNNAN BORDER

OW070915 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] At the beginning of the new year, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, and the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government sent a joint letter of comfort to the heroes of a certain PLA unit guarding the Yunnan border, paying high respects and expressing cordial solicitude to them on behalf of the people in the province. The letter also wishes the heroes happiness in the new spring season and expresses the hope that they will perform new feats in the new year.

The letter says: At this time, as we are joyfully celebrating the new year festival, we miss all the more our kinfolk who are guarding the border region. The exciting reports of the feats performed by you heroes and the news about your victories encourage us to advance forward and blaze new trails.

The letter continues: You are resisting the enemy at the frontier. The people respect you, and the party and government are concerned about you. In the past year, party organizations and governments at all levels have taken it as their important task to do well in giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and dependents of servicemen. Subsidies to them in both urban and rural areas have been augmented. Positive efforts have been made to assist them in exploring new possibilities to promote production and become well off through industrious work. All this is aimed at making a still greater success of the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and dependents of servicemen.

The letter goes on to say: In the new year, people across the province will unite as one to implement earnestly the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on reform of the economic structure, further develop our province's economic construction, and achieve still greater success in doing the work in all fields. We will never fall short of the earnest expectations of our kinfolk in the border region. In the meantime, we hope that you will continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of the people's army, unite with one heart, exert yourselves continually and unremittingly to guard the border, and valiantly strike at the invading enemy so as to win new merits for the motherland and the people.

CS0: 4005/335

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANG DEZHI DISCUSSES PLA MODERNIZATION

HK031450 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1346 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of China's PLA, has said the PLA will further modernize its ranks so as to cut the state's military expenses.

Yang Dezhi made these remarks in an interview with a reporter of the English-language CHINA DAILY. The newspaper carries his remarks on its front page today.

Yang Dezhi said that in recent years, the state's economy has developed rapidly and revenues have increased. Our units should do their best to maintain this momentum. He said that the PLA should be further modernized and the number of noncombatant personnel should be reduced, so as to enable China to realize its modernization program.

Yang Dezhi said: To achieve this aim, it is necessary not only to economize on military expenditures, but also to send large batches of demobilized officers and soldiers to take part in the country's economic construction.

The 74-year-old officer emphasized: The Chinese Army will further improve its weapons and equipment and strengthen the education and training of its fighters. The aim is to make the PLA a powerful and modernized revolutionary army with the capability of quick response.

Yang Dezhi talked of the support rendered by the PLA to the state's modernization program last year, which was mainly manifested in the following four aspects:

- participating in the construction of more than 1,000 projects of the state and of different localities;
- providing a large number of facilities for civilian use, including the opening of over 30 military airports for commercial transport purposes;
- participating in the construction of facilities for public welfare; and
- helping rural areas develop commodity production and popularizing science and education.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG PLA ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK020315 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the discipline inspection commission of the Xizang Military District recently made arrangements for party discipline inspection work in the units in 1985. It demanded that the party and discipline inspection committees at all levels set high standards in party rectification and other discipline inspection work, centered on building a modern revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics, and ensure the implementation of the central decision on reform of the economic structure and the arrangements for reforms in the PLA.

Party rectification began in the military district CPC committee and the party organizations of the organs in mid-December. Rectification in divisional-level party committees and organs will be carried out next year. In making its arrangements, the discipline inspection commission of the military district demanded that the units carrying out rectification make full use of the experiences in first-stage party rectification in Xizang and the whole country and implement the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction. In accordance with the four tasks proposed in the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification, they should further enhance understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the central instructions on work in Xizang, and especially of the principles and policies on reform proposed by the CPC Central Committee. At the same time, the units carrying out rectification must continue to eliminate leftist ideological influence and old concepts, and bring their thinking into line with the Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure. They should sincerely and enthusiastically support the reform.

The discipline inspection commission of the military district has demanded that the discipline inspection commissions at all levels step up inspection and supervision. They must be strict in investigating and dealing with people who overtly support but covertly oppose the Central Committee decision and who engage in malpractices during the reforms. Such people must be promptly educated and curbed, to ensure the smooth progress of reforms.

The commission demanded that units at and below regimental-level which are not carrying out rectification next year continue to study the party rectification documents and implement the principle of making corrections without waiting until rectification. They must get a good grasp of solving problems in party style and discipline, and ensure that the party members strengthen sense of revolutionary cause and political responsibility, consciously correct and resist all unhealthy trends, truly and ideologically eliminate factionalism and strengthen party spirit, and uphold and improve party leadership. We must bring into full play the role of the party organizations as the leadership core and fighting force, and the vanguard and model role of the party-member cadres.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION COMMENDS INTELLECTUALS, CADRES

OW060957 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, at a meeting sponsored by a certain department of the Shenyang Military Region on 7 December last year to commend intellectuals, two cadres of a regimental level unit were also commended along with other intellectuals.

Since 1980, the department's party committee has commended 26 regimental leaders who cared for intellectuals and supported scientific research. (Wang Jiuling), president of the No 206 hospital, and (Jin Changfu), a political commissar, have been rendering active support for intellectuals' research, and arranging their advanced studies outside the barracks. The hospital has also allocated over 500,000 yuan of nonbudgetary funds for purchasing advanced medical apparatus and testing equipment. The department has also helped intellectuals solve problems by providing them the necessary logistics support. Over the last 3 years, the hospital has begun 140 new services, many of them technical.

Of these services, four were unprecedented in the military region and two reached advanced national standard.

Party organizations of various branches in the department have also taken active steps in admitting qualified intellectuals into the party. At present all intellectuals of grade 8 and above in the department have all moved into standard living quarters for regimental cadres, and 53 intellectuals have been promoted to leading bodies of various regiments. The work of implementing policies toward intellectuals has been gratifying.

CSO: 4005/335

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT REFORMS METHODS OF HOLDING MEETINGS

HK100934 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Since the implementation of party rectification in mid-December last year, the Political Department of the Provincial Military District has regarded as breakthrough points the manner in which meetings are held and reform of the work style. It has upheld the practice of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, thereby improving efficiency.

Right at the beginning of party rectification among organizations of the provincial military district, the leadership of the Political Department stressed that we should overcome the tendency of holding too many and protracted meetings, and to emancipate the cadres from the sea of meetings.

By the end of December last year, the Office for Cadre Affairs originally planned to spend 2 days on holding meeting on conveying the spirit of Guangzhou Military Region's meeting on surveying the intellectual resources of cadres. Later, the office proceeded from reality and spent only 1 day on the meeting, at which it organized the comrades in charge of statistical work from various units to study the new regulations on statistics, thereby eliminating unnecessary formalities.

In order to reduce the number of meetings, the Propaganda Office in late December merged three meetings which were basically similar in content into one meeting. In addition the office held it on the spot, thereby improving the quality of the meeting.

In the course of studying party rectification documents, the Political Department of the Provincial Military District, proceeding from the improvement of efficiency, put an end to the situation in which an action must be approved level by level. The department thus has given the lower level a free hand in work which is its sole responsibility.

By late 1984 the Changsha branch of Cultural Supplies Center of the Guangzhou Military Region launched safety activities of taking good care of projection equipment and films in a bid to project movies without troubles for a long time. In connection with this, the Political Department proposed methods, criteria and other requirements, and then it assigned its nine subordinate office heads for film delivery to implement the requirements. Thus, this simplified the formalities of implementation, improved efficiency, and guaranteed doing well in studying party rectification documents.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN PLA AIR UNIT RALLY COMMENDS VETERAN COMRADES

HK101440 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the air unit of the naval force stationed on the island ceremoniously held a rally to commend veteran comrades in Hainan. The unit awarded souvenir badges and souvenirs on which were printed "military life in the remotest corner of the earth for 20 years" to 151 veteran comrades who have persisted in fighting on Hainan Island throughout the past 20 years. The unit awarded the citations for merit, Third Class, to 23 of them who have worked on Hainan Island for over 25 years and who are either cadres at the divisional and regimental levels or family members of workers.

Attending the rally were Li Jing, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Fang Zhengping, deputy political commissar; (Wang Chaoyu), deputy commander of the Air Corps of the PLA Navy; (Fan Weigang), deputy political commissar; Yao Wenxu, secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee; Meng Qingping, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and responsible person of the Regional People's Government; Pang Weiqiang, commander of the Hainan Military District; and (Wang Yanchun), deputy commander of a certain unit of the naval force stationed in Haikou.

The Air Corps of the PLA Navy and the South Sea Fleet sent a congratulatory telegram and a congratulatory letter, fervently congratulating the holding of the rally.

(Tian Youcun), political commissar of the air unit of the naval force stationed on the island, made a report at the rally, fervently praised the veteran comrades who had made vigorous contributions toward defending, exploiting, and building Hainan.

Comrade Yao Wenxu spoke at the rally. On behalf of the regional CPC committee, the regional government, and all people throughout the region, he expressed wholehearted thanks to the veteran comrades who have worked in Hainan for over 20 years.

CSO: 4005/335

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHEN PIXIAN INSPECTS FLEET--Chen Pixian, secretary of the CPPCC Secretariat and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, inspected the leading organ of the East China Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy on the afternoon of 4 January. He encouraged units to successfully carry out army-civilian joint projects together with local people. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jan 85]

XINJIANG PLA CULTURAL EDUCATION--This year the Urumqi Military Region has achieved gratifying results in cultural education for its cadres. Some 15,000 people have taken cultural lessons after work and some 4,000 people have attended courses of universities and colleges. In the course of running schools, all PLA units have established contacts with 14 universities and colleges, including the Xinjiang Teachers' Training University, and with more 160 middle schools, and have invited approximately 1,000 local teachers to teach in PLA units. All PLA units have appropriated some 700,000 yuan to run all kinds of study courses. By the end of November, some 4,000 people in the whole military region received certificates of junior or senior middle schools. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Dec 84 HK]

HAINAN PLA HOSPITAL RESEARCH--PLA No 187 Hospital has encouraged its medical personnel to pursue professional and technological studies and to vigorously carry out scientific research. Last year 16 scientific research projects in the whole hospital won scientific research prizes from the Guangzhou Military Region and Hainan Region. The hospital has also encouraged intellectuals to write medical theses. Over the past year some 60 theses have been adopted by specialized journals and specialized meetings at all levels. The Logistics Department of the Hainan Military District recently issued a circular order to commend a large number of advanced units of the hospital and to award Citations of Merit, Third Class, to five intellectuals who rendered meritorious service in scientific research. Moreover, the hospital has also commended eight advanced shifts and groups, has awarded 26 comrades citations of merit, Third Class, and has commended 179 comrades. [Excerpts] [Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Jan 85]

CHENGDU PLA RAILROADS--Chengdu, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--Since the beginning of the New Year, Chengdu Military Region has already opened 15 military railroads to support local economic construction. These 15 railroads connect with the trunk lines of the Baoding-Chengdu, Chengdu-Chongqing, Chengdu-Kunming, Sichuan-Guizhou, and

Xiangyang-Chongqing railroads, and are in excellent condition, and well equipped. Local units will be able to make use of these military lines and equipment to transport materials, and local plants and mines can connect with these military lines and build branch lines to solve transportation difficulties. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 8 Jan 85]

GANSU INFORMATION CENTER--The Lanzhou PLA units have set up a political work information center, which started to collect and handle information this month. This center has horizontal ties with the Beijing, Shenyang, Jinan, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Chengdu, Kunming, and Urumqi PLA units and with units of various branches of the armed forces, and vertical ties with the upper-level organs and with subordinate units. Units at and above divisional-level have set up composite departments for collecting information. Regiments and battalions have information groups, and companies have information personnel. The Lanzhou PLA units have also engaged 45 information personnel from grassroots units. The information center's main functions are to find out the instructions and demands of the upper levels on political work, collect experiences, situations, and problems in political work in the PLA units and the units, and send personnel down to the units to investigate, study and directly find out and get hold of relevant information on political work. The center has also compiled and edited a digest of information on political work, to promote liaison between upper and lower levels. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Jan 85]

YUNNAN NEW YEAR GATHERING--The Yunnan provincial and Kunming PLA units spring festival gathering to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents and to support the government and cherish the people was solemnly held in the provincial gymnasium in Kunming this afternoon. Present were responsible comrades of the party and government in Yunnan, An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, and Pu Chaozhu; and responsible persons of Kunming Military Region, Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua, and others. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 85]

XINJIANG OUTSTANDING CADRE-POLICEMEN--This morning, (Sanbingmuyuehesu), deputy head of regional Public Security Department, commended 14 public security cadre-policemen at the regional meeting on commending advanced collectives and advanced individuals in hitting hard at serious crimes. He announced that in order to commend the contributions made by the cadre-policemen in the struggle against serious crimes, the regional Public Security Department, acting in the spirit of the regulations on awarding and punishing people, awarded the 14 cadre-policemen Citations of Merit, First Class, and presented them certificates. These cadre-policemen have had conferred on them by the regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government the title of pacesetters on the political and legal front. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Jan 85]

PLA HOSPITAL SERVICE--According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, (Jia Rongxiang), political commissar of the PLA hospital No 263, has changed the hospital's backwardness during the last year and more by relying firmly on the intellectuals. During a general inspection of all army hospitals, (Jia Rongxiang) was praised by leading comrades of the PLA General Logistics Department and the Ministry of Public Health as a man serving both as a political commissar and logistics director. After assuming his present post, (Jia Rongxiang) spoke at a hospital meeting. He called for relying on the intellectuals to change the hospital's backward look and improve the quality of its medical service. (Guo Liming), a

medical officer serving as a deputy department head, was a skilled ophthalmologist (Jia Rongxiang) suggested that the hospital party committee assign assistants to help him screen the vision of 2,000 students from the local middle and primary schools. The action not only benefited the masses but also contributed to scientific research. [Excerpt] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 28 Dec 84]

BEAUTIFYING GUANGZHOU--An exhibition entitled "Beauty in Guangzhou" opened in the foreign trade center, Guangzhou, yesterday. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi said after visiting the exhibition that beautifying Guangzhou must be closely integrated with unfolding the drive for five stresses and four beauties, and with eliminating dirt, disorder, and poor service in the city. Ren Zhongyi stressed: Beautifying Guangzhou first depends on environmental sanitation, urban greening, and individual hygiene. Guangzhou has beautiful scenery, but there are also many ugly phenomena. There is rubbish and sewage everywhere. There are swarms of mosquitos and flies. Guangzhou cannot become beautiful unless these blots are eliminated. They must, therefore, be dealt with in a thoroughgoing way. The city should be [words indistinct] up in 2 to 3 years. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/335

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

CPPCC, HUNAN, HUBEI LEADERS GREET TAIWANESE

OW020935 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0829 GMT 31 Dec 84

[By reporter Huang Mingshan]

[Text] Fuzhou, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--On the eve of the new year Qu Wu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Liu Zheng, governor of Hunan Province; and Huang Zizheng, governor of Hubei Province, made speeches over the "Voice of the Strait" radio to report on the achievements of the motherland on the mainland in construction work and call on Taiwan compatriots to return for a visit.

In his talk, CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Qu Wu said: Fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland and revitalizing the Chinese nation are everyone's responsibility. He sincerely hoped that his old friends in Taiwan and foreign countries would return to the mainland for a visit in the new year, discuss national affairs, and struggle together to revitalize the Chinese nation.

Hunan Governor Liu Zheng told Taiwan compatriots in his radio talk: Hunan Province has actively implemented the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world and the situation in the province has been unprecedentedly good. More than 1,600 construction projects have been completed and put into operation in the province. More than 600 kinds of commercial products produced in the province are being exported. Liu Zheng also warmly called on people from Hunan in Taiwan and other friends in Taiwan to return for a visit in the new year.

Hubei Governor Huang Zhizheng said in his radio talk: This year Hubei's total grain output exceeded 40 billion jin for the first time. Total value of industrial output may reach 35.5 billion yuan, an increase of 13.6 percent as compared with 1983. Production, profits, revenues, and other state revenues have all increased. The province has also registered outstanding achievements in cultural, education, scientific research, public health, and other work.

He said: We will continue to firmly implement the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world and provide a sound investment environment for compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and people of economic, industrial, and financial circles in various countries. He wished Taiwan compatriots a happy new year.

CHIANG CHING-KUO'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

OW311409 Taipei CNA in English 1340 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Taipei, 31 Dec (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo says the Chinese Communists remain as the enemies of all Chinese so long as they refuse to completely cast away their unenviable Marxist-Leninist ideology, and they can't escape defeat and ultimate extinction.

President Chiang made the remarks Monday in his nation-wide congratulatory message on the 74th founding day of the Republic of China on the even of the New Year's day.

Full text of President Chiang's message reads:

The founding of the Republic of China 73 years ago was the first great event of the early 20th century; and the anniversary of that founding has become a symbol of honor and victory, a token of tenacity, of righteousness.

On this day we recall how the martyrs, with patriotic purpose, loosed a raging tide of revolution to end imperial reign and found the first republic in Asia. Over the past 73 years, we have been guided by the ideals set forth in the framework of the three principles of the people; we have heeded the wise leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the late President Chiang Kai-shek, responded to the aspirations of our people, gained confidence from our experiences, and built our strength despite hardship and privations.

On our road to national salvation and national development, we have always kept in view clear visions of a great commonwealth and concepts of both justice and magnanimity, guides in our untiring struggle to consolidate and develop our nation; through definitive action, we have opened a broad avenue for our future.

Today we are again united, as with one heart. With the same fearless spirit demonstrated by the founding fathers of our republic, we endeavor to accomplish our historic mission to reunify China under the three principles of the people. We can all be secure in the knowledge that we will assuredly create a new epoch for the three principles of the people--another great event of our time.

Chinese around the world long for a reunified China, for a motherland that is free, democratic, harmonious, and characterized by equitable distribution of wealth among all--a nation that can satisfy the needs of all its people.

Any Chinese with conscience and an upright spirit rejects both the tyrannical rule of the Chinese Communists and the mainland's consequent enthrallment to an alien and fallacious Marxist-Leninist dogma.

Accordingly, the greater the accomplishments of the benevolent rule of the Republic of China Government on this bastion of national revival, the deeper will be the disaffection and disillusionment among our mainland compatriots relative to the Chinese Communist regime.

As long as the Chinese Communists refuse to completely cast away their unviable Marxist-Leninist ideology, they will remain the enemies of all Chinese. It matters little how they sift--left to right or vice versa--with their predoomed, so-called "reforms," they cannot escape a destiny of defeat and final extinction.

At this time, as the Chinese Communist regime abjectly exposes an endless stream of contradictions, inherent conflicts, and potential crises, we must accelerate our own efforts to bring the message of the three principles of the people to the Chinese mainland so it may give direction toward a bright future to our compatriots there.

The central ideal of the three principles of the people looks to administration of the affairs of state in the traditional Chinese spirit of virtue, of deep concern for the people--administration characterized by uniquely Chinese concepts of ethics, democracy, and science, in full keeping with the rational visions of the Chinese people and Chinese culture. Accordingly, the reunification of China through the implementation of the three principles of the people is an absolute certainty, an undebatable truth.

My dear fellow countrymen: We Chinese are a people capable of ensuring rigorous trial. Our struggle against communism and the rejuvenation of our nation are great undertakings, in full accord with both the mandate of heaven and the desires of all the Chinese people.

Under the distinctly different systems now existing on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, the superiority of freedom and the inferiority of communism are clearly demarcated. So long as we assiduously follow the teachings of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, remain in close alliance with the democratic community, continue to rejuvenate Chinese culture, and consistently move ahead with courage, with faith among ourselves, the Chinese Communists will meet their destiny in total collapse under the weight of the combined willpower of the Chinese people, whereupon the ideal of a new China based on the three principles of the peoples will be realized.

Now let us confidently join our voices and proclaim: Long live the three principles of the people. Long live the Republic of China.

PREMIER YU ON NATIONAL MODERNIZATION GUIDELINES

OWO71207 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 3

[Report from 3 January English-language CHINA NEWS]

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa spelled out four basic principles as the guideline for the modernization of the Republic of China.

Speaking at the first government meeting in the new year, the premier listed the four principles as:

- No change of state structure as defined in the Constitution,
- No change in the anti-communist policy for national revival,
- No change in the nation's determination to remain as a member of the democratic camp,
- No change in the government determination not to establish any contact with the Chinese Communist regime.

"Only by following these principles can we triumph in the anti-communist struggle for national revival. Any attempt and act in violation of the four principles will be outlawed," he warned.

Noting that Peking has not ruled out the use of force against the Republic of China Premier Yu said national defense remains the most important task in the development of the nation.

He said the ROC must step up the modernization of weapons and equipment for its armed forces and attach greater importance to the development of the defense industry and defense-related research and development.

Reviewing the economic progress in the past, Premier Yu said it has been made possible only by political stability.

The ROC has also distinguished itself in achieving a more equitable distribution of wealth, with the ratio of income between the top 20 percent of families and the bottom 20 percent standing at 4.2 to 1.

The quality of life in the ROC has shown significant improvement as a result of its growing affluence, the premier reported.

For example, car ownership increased from 5.8 cars per 100 persons in 1983 to 6.4 cars last year, while telephone ownership rose from 26 sets per 100 persons to 27.7 sets in the same 12 months, he said.

The ROC has also increased its investment in education and cultural development. The total input in this area has reached 6 percent of the gross national product, Yu reported.

C30. 4000/080

TAIWAN'S POPULATION REPORTED OVER 19 MILLION

OW070739 Taipei CHINA POST in English 3 Jan 85 p 12

[Text] The population of Taiwan and the Island of Penghu off its west coast exceeded the 19 million mark yesterday, according to the Interior Ministry's Population Administration Department.

The 19 million figure was based on the population's natural monthly increase rate of more than 27,000. By the end of November, 1984, the total population was 18,972,690, the PAD said.

This nation, with its population density ranked second highest in the world, has been striving to promote population control. The population density was recorded at 522 people per square kilometer at the end of March 1984 when the total population hit 18,786,216. Bangladesh is the world's most densely populated nation, the PAD said.

Officials said the natural growth rate in Taiwan and Penghu, estimated at 15.68 percent at the end of 1983, is expected to drop to 14.3 percent by the end of 1985 and to 1.25 percent by 1979.

The PAD said increasing population has led to increasing education costs and has had an adverse effect on this nation's medical services and food supplies.

In 1984, the government spent NT\$69.2 billion on education, compared with NT\$3.2 billion in 1966, it remarked.

At the end of 1983, there was a doctor for every 1.263 people in Taiwan while there was one for about every 500 people in the U.S., Germany and Japan.

In 1967, this nation was completely self-reliant on domestic supplies of food. In 1975, domestic supplies could meet only 86 percent of demand and the figure has dropped to 60 percent, the PAD said.

CSO: 4000/080

PRESIDENT ATTENDS FOUNDATION DAY RALLY

OW020335 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, 1 Jan (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday urged the people here to be fearless in striving for reunification of China under the Three Principles of the People. He spoke at a rally marking the 74th founding day of this country.

The president presided over the rally attended by 400 high ranking government and military officials, led by former President Yen Chia-kan and Vice President Lee Teng-hui, together with civil leaders and representatives at the Presidential Office Building's Chieh Shou Hall early in the day.

Looking refreshed and high-spirited, President Chiang arrived at the rally site before 10 a.m. He said, "Today is the first day of the 74th year of the Republic of China and the memorial day for the inauguration of the country."

He wished the rally attendants a "Happy New Year" and "Prosperity for the Republic of China."

The New Year's Day meeting was also designed to exchange greetings between President Chiang and high-echelon government and military officials as well as civic leaders and representatives.

During the meeting, all participants first bowed before the President, and then exchanged bows with one another in a token of celebration of New Year's Day.

In his congratulatory message, President Chiang said, "It was a significant event in the early 20th century when the Republic of China was established. The commencement of the ROC set a mark of glory and victory in the history of modern China in addition to becoming a symbol of righteousness and determination."

He stressed that "What we are going to do at present is to expedite the return of the Three Principles of the People--Nationalism, democracy and the people's livelihood--to mainland China while the Chinese Communists are engaging among themselves in contradictory conflicts and are in a moment of crisis."

The Three Principles, the President said, will guide the mainland Chinese to a bright path leading to a modern China.

President Chiang also called on the people here to abide by the late President Chiang Kai-shek's last will and testament by remaining in the democratic camp and reviving ancient Chinese culture. Under public denunciation, the Peiping regime can be expected to collapse, and the ideals of the Three Principles of the People will be realized.

He was given a round of applause before he concluded the meeting by leading the attendants in chanting national slogans.

CSO: 4000/083

OFFICIAL URGES EXPULSION OF MARXISM-LENINISM

OW311835 Taipei CNA in English 1500 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Taipei, 31 Dec (CNA)--A ranking official Monday urged overseas Chinese all over the world to join forces with the Republic of China to "expel Marxism-Leninism" from the China mainland and "unify China under the three principles of the people in order to revive the Chinese nation."

Chairman Tseng Kwang-shun of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission told Chinese communities in foreign lands that the best way to see through the Chinese Communist camouflage of nationalism is to come to a full realization of the disasters wrought on the China mainland under the ideological dominance of Marxism and Leninism during the past three decades.

Tseng made the statement in a congratulatory message to overseas Chinese around the world on the eve of the 74th New Year's Day of the Republic of China.

He noted that such a realization would also foil the Chinese Communist propaganda plots like "peaceful unification" and "one country, two systems," the one aimed at Hong Kong and the other at the Republic of China on Taiwan, according to the current strategy of the communists.

Tseng also pointed out that the movement to unify China under the principles of freedom and democracy and social welfare as taught by national founding father Dr Sun Yat-sen has gained greater and greater momentum in overseas Chinese communities.

A consensus among all Chinese as to where and how China should be led is the biggest force in toppling communism's hold on China, and Dr Sun's three principles have proved to be the best basis for such a consensus, Tseng added.

CSO: 4000/083

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DENIES HONG KONG ACCORD VALIDITY

OW030641 Taipei CHINA POST in English 29 Dec 84 p 11

[Text] The First National Assembly said at the end of its 1984 annual meeting yesterday that any kind of treaty reached between Red China and Great Britain concerning the future of Hong Kong is invalid because the Chinese Communists are a rebel group and have no right to represent China or the Chinese people.

The assembly said in an announcement that it supports the ROC Government's attitude toward the 1997 issue and will help "with all-out effort" Chinese in Hong Kong to maintain their freedom and welfare.

Peking's promises that the colony can be ruled by Hong Kong people after 1997 and that it will allow two different systems within the same country are only lies intended to cheat the world, the announcement said.

A copy of the announcement will be sent to the United Nations for reference, an assembly member said.

CSO: 4000/083

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON 1985 PLANS

OW031940 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] In the last press conference this year, Minister Chu Fu-sung of Foreign Affairs reviews the current world situation and what his ministry will be working on in 1985. Minister Chu said:

[Begin recording] Year 1984 is about to reach a close. Looking forward to the new year, we realize that international situation is still rather difficult for our government and people. The Chinese Communists have been working very hard in what we know the united front tactics aiming at further isolating the Republic of China. We must do our best, do our utmost in smashing the communist attempt to further isolate the Republic of China.

On the diplomatic front, we must first of all strengthen the friendly relations with those countries having diplomatic relations with us. And secondly, to strengthen the substantive relationship with countries having no diplomatic relations with us. Thirdly, to establish official and diplomatic relationship with the new countries in central and South Pacific and in eastern Caribbean Sea areas. And fourthly, to participate in a more positive manner in international organizations, international meetings, and international activities so as to protect and strengthen our status on the international stage. [end recording]

That was Minister Chu Fu-sung of foreign affairs.

CSO: 4000/080

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS CHANGES IN CUSTOMS SYSTEM

CW070453 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, 5 Jan (CNA)--Foreign manufacturers and technicians who come here for short visits will be allowed to bring in commercial goods or instruments free of duty when the Ministry of Finance implements a new measure to this effect within this year.

Lai Ying-chao, director of the Customs Administration Department of the Finance Ministry said Saturday that the actual administration of the new customs system will be in the hands of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce after the Finance Ministry adopts it.

According to the initial plan, manufacturers and technicians from the United States and South Korea will be the first ones to enjoy the convenience, Lai said, adding that this nation expects that domestic manufacturers will be treated reciprocally by the two foreign countries.

The ranking customs officials pointed out that after the new system is implemented, foreign manufacturers who come here to take part in trade fairs or are engaged in commercial exchanges can apply for exemption from the existing practice.

Presently, tariffs and cash bonds are imposed on the merchandises they have brought in the nation. Application for exemption, however, must be accompanied by a certificate of guarantee issued by Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce.

The instruments brought in by specialized technicians for short periods will enjoy the same treatment, he added.

Lao noted that the new system, which is based on the international principle of reciprocity on tariffs, will not only facilitate foreign businessmen but also be helpful to domestic manufacturers doing external trade.

CSO: 4000/080

CABINET APPROVES COSTA RICAN EXTRADITION TREATY

OW040323 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, 3 Jan (CNA)--The cabinet passed a resolution Thursday to endorse the recently signed Republic of China-Costa Rican Extradition Treaty, government officials said.

The pact will be referred to the nation's top lawmaking organization--the Legislative Yuan--for its approval, they added.

The extradition agreement was jointly inked here by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and his Costa Rican counterpart, Carlos Jose Gutierrez, on behalf of their respective governments last 12 December.

According to the government officials, the treaty will become effective only after a legal process as stipulated by the constitutions of the two countries and after the formal exchanges of the approved treaties.

They pointed out that the extradition pact was designed to promote the ROC-Costa Rican economic and technological cooperation, and discourage the outlaws of this country from seeking refuge in Costa Rica.

The treaty for repatriation of persons charged with criminal violations is the first of its kind this nation has ever signed with any foreign country.

CSO: 4000/080

PRC WRITERS COMMENT ON FREEDOMS, LITERARY REVIVAL

HK091159 Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 CMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (AFP)--Chinese leaders will tolerate different points of view in future, an eminent literary figure said here today shortly after Chinese writers were urged to be bold and break new ground.

Liu Binyan, who was elected vice chairman of the Association of Chinese Writers at their fourth congress last week, was speaking to a meeting of writers and foreign journalists.

He was asked about contradictions in the Chinese Communist Party's policy towards writers in recent years, particularly in 1980 and 1981, when some writers came under attack for what were considered too gloomy depictions of Chinese society.

Mr Liu, 59, replied that everything in China was now in a state of flux and that leaders would in future be able "to accept different opinions."

A new constitution adopted by the congress, which ended on Saturday, called on writers to "be bold and break new ground, while the official PEOPLE'S DAILY the next day urged the officials concerned to "guarantee the creative freedom of Chinese writers."

Mr Liu, whose own novels contain fierce and sometimes direct attacks on corruption and the abuse of power by local officials, said that the economic reforms now in progress created conditions for a Chinese literary revival.

"After the Fourth Writers' Congress, the situation of Chinese writers is better than in the Soviet Union," he added.

"The consequences that the economic reforms will have on Chinese life are incalculable," he added.

"The problem is that the leaders who are emancipated as regards the economy are not necessarily so when it comes to literature and art."

"For a very long time, they thought that the party had to control everything and this problem has been resolved in the economic sphere. In artistic matters, I feel that the party should intervene only indirectly," he added.

He said that there would never be another Cultural Revolution in China, adding that the current liberalisation in literature was irreversible.

Mr Liu said that just before the congress opened, the party had condemned the movement against "spiritual pollution" from the West, which was launched in the autumn of 1983.

The movement, reminiscent of some aspects of the radical Cultural Revolution, was checked after two months because it might have jeopardised the economic reforms.

Some writers have even raised the idea of their association employing lawyers to protect their rights.

Chinese writers have never been entitled to any legal protection for prosecution, observers noted.

However, another novelist, Feng Jicai, known for his writing on the Cultural Revolution, said that there was still "a long way to go" before Chinese writers would be allowed to publish their works privately.

Novelist Wang Meng said: "Those who bend with the wind are not good writers. "Readers want to discover their soul, their views in works of literature, and servile literature cannot satisfy this need," he added.

CSO. 4000/07E

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY TAKES NOTE OF QUESTIONS ON YE

HK041520 Hong Kong AFP in English 1517 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Peking, 4 Jan (AFP)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry refused to comment today on a news report that 86-year-old Ye Jianying, a member of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party Politburo, was in a coma.

The Japanese News Agency JIJI press reported today in Tokyo, quoting reliable sources in Peking, that Marshal Ye was in critical condition and said that the party had completed arrangements in case of his death.

Asked about this, a Foreign Ministry spokesman here said he had taken note of the quest-on, without confirming or denying the JIJI report.

Marshal Ye, one of the three marshals of Mao's revolution left alive, has not appeared in public for several months.

One well-informed Chinese source said the marshal had been almost totally paralyzed since the end of September, after he suffered a respiratory disorder.

Marshal Ye retired from the post of president of the People's Assembly, the rubber-stamp parliament, in 1983.

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BRIEFS

YE JIANYING'S CONDITION REPORTEDLY CRITICAL--Tokyo, 4 Jan (AFP)--Senior Chinese leader Ye Jianying is in a critical condition after falling into a coma, Japan's JIJI press reported today quoting reliable sources in Peking. The Chinese Communist Party has completed preparations for the possible death of Marshal Ye, 86, a member of the Standing Committee of the party's Politburo, the news agency said. Marshal Ye, who retired in 1983 as chairman of the National People's Congress--China's parliament--has not been seen in public for some time and did not attend a plenary session of the Party's Central Committee last October, JIJI said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1213 GMT 4 Jan 85 HK]

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